

Name: Nodes\\Heritage values and significance\\Heritage significance

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: On the significance

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶125:

Although significant to societies at a local, regional and national level for up to 6000 years, the prehistoric landscape of Avebury, Wiltshire, was formally attributed the accolade of being 'globally important' in November 1986

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1249: Whatever the original purposes of icons, significance is ascribed, not simply inherent. It depends on economic or political interest and context

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶187: of exceptional historical significance.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶110: these socially significant artefacts.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶120: hence a discovery of special significance.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1242: to show how the significance of this art has evolved over time.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶325: and its significance

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶36: visitors find personal significance within museums

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶71: Negotiating Personal and Cultural Significance

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶36: archaeology has attained broader social significance

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶14: about the significance

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶25: the value of addressing this kind of significance

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶6: about historical significance

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶41: and significance

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶145: as part of its significant cultural heritage.

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶18: to support resource significance determinations.

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶137: shifting the focus of significance

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶154: A critical piece of the cultural significance is continuity in the process of using the land

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶154: new understandings of rice fields as significant historic properties.

¶155:

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶113: the highly significant

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶113: significance

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶113: significant sites

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶134: second only in historical significance to that of the Vatican

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶134: This site, with religious significance for Jews, Muslims and Christians alike

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [3.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.99% Coverage

¶42: A clear strategy for assessing the significance of historic places is a prerequisite for effective cultural resource management. This paper reviews the context for significance assessment, examines the criteria and framework for its operation and identifies specific areas of imbalance and under-performance relating to the classification, assessment and evaluation of historic places in New Zealand.

Reference 2 - 1.11% Coverage

¶42: This report makes a number of recommendations to improve the system for assessing the significance of historic heritage and then considers the wider implications of its impact on management priorities and operating systems.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶27: The derivative assessment of significance then creates direction for decision making

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶46: by which the significance of heritage places is assessed.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶9: key areas, sites and buildings of significance are examined.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶14: began to accredit further significance to the bridge

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶18: small but significant sites across the world.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶25: significance

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶31: because of its universal symbolic significance

Reference 6 - 0.40% Coverage

¶31: The paper will look specifically at how Robben Island's symbolic significance has been defined

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶31: discusses the challenges around managing historic fabric whose significance is defined as primarily symbolic

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶49: Charters help to define the critical notion of significance

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶49: to assess significance

Reference 10 - 0.78% Coverage

¶53: Such exercises sometimes seek to accommodate the impacts of de-industrialisation and urban transformation by identifying and marking places of contemporary and historical significance

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶49: After all, the Apollo XI mission is of global human significance

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶61: The paper considers the significance of dress

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶71: may be more significant.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶4: even though they had instant global significance after their creation

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: their cultural significance

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶120: considered to be of world class significance today.

¶121:

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶122: It is drawn from an Australian study concerned with the identification of places of possible national heritage significance

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶122: indicators (pertaining to the nature of significance in planning terms) and thresholds (pertaining to the degree of significance)

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶130: of places of cultural significance.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶139: The case of Changi also demonstrates the manner in which heritage significance

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶151: rethinking the significance of the material culture

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶169: invariably include international significance

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶172: to emphasise the significance of the surviving buildings as cultural monuments of a unique character.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶186: their significance

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶196: This paper advances cultural biography as an approach to determine the significance of war memorials

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶196: this paper argues that a cultural biographical approach may uncover a deeper cultural significance

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶100: it is not articulated as significant, especially not from a heritage perspective. Why is this so?

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶156: 'Fifty-two doors': identifying cultural significance through narrative and nostalgia

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶157: the aim is to assess the significance of this place to the villagers

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶157: argues that narrative can offer an alternative method of understanding heritage significance.

¶158:

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶186: Since its inception, modern conservation has derived the significance of a heritage asset

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [0.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: – a scale for measuring both the heritage 'significance' of a site

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶143: the significance which it possesses

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶143: It considers, and reaches the conclusion that the cultural significance of traditional medicine

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: what aspect of destruction is emphasised to claim its significance for heritage

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶156: and considers the wider implications of seemingly destructive uses of sacred space by investigating the social and religious significance

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶160: which in the process of their destruction due to modern development have been appropriated as some of the most significant national heritage of the Bahrain state

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶198: namely historical significance,

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: forms an important part of the significance of heritage sites

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: into the longer term management of cultural significance.

¶147:

<Internals\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: devoid of its distinct religious and political significance, limits what can be learned from it.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: a hierarchy of significance

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶162: that is, sites of memory that have a greater significance for people outside the sovereign territory in which the sites physically reside

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶162: Thus, heritage diplomacy is underpinned by a transnational consensus about the heritage's significance, at least at the government level, which arguably divests the Kokoda Track of its exclusively 'extra-territorial' quality.

¶163:

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶178: It is also suggested that typologies often fail to prompt the necessary questions to develop satisfactorily detailed understandings of heritage significance,

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶178: Mindful of the problems associated with 'universalising' context specific typologies, a broad framework for assessing and communicating significance is proposed.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶101: significance.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: national significance.

¶184:

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: thus re-signified.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶149: Does a historical site lose its significance

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶156: a significant form of heritage

<Internals\\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: though the visual identity was significant for

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶168: to display objects of cultural significance.

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶164: while at the same time bringing out their architectural, historical and symbolic significance.

¶165:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: a culturally significant site in Queensland, Australia

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1312: cultural significance.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: Measures of historical significance include

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: The framework focuses on the current status of the cultural resource's significance

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: It is hoped that the historical significance and use potential framework

Name: Nodes\\Heritage values and significance

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶130: Measuring Worth

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶138: the scientific, historic and aesthetic interests that can be associated with an object.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶138: The first title in the series is Heritage of Value, Archaeology of Renown: Reshaping Archaeological Assessment and Significance (2005)

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶146: by increasing involvement through the valuing of both the physical existence of a species and also its broader cultural significance

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: National and local importance

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶122: significant objects which are valued accordingly

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶144: The economic study of heritage should include a conceptual framework to explain the process through which certain artefacts acquire historic significance and value.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶41: What is Aught, but as 'tis Valued? An analysis of strategies for the assessment of cultural heritage significance in New Zealand

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶26: Defining Heritage Values and Significance for Improved Resource Management

Reference 2 - 1.08% Coverage

¶27: The values and significance of heritage resources are often acknowledged but not integrated into the management process. This paper presents a framework for explicitly identifying these resource qualities and applying them to site management

Reference 3 - 1.07% Coverage

¶35: can give a plausible insight into how differing values placed on the past and contemporary significance of historic buildings can be directly related to the level of vernacular continuity deemed appropriate within different European regions

<Internals\\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶9: can damage objects of historical significance and hinder the heritage value of the landscape.

<Internals\\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶73: its character, significance and values

<Internals\\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: Multiplication of the conservation and the significance values

<Internals\\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶67: are now considered of high historic value and significance

Name: Nodes\\Heritage values and significance\\Heritage values

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶136: and uniquely valued kind of building,

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: On archaeological value

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: an adversarial debate between social values

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: archaeology will need to arm itself with a definition of 'archaeological value'.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶40: is of continuing value

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶29: Is archaeological valuation an accounting matter?

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶30: How can a value be put on the past?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶80: nd values,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶129: Values, knowlege

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶470: At the same time as we are becoming aware of the value of these resources,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: Better still if that value is enhanced

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶162: the authors found they could leave the monument in place and give it added value

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶136: but to wonder about it as treasure opens apt questions about why the thing was valued, by whom and under what conditions

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: The results also bring to the fore the great cultural value of these

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶24: cultural property has a value that lies beyond sectional interests.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶142: values

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶145: Outstanding Universal Value. Value-based analyses

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶129: It has a value that goes beyond that: one that makes World Heritage Sites “parts of the cultural and natural heritage [. . .] of outstanding interest and [that] therefore need to be preserved as part of the world heritage of mankind as a whole”.

¶130:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶42: The value of things

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 4 references coded [3.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶26: The value of museum natural history collections

Reference 2 - 1.00% Coverage

¶26: if natural history collections are to survive, those charged with their care will have to do more to broadcast their value as both resources for research

Reference 3 - 1.59% Coverage

¶26: Research values include documenting biotas no longer available and present and past biogeographic distributions, housing type, voucher specimens, and (perhaps most importantly) serving as fertile places for scientific discovery and inspiration.

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶26: Public values include serving as resources

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶4: Value Conflict

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶42: As a result, museum value has been constructed in response to economic rationalism

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶11: The Value Exchange: Museums and Their Context

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶49: the value of the museum

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶48: museum's public value

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶59: Valuing Historic Environments

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶21: The Long Horizon: The Shared Value of Museums

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶72: By considering the museum's inherent value

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶3: and values perceived to be lost;

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶146: and the 'cultural value'

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.89% Coverage

¶11: This paper examines the cultural value encoded in select African ivory objects made for small-scale societies, major kingdoms, and foreign markets to demonstrate the value African societies have for the elephant and its products

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶158: that revealed what a valued ephemeral concept might mean to them.

¶159:

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: the scientific value

Reference 2 - 0.90% Coverage

¶132: A method for determining the value of cultural heritage is therefore needed.

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶126: are assets of major value. Conservators

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶138: If a cultural object is of less monetary or identificatory value,

Reference 3 - 0.54% Coverage

¶140: Whereas object centrism focuses on the cultural object and its protection as a value in its own right,

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶142: of cultural value.

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: values,

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [6.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 6.42% Coverage

¶14: Of the two values of ancient objects, the connoisseur's first concern is with the object today, and the archaeologist's is with its past place and the knowledge it offers about the past. Central to both is provenance, which comprises the 'archaeology' of the item - its story until it went to rest in the ground - and its 'history' - its story once found and brought to human awareness again.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶16: values

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶122: competing values

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶14: to provide a starting point for people to value such artworks

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶14: However, this begs the question of public value.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶129: the preservation of values

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶132: A Line in the Sand? Explorations of the Cultural Heritage Value

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶133: there is a need to recognize their heritage value in reference to human evolution.

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶155: as well as the growing importance of values related to their setting and territorial scale

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶155: that considers these values as a common heritage

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶155: By respecting the intrinsic value of each individual element, the Cultural Route recognizes and emphasizes the value of all of its elements as substantive parts of a whole. It also helps to illustrate the contemporary social conception of cultural heritage values

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: with a perceived cultural value are legally distinct from those which are not considered to have cultural value

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶151: objects that now neglected were once highly valued by both local inhabitants and collectors

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶154: and traditional ones rooted in complex systems of multiple values?

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: The Value and Valuation of Maritime Cultural Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶18: To date, evaluative tools used to assess the social and economic “value” of this heritage are extremely limited

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶18: Market and nonmarket valuations, derived from ecological economics and ecosystem assessments, are viable techniques

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶11: “Good and Bad: I Defined These Terms, Quite Clear, No Doubt, Somehow” A Commentary on Stefan Claesson's “The Value and Valuation of Maritime Cultural Heritage”

Reference 2 - 1.42% Coverage

¶12: “The Value and Valuation of Maritime Cultural Heritage”, Stefan Claesson discusses methods by which the relative or absolute value of submerged cultural sites like shipwrecks might be established, to provide rational bases for decisions about their management. He emphasizes systems used in ecosystem valuation, notably an average individual's projected “willingness to pay” (WTP) to preserve something and “willingness to accept” (WTA) its loss

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶42: The communities expect that noncommercial values should be respected

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶45: examines theories of value

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.80% Coverage

¶50: Yet such territorial and protective approaches do not take into account the value of cultural heritage for society, that is, groups and individuals that have created or maintained a given heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.83% Coverage

¶21: However, it has long been claimed that the special status of objects of cultural, historical, or religious value is a consequence of their importance to the whole humanity rather than their economic or aesthetic value

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶25: arguing that the values it encodes

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 6 references coded [3.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: use-value,

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶18: as well as in accounting for intangibility in determining heritage value.

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: Copyrighting Creativity: Creative Values

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶153: Perceiving the Past: From Age Value to Pastness

Reference 5 - 2.21% Coverage

¶154: According to the Austrian art historian Alois Riegl (1857–1905), cultural heritage possesses age value (Alterswert) based on the perception of an object's visible traces of age. His 1903 essay "The Modern Cult of Monuments" became a classic, and age value has ever since been constitutive for cultural heritage. Closer scrutiny, however, reveals that clever copies, reconstructions, and imaginative inventions can possess age value too

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: Age value

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶134: will show how institutions and cultural values

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [8.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: value

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

¶14: the critical difference is between intrinsic value, and value through context or association.

Reference 3 - 0.74% Coverage

¶15: Value systems and the archaeological resource

¶16: The paper deals with the various values held by people for the heritage

Reference 4 - 1.51% Coverage

¶16: sets of assumptions, beliefs and knowledge-sets which may be termed 'value systems'. Such value systems underpin and inform individual and collective attitudes and, by implication, approaches to the physical and experiential environment.

Reference 5 - 1.77% Coverage

¶16: the paper identifies three main value gradients with reference to the archaeological resource. These may be characterised as: use value, based on present requirements, option value, based on future possibilities, and existence value, which acknowledges value 'because it is there'.

Reference 6 - 0.39% Coverage

¶127: the Identification of heritage values in the urban environment

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶129: the traditional split between cultural and natural values is challenged.

Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶129: The acceptance of 'associative' value in landscape is an indicator of this.

Reference 9 - 0.39% Coverage

¶129: the interrelationships between processes and aspects of value,

Reference 10 - 0.87% Coverage

¶129: the reappraisal of concepts of countryside value imply that there are many other philosophical and practical matters still to be resolved.

Reference 11 - 0.49% Coverage

¶133: research into the value of historic space within the modern urban environment

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶147: Biological values of

Reference 13 - 0.39% Coverage

¶174: The impact of human values on people's attitudes and behaviour

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶178: History and cultural values

<Internals\IJHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶144: contested values of heritage

<Internals\IJHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶113: may reduce heritage value

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶113: a more definitive expression of value

<Internals\IJHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶17: without compromising the architectural, historical, economic, and social values

<Internals\IJHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: new value is attached

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶128: their heritage value may be determined partly by location.

<Internals\IJHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [4.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: Changing Values

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶9: a broader recognition of site values

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶10: Expanding Horizons: environmental and cultural values within natural boundaries

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶11: about the identification and management of cultural heritage values.

Reference 5 - 0.45% Coverage

¶11: recent discussions in the professional heritage world about social and aesthetic value

Reference 6 - 0.77% Coverage

¶11: Since 1992 some states in Australia have been engaged in regional assessments of the environmental, heritage, social and economic values of forests

Reference 7 - 1.25% Coverage

¶11: Regional resource studies such as the Regional Forest Agreement process (incorporating assessments of natural, cultural, social and economic values) provide an opportunity to adopt a more holistic approach to cultural heritage management.

Reference 8 - 0.64% Coverage

¶11: two projects have identified principles and protocols concerning the management of cultural heritage values in the forests.

Reference 9 - 0.36% Coverage

¶15: the nature of the resource itself relates to a system of valuation,

Reference 10 - 0.37% Coverage

¶15: to explain the visual values of archaeological remains in the landscape

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶127: It defines values in terms of a resource's intrinsic (objectively measurable) and extrinsic (largely subjectively measurable) qualities.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶127: using valued resources.

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶145: Sense Matters: aesthetic values of the Great Barrier Reef

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶146: investigates the use of aesthetic value as a criterion

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶146: loss of associated value. It also suggests that aesthetic values change rapidly

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶111: and values

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶111: it is important to understand that these experiences and values

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: values

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶149: Critical to the existence of charters and conventions is the process of establishing and assessing values

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: when it is valued from a national criterion

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶137: values,

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶137: together with unprecedented changes in values

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶129: whose value is contested

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: reveal cultural values

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶131: Bringing together the two series of discussions, about the values inherent in and surrounding documents and buildings

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: the values and

Reference 5 - 0.47% Coverage

¶135: 'Value has always been the reason underlying heritage conservation. It is self-evident that no society makes an effort to conserve what it does not value.'

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶136: However, assessing the value of a cultural heritage asset as a representative sample of our tangible

Reference 7 - 0.65% Coverage

¶136: is a difficult concept to deal with. It is, therefore, the aim of the researchers to help the conservation decision process by attempting to make an assessment of the values attributed to the cultural heritage assets

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶62: Cultural Values in Natural Heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶6: Twenty years after their creation, the author explores their current condition and examines their value as sites of political value

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶35: through understanding their value

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶63: both cultural and environmental values

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶21: An Australian Study of National Heritage Values

¶22:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶38: lasting values

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: have been renovated and revalued

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶20: value

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶41: valued rural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶66: highlighted the values of local heritage in the public discourse

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶122: The paper suggests that values and meanings that individuals ascribe to material of the past

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶129: It contends that the extant process is contrary to the real intent of the Convention of identifying and conserving heritage of outstanding universal value

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶155: is implicated in the broader cultural value of the Sydney Opera House.

¶156:

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: Valuing historic environments

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: This study explores the cultural values of a group of citizens

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶172: that stems from socially and culturally constructed values

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶172: which begs the question of whose values deserve attention

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶125: values

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶136: Guerilla art, social value

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶137: There is extensive commentary on the role of unauthorised art, but little on the coincidence of heritage value and guerilla art

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶137: Growing heritage emphasis on social value

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶137: especially for its potential performance value at a site.

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶139: are ambivalent about the sites' heritage values.

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: the interpretation of their shared values

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: the social values generated by place

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: with the management of heritage value

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶178: This has interesting and important implications for the manner in which we value

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶16: Hence, by distancing an artefact from an established context you also distance it from the networks that make up a large part of its cultural value.

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶16: As a method to describe values sprung from the presentation of the artefact, I propose, and exemplify, a vocabulary of limitations for mapping the ties between society and artefact in different contexts

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶145: to integrate natural and cultural values

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: creating its historic and artistic value

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶188: Identifying heritage values

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶189: Criteria for value assessment, as defined by national heritage authorities, do not seem to play a vital role in the local heritage field

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶193: Based on the 'universal' values

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶197: values

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: on heritage values of the city

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: consequently, to the values for which it was inscribed

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶136: without much consideration of their heritage values and physical environment.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶136: Such an amalgamation integrates historical values

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶136: an accelerating decay makes it difficult to distinguish such values.

¶137:

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶149: I show how the ecological integrity and scientific, aesthetic, and conservation values

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶186: attach value to them

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶192: by the imposition of values and foreclosures.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶101: Conservation values

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶102: that the values

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶102: It shares values with other heritage activities but also has distinct differences

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶134: valued for their

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶136: with value

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶157: proposes an alternative way of evaluating heritage values

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: Symbolic meanings of valued personal objects

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶161: in re-theorising what is often assumed to be the core of heritage value.

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶166: archaeological value.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶166: limited to valuing heritage for itself

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: From values to narrative

Reference 9 - 0.55% Coverage

¶186: from the identification and prioritisation of distinct classes of values. Different systems of values have been proposed, and the focus of the debate has been on the competing merits of such systems, with little attention paid to the genealogy of their theoretical foundation. If such values-based systems were ever appropriate

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

¶115: valuing

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [1.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶11: tends to provide a single narrative for the site's value

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶122: value transformations

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: outstanding universal value in the Pacific Islands

¶128:

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶128: to nominate places of potential outstanding universal value

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶128: but as this paper discusses, this does not necessarily equate to an increase in the representation of the heritage values of Pacific Islanders

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶128: highlighting tensions between the concept of outstanding universal value,

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶137: heritage value

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: tend to emphasise the value of heritage

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶167: particularly its emphasis on conventional 'readings' of urban space that highlight universal values and histories

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶176: outstanding universal value: value-based analyses

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶187: value shifting. Moreover, the heritage practices in China have created space for dynamic negotiations between local and global value systems.

Reference 12 - 0.18% Coverage

¶121: Therefore, this article reviews recent currents of thought and theories encapsulating the increased value of vernacular architecture

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶121: in relation to its formal values.

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: these two sets of values.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

¶143: 'value'

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [1.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶130: valued more

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶134: primarily reaffirm the estate's cultural value

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶140: values

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶143: lay values

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶144: universal value

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: valued within specific logics and value systems.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶172: Investigation of social values is essential to understanding relationships between people and place

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶172: and values.

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶172: (social values).

¶173:

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶177: The significance of values: heritage value typologies re-examined

Reference 11 - 0.51% Coverage

¶178: A critical discussion of value typologies for heritage conservation and management is offered, from the perspective of objects and urban conservation, in light of a review of published literature on heritage values. It is suggested that value typologies are often designed and implemented without understanding the implicit consequences of the inclusion and omission of 'values'

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶178: resulting in decisions being based on implicit, rather than explicit, value assessments in practice

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶192: how values from the past are extracted and turned into contemporary economic, social, and political values

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶193: Acts of heritage, acts of value

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶194: examining how differing 'valuations' of a memorial site

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶129: referring to various ideas and values

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶135: These include struggles over the subjectivity and operationalisation of social and cultural heritage values

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 22 references coded [1.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: the Moriones festival has exhibited various problems regarding a decreasing historical value

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: as well as the criteria for assessing the 'outstanding universal values' (OUV) of World Heritage sites

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶139: In addition,

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: of the values of the site

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶139: will be mapped

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: They know some Chinese values do not fit

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: of 'outstanding universal value' (OUV), and they have 'edited out' those Chinese values

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: Ultimately, these values and 'rules' frame the management of the sites to some extent

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶145: values

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶145: However, it is difficult to retrieve Outstanding Universal Value (OUV),

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶159: From folk history to empathy: contesting heritage values in Chinchero, Peru

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶160: It is precisely folk history what forms the basis for local heritage values

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶160: by foregrounding the emotional power of their own heritage values.

¶161:

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶176: Valuing rock art

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶177: that the value of cultural heritage should be enhanced by interpretation

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶181: What is 'age value'

Reference 17 - 0.23% Coverage

¶181: Age value is only associated with patina and spontaneous fantasy in historic Charleston; both of these variables correlate with increased levels of general attachment or dependence

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶181: This study lends evidence for why we need to understand the values

Reference 19 - 0.20% Coverage

¶197: Although this ensures the perpetuation of their memory, it may distort the original purpose of the list as a celebration of 'outstanding universal value'

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶199: through configuring exchange and value

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

¶133: and values

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶180: especially in the urban arena where heterogeneous values increasingly compete.

¶181:
<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [1.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: With a view to critically assess the significance of heritage values in relation to terrorism, this article scrutinises how these values are grasped, narrated and articulated

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶10: with specific biocultural heritage values.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶10: but it also gives prominence to the beliefs, values

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: value in Niamey, Brazzaville, Paris, New York and Venice

¶14:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶14: value under conditions of globalization

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶14: value.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶14: and value

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶14: value

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: through a radical approach focused on values

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: This paper also identifies the opportunities that a renewed focus on heritage values

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶18: values

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶59: When The Past is slipping. Value tensions and responses by heritage management to demographic changes:

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶60: focusing on tensions between paradigms of value

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: Resistance groups uncovered new values for Gårda,

Reference 15 - 0.23% Coverage

¶171: are designed to enhance the value of these museums and their collections through claims made on specific types of musical patrimony made material through carefully contextualized objects of display.

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶172: values, meanings and uses

¶173:

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

¶173: and values

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: This has revealed meaning and values embodied in the site

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: It also examines how the value and meaning of a heritage site

Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

¶177: valuing the past

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: the experiential and emotional values

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶186: in understanding the experiential and emotional values of historic urban spaces.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶108: Understanding the value of heritage sites

Reference 24 - 0.17% Coverage

¶108: applying methodologies that are open to user-defined paradigms of value. In the U.S., official discourse often frames the value of heritage sites

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶108: articulations of the sites' value

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

¶135: of ICH value-making

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶150: The study explored the value that local residents place on historic ruins

Reference 28 - 0.08% Coverage

¶150: found that residents not only attach cultural value to the ruins

<Internals\\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶8: It is argued that the valuation of wrecks and cargoes can be conceived in both cultural and economic terms, and that the latter can lead to conflict between salvors on the one hand, and the scientific interest on the other.

<Internals\\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: of high cultural and historical value.

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: Economic valuation of the cultural heritage: application to four case studies in Spain

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶67: The valorisation of heritage can create new jobs in a society

<Internals\\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶121: Valuing cultural heritage

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶65: For a case study in the Netherlands three different benefits are calculated: a housing comfort value, a recreation value and a bequest value.

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶19: increasing the cultural value of historical sites.

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶117: Valuing the components of an archaeological site: An application of Choice Experiment

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶118: details the application of the economic valuation technique, Choice Experiment (CE), to an archaeological site to investigate and estimate the value visitors place on various attributes of the site

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶37: Comparing cultural heritage values in South East Asia

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶22: recognize the potential value

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶38: The valuation of campus built heritage from the student perspective

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶139: Results indicate students on both campuses place positive intrinsic value on their respective campus built heritage

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: did not positively relate to the value they place on preservation

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: The possibility of giving a continuing value

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶145: We suggest that this new organism be recognised for its high patrimonial value and that this heritage value be preserved.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶145: recognition of heritage value.

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶182: From a purely normative approach, one went to a less restrictive approach, one based on the capacity of the object to arouse certain values that led the society in question to consider it as heritage

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶192: Cultural heritage sites and artefacts get a significant added value

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: given its cultural, historical, juridical, social and economic value.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶116: whose important values have increasingly come to the fore over the last years

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶200: Historic buildings are of great cultural, research and aesthetic value

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1208: in relation to the value of a historical building

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1208: Analysis results showed that the value of the historic building should first clearly be identified

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶147: with mural paintings of a high artistic value.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶160: the value of these ceilings

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: set out in this paper is intended to demonstrate the scientific, technical and cultural value of these constructions

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶164: this kind of function variations in order to protect the meant values

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: their historical and cultural value is given by religious paintings made directly on the wooden walls.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶198: Since 2005, Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶198: as well as the parameters used to demonstrate OUV are diverse. Our study focused on the uniquely distinguished rural landscape sites and the OUV parameter of integrity. Integrity however, is an elusive concept

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: Our results found integrity to be a value of both cultural and natural landscapes

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶180: An application of the Multi-Attribute Value Theory for the reuse of historical buildings

¶181:

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: the existence of several values (historical, artistic, cultural, economic, etc.)

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶181: and stakeholders' values

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶181: in cultural heritage projects using the Multi-Attribute Value Theory (MAVT) approach

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶4: safeguarding its outstanding patrimonial value

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶23: adding a cultural value to the Dutch countryside

¶24: This article argues that cultural values should be included in policy making for the Dutch countryside

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶24: unique cultural value.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶27: Valuing a historic site with

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶28: This study offers several insights into valuing cultural heritage sites.

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶170: their hereditary and cultural values

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶188: Multiple perspectives are thus required to align social and ecological values

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶188: characterized by multiple values. To the knowledge of the authors, this is the first application of multi-attribute value techniques

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶188: characterized simultaneously by natural, cultural, ecological, historical and architectural values

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶211: based on the embedded values of cultural goods themselves

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶44: important historical, cultural, and research value

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶150: when the acoustical value (among every cultural values) is relevant

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: do not present the same historical value or heritage as ceremonial tsantsa.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶178: In particular, it aims identifying heritage categories and values

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶206: Science, value

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶207: these processes have a powerful impact on the meanings and values associated with it.

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶207: examines the intersection between material transformation, scientific intervention and cultural value. Drawing on qualitative social research at three Scottish historic buildings, we show that there are a complex range of cultural values and qualities associated with material transformation

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶207: We argue that it is necessary and important to consider the cultural ramifications of such interventions alongside their material effects. This requires a case-by-case approach, because the cultural values and qualities associated with material transformation are context-specific and vary with different kinds of monuments and materials.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶216: Playing the values:

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶217: recognition of various values by different stakeholders: an historical value by the museum, an emotional value by the media and an economic value by the auction market.

¶218:

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶25: sites having marked historical-cultural value

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶114: How visitors value traditional built environment? Evidence from a contingent valuation survey

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶115: towards the local architectural heritage a Contingent Valuation survey was conducted.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶115: Furthermore, almost half of the visitors would be willing to voluntarily contribute, on average, a lump sum amount of about €75 to maintain the traditional character of Mani. The findings of the survey outline that the traditional architecture is valuable not only in aesthetic, scientific, symbolic, historic or cultural but also in economic terms.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1211: valorisation,

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1246: it is an acknowledgment of its universal cultural and/or natural value

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1330: cultural heritage values of a building

<Internals\\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶127: Valorisation of history and landscape

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶136: even if supported by their historical, technological and, sometimes, even artistic values

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Consequently, decision-makers are often left making value-laden judgments of what to preserve, restore, and maintain in their best judgments

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶183: Thus, a transparent and robust process to optimally maintain cultural heritage values for present and future generations is needed. We address this knowledge gap by developing a novel, transparent, and value-based measurement framework

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶138: great historical importance and artistic value

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶191: A multidisciplinary study to reveal the historical value of wooden structures

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶219: An approach to assess the value of industrial heritage

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶220: of the value of industrial heritage.

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶269: in connection with the historic and artistic value

Name: Nodes\\Historic studies

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶161: was taken by an ancient wonder which was was not a human or artificial device at all. An account of this anomaly is called for.

¶162:

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶114: The Cambridge history of Southeast Asia 1: From early tiems to c. 1800

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶149: A visit to General Pitt-Rivers

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶169: Death in towns: urban responses to the dying and the dead, 100–1600.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶110: St Kilda, the little group of islands far offshore from northwest Scotland, was known for its seabird subsistence in the period before its evacuation in 1930

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶107: The culture of the English people: Iron Age to the Industrial Revolution.

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶119: An account from Fracisco Pizarro's expedition tells of a trading raft encountered along the coast of Ecuador.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: Sex and eroticism in Mesopotamian literature.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: Money and government in to Roman Empire.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶111: Portraits, the cult of relics and the affirmation of hierarchy at an early medieval monastery

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶112: occasion to examine the place of the individual in that religious society

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶152: medieval literary sources

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶116: and historical study of foreign relations

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶118: History and technology of olive oil in the Holy Land.

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶179: Art and the Roman viewer: the transformation of art from the Pagan world to Christianity

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1217: the Danish-Prussian/Austrian war of 1864

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶235: Historically nuanced

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶123: The Southwest in the American imagination: the writings of Sylvester Baxter, 1881-1889.

Reference 2 - 1.72% Coverage

¶254: For centuries, scholarship in the western tradition has centred on printed books as the defining medium by which it expresses and preserves knowledge. Ask in the rare-books library for a source of scholarly understanding about Stonehenge which is a full five centuries old, Caxton's Chronicle of England of 1482, and you find a printed volume which as a physical object astonishingly resembles a

book about Stonehenge of 1982 or of 1998 — in its alphabet of standardized letters adapted from hand-written forms, in its black ink on folded paper, in its binding, in the size, the shape and the number of pages, in the type-size, the line spacing and the margins to the page, in the divisions by paragraphs and chapters, in the ordering, indexing and conventions of its contents. Already old in the 15th century — for these conventions derived from the habits of the copied manuscripts — that standard format shapes scholarly knowledge to this day.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1271: When in the 18th century European travellers passed through the obscure Ottoman provinces of Mosul and Baghdad, in what is now Iraq, they sometimes paused to contemplate the wreckage of Nineveh and Babylon.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.90% Coverage

¶143: In June 1940, following the signature of the Rethondes armistice, the French province of Alsace was joined to Germany and integrated with the neighbouring German province of Baden, into the Gau Baden-Elsass, later known as Gau Oberrhein. A period of more than four years began, when the Nazi authorities resorted to any means to Germanize the province and its inhabitants as quickly as possible.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶144: and historians

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶160: Schools of asceticism: ideology and organisation in medieval religious communities.

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶199: Spanish colonists imported ancient Arabic irrigation methods into Mexico.

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶146: Ancestor worship has been a dominant religious form in ancient as well as modern China. It has shaped thought and behaviour for millennia,

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶175: Classical Greek theatre: new views of an old subject.

<Internals\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [3.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶156:

Dorothy Garrod, first woman Professor at Cambridge ¶157:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: the 'history of history' in schools

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶170:

Herodotus' 5th-century BC Histories provide us with one of the earliest written accounts for the practice of cannibalism. This paper examines the references concerning cannibalism contained in Herodotus, reviews the theories proposed to account for these references, and suggests a new explanation for this cultural motif. ¶171:

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶246: Although most Westerners perceive caste as an immutable category, in which membership is ascribed, and hierarchal rank is forever fixed, many accounts of castes changing their occupational and ritual status have been documented (Silverberg 1968). Some castes seek to elevate their ritual or economic position by claiming higher status and adopting an appropriate new caste name, whil

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶252: 'Sir, a gentleman whose name I do not remember, came to me to let him take the image of Lukshinee away, which stood on the point where the river and rivulet meet; and he said he would give me a sum of money if I could consent to it

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶252: The gentleman persisted. He returned four or five times, offered ample remuneration and even took the brahmin by boat to see the assemblage of gods in his Calcutta house, but still the brahmin refused to sell.

Reference 7 - 0.47% Coverage

¶254:

Great astonishment has been expressed at the recent vitality of the Hindu religion at Ajudhia [sic], and it was to test the extent of this chiefly that ... this statement has been prepared. As the information it contains may be permanently useful, I have considered it well to give it a place here.

This information is as correct as it can now be made and that is all that I can say CARNEGIE(1870: appendix A)¶255:

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶255: been demolished at the orders of the Mughal emperor Babur during the 16th century.

Reference 9 - 0.29% Coverage

¶259:

In my tours throughout the interior, I found ancient monuments, apparently defying decay, of which no one could tell the date or the founder; and temples and cities in ruins, whose destroyers were equally unknown. SIR JAMES EMERSON TENNANT(1859: xxv).¶260:

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶270:

The library of Alexandria: centre of learning in the ancient world

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶279: Roman clothing and fashion

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶280:

The Roman art of war. ¶281:

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶311: the Etowah papers.

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶317:

The power of the written tradition. ¶318:

Writing the dead: death and writing strategies in the Western tradition ¶319:

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶325:

The last barbarians: the discovery of the source of the Mekong in Tibet

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1326:

The road to Ubar: finding the Atlantis of the sands

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1336:

The rise and fall of Swahili states

Reference 18 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1360:

Marija Gimbutas: some observations about her early years, 1921–1944, ¶1361:

Many scholars emphasize the Soviet Union's invasion of Lithuania in 1940 as the first traumatic event in Marija Gimbutas' life, but she was exposed to conflict from the time of her birth. She was born in Vilnius, a city that was at the root of conflict between Lithuanians and Poles during the 1920s and 1930s.

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1361: her life was inseparable from various ethnic and ideological conflicts of 20th-century Europe. ¶1362:

W

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶133: Between midnight on 6 June (D-Day) and 30 June 1944, over 850,000 men landed on the invasion beachheads of Normandy, together with nearly 150,000 vehicles and 570,000 tons of supplies. Assembled in camps and transit areas over the preceding months, this force was dispatched from a string of sites along Britain's coastline between East Anglia and South Wales

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: The corrupting sea: study of Mediterranean history

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶168: The barbarians speak: how the conquered peoples shaped Roman Europe.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶173: Roman officers and English gentlemen

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶119: International exhibitions in the 19th century were used as showcases for scientific and technological advances, but also often included exhibits of objects from the past, including prehistoric times. Three Expositions Universelles held in Paris in 1867, 1878 and 1889 are examined

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶137: Hadrian's Wall: some aspects of its post-Roman influence on the landscape

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶177: Our interpretation receives support from the accounts of early Europeans in New Zealand, including Joseph Banks and William Colenso.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶218: Franks and Crusaders in Palestine and the Lebanon

Reference 9 - 0.42% Coverage

¶260: Fasting was an important element of early Christian behaviour in Egypt. In spite of a wealth of Late Antique monastic sources describing acts of fasting, the reality must be that food was consumed at regular intervals. To date, discussion of monastic dietary practice has been largely a historical debate.

Reference 10 - 0.63% Coverage

¶282: The Buganda state, which flourished on the northern shores of Lake Victoria from the 17th to the 19th centuries AD, is widely regarded as one of the most significant socio-political developments of the African continent, most notably having featured prominently in Frazer's *The Golden Bough*. In bananas, Buganda had a unique subsistence base, and its later history suggests an unusual urban trend of large capitals occupied over short periods of time.

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 66 references coded [11.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶31: Such photographs are material objects that at times show what written texts fail to say. The focus of this paper is on the photographs produced during archaeological surveys and excavations in British India between the last quarter of the 19th and middle of the 20th centuries.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶139: Historiographic revelations

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶140: Back from his famous visit to Boucher de Perthes in the spring of 1859, John Evans hastened to invite some antiquarians friends in London to examine his finds. The flint implements he had collected with Joseph Prestwich in the undisturbed gravel beds of the Somme valley were indeed. or so ho believed, altogether new in appearance and totally unlike anything known in this country

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶141: But while I was waiting in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, expecting some friends to come out of the meeting room,

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶143: Several menus designed as invitations/souvenirs for the de Mortillet dinners from 1898 onwards are presented here as an iconographic dossier

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶143: These menus are briefly discussed below, and ten of them are reproduced at appropriate locations throughout this special section (with reference to the present text).

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶146: How to organize oneself within history: Pehr Tham and his relation to antiquity at the end of the 18th century

Reference 8 - 1.01% Coverage

¶149: The two decades from 1860 to 1880 were one of the most formative periods in the emergence of modern attitudes to scientific inquiry in England, in what were later to become the specialized disciplines of the natural and human sciences. At this high point of Victorian prosperity a small group of scholars established both the principal questions for future research, and the character of the institutions which were to pursue them, in increasingly professional ways, during the following century. Most of the men (for it was an overwhelmingly male community) who were involved with these developments had independent means, either as inherited wealth or as a result of their own involvement in business affairs; and in consequence they were less restricted in pursuit of their interests than many of their successors who occupied paid positions in scientific institutions and universities

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶151: On August 3, 1908, two young French clergymen with a passion for prehistory, the brothers Amédée and Jean Bouyssonie

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶153: In February 1944 Mortimer Wheeler, having resigned his duties with the British 8th Army after the Salerno landings, was bound for India. Aboard the City of Exeter, in convoy to Bombay, Wheeler was planning another campaign

Reference 11 - 0.43% Coverage

¶153: Even before he had set a foot on Indian soil, Wheeler already had a plan. Like all good Officers, colonial and otherwise, Wheeler had determined his plan of attack before landing. It is no good to reach a foreign field of a battle and just see what happens. This he had learned from his idol, Lt. General Lane Fox Pitt Rivers; that you must always begin with a plan of attack.

Reference 12 - 0.28% Coverage

¶155: For historians, this trend is quite welcome insofar as it contributes to a general renaissance of interest in the past of the discipline. However, a more careful examination of this historiography leads us to some caution about its significance.

Reference 13 - 1.18% Coverage

¶156: in national debates in late 19th-century France: Gabriel de Mortillet's *La Formation de la nation française* (1897)

¶157: Chauvinist reactions were rife in late 19th-century France, following the 1870 defeat to Prussia, the unification of Germany and the annexation of Alsace and part of Lorraine to the new empire. Besides their political manifestations, as in the creation of the Ligue des patriotes in 1882, these reactions also received intellectual expression. For most of the cultivated elites, the revelation of Prussian militarism came to negate the prevailing image of Germany as the cosmopolitan heartland of philosophy and of a model university system. The French military defeat was interpreted as a sign of the political and moral weakness of the regime of Napoleon III (Renan 1871), but also as a wider symptom of intellectual inferiority, itself due to the inadequacies of the French educational and university structure. There ensued in intellectual circles a veritable 'German crisis of French thought' (Digeon 1959).

¶158:

Reference 14 - 0.49% Coverage

¶159: Throughout the 19th century, and especially in its latter half, a centralist political model for Spain was developed in which a political balance could not be found between the State and [the] autonomous traditions of the various regions of the Iberian Peninsula. As a result of this failure, legitimisation programmes began to be constructed towards the end of 19th century, based on the history of the peoples of these regions.

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶162: the prehistory of Field-Marshal Smuts (1920s-1940s)

¶163:

Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶164: the case of Field-Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts (1870-1950), for half a century South Africa's leading soldier, statesman and intellectual, as well as a driving force behind the setting up of the Commonwealth and the United Nations

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶165: 1933–45: a case study based on archival evidence

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶166: For some time now, various efforts have been made to enhance our understanding of this period, including several aspects related to archaeology and cultural politics. Most studies have been carried on by modern historians

Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

¶167: Carnac 1830–2000

¶168:

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶168: have attracted the attention of scholars since the 18th century, and there is thus an unusually full record, both written and pictorial

Reference 21 - 0.64% Coverage

¶171: Additional research, intended to place this painterarchaeologist in historical context, showed that his situation was not unique and that, during the same period, in France well as elsewhere in Europe, there was a surge of interest in reproductions of objects and of archaeological sites. This is not to be confused with the fashion for romantic landscapes, of which Baron Taylor's *Voyages dans l'ancienne France* serves as a good example (Adhémar 1997), nor with the passion for monuments, as shown by the imposing collection of Laborde (Laborde 1816-1836).

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶177: From lenders to rulers

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶123: Gymnastics of the mind: Greek education in Hellenistic and Roman Egypt

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: Perceptions of Byzantium and its neighbors (843–1261)

Reference 25 - 0.09% Coverage

¶128: Storming the heavens: soldiers, emperors, and civilians in the Roman Empire

Reference 26 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: The first fossil hunters: paleontology in Greek and Roman times

Reference 27 - 0.11% Coverage

¶153: The rise and fall of the afterlife: the 1995 Read-Tuckwell Lectures at the University of Bristol

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶165: is the mystery solved?

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

¶170: Njal's Saga

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶171: Health and population in South Asia from earliest times to the present

Reference 31 - 0.27% Coverage

¶239: Already by the middle of the century considerable change had taken place, that was a time when new attitudes and initiatives were underway. It was also a time of economic development and social adjustments in the wake of World War II.

Reference 32 - 0.88% Coverage

¶239: The year 1950 is, therefore, a reasonable starting-point for commencing this review but this does not imply that a new and altered archaeology had emerged. On the contrary established personnel and institutions continued to play a major role, while some longstanding research projects continued. What is offered in this paper is a brief historical review largely considered from the academic point of view, it is selective and is not intended to provide detailed information about all aspects of research and other developments that have taken place over the past half-century. However, an attempt will be made to review the causes and influences that brought about such developments, but it is not a potted history, neither is it a review of intellectual developments.

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1294: Cleopatra: beyond the myth

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1295: The secret lore of Egypt: its impact on the West

Reference 35 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1304: The emergence of state identities in Italy in the first millennium EC

Reference 36 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1311: The Roman mistress: ancient and modern representations

Reference 37 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1341: Alfred Maudslay and the Maya: a biography.

Reference 38 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1343: Arthur Evans's travels in Crete, 1894–1899

Reference 39 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1344: The man who deciphered Linear B: the story of Micheal Ventris

Reference 40 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1350: A companion to American Indian history

Reference 41 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1358: The extraordinary voyage of Pytheas the Greek

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1363: The Tudor age

Reference 43 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1364: The Boxer Rebellion, China's war on foreigners, 1900

Reference 44 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1365: The dragon seekers: how an extraordinary circle of fossilists discovered the dinosaurs and paved the way for Darwin

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1410: The Cold War

Reference 46 - 0.29% Coverage

¶1436: '...it was not thought consistent with political wisdom, to draw the attention of the Scots to the ancient honours of their independent monarchy' (on the proposal in 1780 to found a Society of Antiquaries for Scotland) *Archueologia Scoficu* 1 (1792): iv

Reference 47 - 0.42% Coverage

¶1437: From the Parliamentary Union with England of 1707 until the establishment of the new devolved parliament (although still within the Union) in Edinburgh in 1999 under the terms of the Scotland Act 1998, Scotland was a nation with a 'capital' and its own legal system; neither a colony nor sovereign: an active participant in rather than a victim of 19th-century imperialism

Reference 48 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1441: Timber in Scotland has been a resource under pressure for a long time, and consequently the history of timber trade and woodland exploitation is particularly interesting.

Reference 49 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1469: In the past Britain has been a global naval, mercantile and industrial power and, as an island which has benefited from successive waves of settlement, its history is inextricably linked to its surrounding seas

Reference 50 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1496: Romans and Christians

Reference 51 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1497: The historians of late antiquity

Reference 52 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1511: English local history: an introduction

Reference 53 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1522: Sheba revealed: a posting to Bayhan in the Yemen

Reference 54 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1527: The civilizations of Africa: a history to 1800

Reference 55 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1531: First encounters: Native Americans & Europeans in the Mississippi Valley

Reference 56 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1542: Sir Aurel Stein in The Times

Reference 57 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1545: The extraordinary voyage of Pytheas the Greek

Reference 58 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1548: The sleep of reason: erotic experience and sexual ethics in ancient Greece & Rome

Reference 59 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1549: Sexuality and gender in the Classical world: readings and sources

Reference 60 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1550: Sextus Empiricus: the transmission and recovery of Pyrrhonism

Reference 61 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1552: The Royal Flying Corps in World War I

Reference 62 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1553: The godless man: a mystery of Alexander the Great

Reference 63 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1554: The great Mughals: India's most flamboyant rulers

Reference 64 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1555: Achilles

Reference 65 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1556: The house of death: a mystery of Alexander the Great

Reference 66 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1624: Looking out at ANTIQUITY, from England to the world, 1927–2028

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶18: which was first discovered by the constructors of the Trans-Siberian Railway in the 1880s.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶145: Columbus' foundation of Hispanic America

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶186: William Stukeley: an eighteenth-century phenomenologist?

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶191: The Zimbabwe culture: origins and decline of southern Zambezi states

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶17: In the eighteenth to nineteenth century West Africa was the scene of the infamous Atlantic trade in ivory and slaves.

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶129: Thus the sum of things is ever being renewed, and mortals live dependent one upon another...and in a short space the generations of living creatures are changed and like runners hand on the torch of life.

Reference 3 - 0.83% Coverage

¶177: I say this to dispatch the idea, common in archaeology and the media, that these early scholars were only interested in establishing hierarchies of inferiority by reference to skeletal material. If anything, Victorian science was disadvantaged by the ever present class consciousness of the times, but these early scientists did try to avoid such influences.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶211: , 1600-1945.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶16: The flight of Muhammad and his companions from Mecca to Medina in AD 622 (the hijra) initiated one of the world's great intellectual and cultural movements, which in a few centuries was to extend from China to the Atlantic

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶39: to the present day

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶51: Urban growth and the Medieval Church: Gloucester and Worcester

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶52: Maya political history

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶68: Empire and domestic economy

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶72: The pleasures of antiquity: British collectors of Greece and Rome.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶123: A! virgo infelix, tu nunc in montibus erras

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶1239: It considers how their respective collection activities propelled their very personal projects of science and, in the case of the General, its interrelationship with the institutionalisation of archaeology in the later nineteenth century

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1252: The Secret History of Emotion: From Aristotle's Rhetoric to Modern Brain Science

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1310: Troy: From Homer's Iliad to Hollywood Epic

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1312: The Socratic Paradox and its Enemies

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1314: Who's Who in the Age of Alexander the Great.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1320: Julius Caesar in Western Culture.

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶1324: The Mirror of the Self: Sexuality, Self-Knowledge, and the Gaze in the Early Roman Empire

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1369: The Last Man Who Knew Everything: Thomas Young, The Anonymous Polymath

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1370: The Moneylender's Daughter (novel set in 1637)

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 37 references coded [2.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶127: History and

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶128: How useful is archaeology to historians? Do they use it in their work? If so how? Catherine Hills considers a number of mighty histories of early medieval Europe that have recently appeared

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶166: In Pursuit of Ancient Pasts: A History of Classical Archaeology in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶104: The Middle Sea: A History of the Mediterranean

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶109: Pliny The Younger, translated by P.G. Walsh. Complete Letters

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶111: A History of the Later Roman Empire AD 284-641: The Transformation of the Ancient World

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶122: Chronicle of the Queens of Egypt from Early Dynastic Times to the Death of Cleopatra

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶127: A Commonwealth of Knowledge

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶147: The English landscape in the twentieth century

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: In Search of the Holy Grail: The Quest for the Middle Ages

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶165: The Senses in Late Medieval England

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: Fabricating the Antique: Neoclassicism in Britain, 1760-1800.

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶173: Chronicle of the Pharaohs: The Reign-by-Reign Record of the Rulers and Dynasties of Ancient Egypt.

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶206: readers of our Debate section will no doubt take note of a bleak period in its eventful history

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶282: Origins of Democracy in Ancient Greece

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶283: The Panathenaic Games

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶284: The Theatricality of Greek Tragedy: Playing Space and Chorus

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶289: Ancient Rome on Five Denarii a Day

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶319: Chocolate in Mesoamerica: A Cultural History of Cacao

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶338: The Roman Catholic Church: An Illustrated History

Reference 21 - 0.08% Coverage

¶343: Profiles in Audacity: Great Decisions and How They Were Made

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

¶344: A Short Introduction to the Ancient Greek Theater

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

¶345: Between Republic and Empire: Interpretations of Augustus and his Principate

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶422: A Companion to Greek Rhetori

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶423: A Companion to Roman Rhetori

Reference 26 - 0.13% Coverage

¶428:

Science, Politics and Business in the Work of Sir John Lubbock: A Man of Universal Mind ¶429: .

Reference 27 - 0.02% Coverage

¶433: — history,

Reference 28 - 0.10% Coverage

¶451:

Onward to the Olympics: Historical Perspectives on the Olympic Game

Reference 29 - 0.10% Coverage

¶453: .

Julia Domna: Syrian Empress (Women of the Ancient World ¶454:)

Roman Religion

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶456:

Ancient Rome on Five Denarii a Day

Reference 31 - 0.04% Coverage

¶457: 1

Spartacus: Film and History

Reference 32 - 0.05% Coverage

¶470:

Solomons Temple: Myth and History

Reference 33 - 0.09% Coverage

¶514: he House of the Round Table and the Windsor Festival of 1344. ¶515:

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶517: he Egyptian Renaissance: The Afterlife of Ancient Egypt in Early Modern Italy

Reference 35 - 0.07% Coverage

¶518:

Archaeologies of English Renaissance Literature

Reference 36 - 0.10% Coverage

¶520:

Return to Babylon: Travelers, Archaeologists, and Monuments in Mesopotamia

Reference 37 - 0.06% Coverage

¶522: he Chocolate Tree: A Natural History of Cacao

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶100: The mass deportation of a conquered people from tenth-century Mongolia known from documents

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶196: Visions of Antiquity. The Society of Antiquaries of London 1707-2007.

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶256: A world history of nineteenth-century archaeology

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶278: Science, politics and business in the work of Sir John Lubbock: a man of universal mind.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1279: a history of Palaeolithic archaeology and Quaternary geology in Britain, 1860-1960.

<Internals\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [6.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: historically documented models

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶124: The author uses nineteenth-century photographs of an occupied Apache settlement to show how such shelters may have been made

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: Charles Darwin 'On the Origin of Species'

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶110: Celebrating the annus mirabilis

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶111: 150 years after the publication of his On the origin of species – the inspiration for an evolutionary concept of history in so many fields

Reference 6 - 0.65% Coverage

¶111: Chris Evans returns to present us with the bitter-sweet spectacle of the Darwin family as excavators and Tim Murray rediscovers a suite of pictures made for John Lubbock which show how prehistoric life was envisaged in polite society at the time. Lastly we are grateful to Colin Renfrew for his own reflections on the anniversary.

¶112: John Evans, Joseph Prestwich and the stone that shattered the time barrier

Reference 7 - 1.09% Coverage

¶113: It all began in a railway carriage. Two businessmen, travelling to the Kingston Assizes in Surrey, nodded to each other as strangers do, but did not strike up a conversation. They were expert witnesses appearing for different sides in the Croydon Water Question; a legal test case that boiled down to who owned the undergroundwaters of London (Mather 2008: 83–4). Joseph Prestwich (Figure 1a), the older by 11 years, represented the water suppliers. As the train rattled along under full steam he would have seen landmarks from his pioneering geology of the London Basin. But

water was not his business. His family ran a profitable wine importers. Geology, however, was his passion.

Reference 8 - 0.66% Coverage

¶115: This is not, however, the thrust of this paper, whose aims are more historiographic than programmatic. It will not focus upon Darwin's 'big book', *The Origin ...* of 1859 (or even *The Descent ...* of 12 years later), but rather his last volume, the wonderfully curious *The formation of vegetable mould through the action of worms* of 1881 (hereafter *Worms*).

¶116: Illustrating 'savagery': Sir John Lubbock and Ernest Griset

Reference 9 - 1.70% Coverage

¶117: Much has been written about the extraordinary impact of Darwinism during the mid- to late nineteenth century, expressed in the scholarship of 'reception studies' (see for example Ellegård 1958; Glick 1988; Numbers & Stenhouse 1999). A significant focus has been on developing an understanding of the impact of Darwinian thinking on just about every aspect of Victorian society, particularly on literature, science, politics and social relations (see for example Beer 1983; Frayter 1997; Lorimer 1997; Moore 1997; Paradis 1997; Browne 2001). A great deal of attention has also been paid (by historians and philosophers of science) into the specifics of how the Darwinian message was disseminated so quickly and so broadly. Here the interest lies in the links between the rhetoric of scientific naturalism and the politics of the day, be it Whig-Liberal or Tory (see for example Clark 1997; Barton 1998, 2004; Clifford et al. 2006). A consequent interest lies in the ways in which science was popularised in Victorian Britain (see especially Lightman 1997, 2007).

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶118: 1859 + 150

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶194: The drawings they have discovered in the archives of the Geological Society

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶194: they are published here for the first time

Reference 13 - 0.35% Coverage

¶194: Whatever the enormity of his challenge to contemporary religion, I like to think that MacEnery would have been fairly supported by *Antiquity's* reviewing system. But perhaps our doctrinal challenges are lesser ones....

¶195:

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1213: Mathematics in ancient Iraq: a social history

Reference 15 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1246: The British Consular Service in the Aegean and the collection of antiquities for the British Museum.

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1247: the prophets of modernism

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1248: From Paris to Pompeii: French Romanticism

Reference 18 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1269: 'They dream of the acorned swill of the world, the rooting for pigfruit...' Dylan Thomas, Under Milk Wood.

Reference 19 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1334: The recovery of Roman Britain 1586-1906: a colony so fertile.

Reference 20 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1339: Curiosity and Enlightenment: collectors and collections from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century

<Internals\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶137: Dart would continue publishing on both themes throughout his long and productive life (from his birth in Australia in 1893 to death in Johannesburg in 1988).

¶138:

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶139: Moctezuma was the king who received Cortés and the Conquistadores in 1519 and was killed the next year in their custody

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶163: Vesuvius: a biography

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶138: a hagio-geography of the seafarer's saint in 11th century North Europe

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶188: Myths and realities of Caribbean history.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶199: History Man: the life of R.G. Collingwood.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶220: The Leakeys: a biography

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶273: Scholars, travels, archives: Greek history and culture through the British School at Athens

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶274: Digging and dealing in eighteenth-century Rome.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [4.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.78% Coverage

¶134: As the descriptions of treasure and gift-giving in Beowulf so vividly remind us, the gaining of treasure, and its corollary, gift-giving, were major preoccupations for Anglo-Saxons and their northern European contemporaries, whether Clovis, showering the crowds in Tours with gold solidi when he was created consul in 508, Oswiu attempting to buy off Penda before the Battle of Winwæd with what Bede (HE III.24; Colgrave & Mynors 1969: 288–91) described as an incalculable and incredible store of royal treasures or the huge Danegelds extorted by Vikings in the tenth and early eleventh century

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: history and mythology

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶155: history, and mythology

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶116: In December 1834 Athens became the capital city of the newly founded Hellenic Kingdom. King Otto, the Bavarian prince whose political and cultural initiative shaped much of what modern Greece is today, sought to design the new city inspired by the heavily idealised model of Classical Hellas

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶124: Nor was the prognosis for the area at all promising. The war in Vietnam was spilling over into Laos and Cambodia. China remained a looming void to the north, Burma was not receptive and Malaysia did not welcome foreign archaeologists. Only Thailand shone like a welcoming beacon.

¶125:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶131: Numerical notation: a comparative history

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶151: Lady Anne Clifford: culture, patronage and gender in 17th-century Britain

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: The Greeks and Romans reproached the Phoenicians for the sacrifice of infants

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶178: Comparing the records of fishing communities made in the sixteenth to twentieth centuries

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶188: It was a further drop in the temperature in the mid nineteenth century that led to the region being abandoned.

¶189:

Reference 11 - 0.25% Coverage

¶202: The written evidence includes Sinhalese chronicles (written in Pali), descriptions of the city by foreign travellers and a large number of inscriptions dating back to the third century BC.

¶203:

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶231: Euratlas Periodis Expert: periodical historical atlas of Europe 1–2000

Reference 13 - 0.44% Coverage

¶274: In an op-ed piece on The Wall Street Journal's website promoting his latest book, *The Rise and Fall of Ancient Egypt* (Wilkinson, T. 2010), Toby Wilkinson draws parallels between events in Egypt's

past to those in its present. "The current situation in Egypt", we are told, "comes as no surprise to a student of the country's long history"

Reference 14 - 0.46% Coverage

¶1276: In recent years, Central Europe has experienced an unprecedented acceleration in social development (especially due to the demise of the communist regimes), in streams of thought (for example the post-modern vision of truth and the relativity of scientific knowledge) and, above all, in the availability of new information and communication technologies

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1277: "Yours (unusually) cheerfully, Gordon": Vere Gordon Childe's letters to R.B.K. Stevenson

Reference 16 - 0.96% Coverage

¶1278: In early 1988 my grandfather, Robert Barron Kerr Stevenson (1913—1992), former Keeper of the National Antiquities of Scotland, was asked about his recollections of his former teacher and colleague Vere Gordon Childe. "There is", he wrote in reply, "very little that I can say of use to you". The reason for such a statement seems to be that my grandfather felt that his contacts with Childe had never been concerned with the broad historical and philosophical concepts that scholars were so interested in, believing rather that his own academic perspectives were more from the "worm's eye than the bird's eye view". Yet what my grandfather knew was a more personal side to Childe that does not come across in his published works.

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1294: The Picts: a history.

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1295: A new history of the Picts

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1309: Bobbio in the Early Middle Ages: the abiding legacy of Columbanus

<Internals\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶122: Coincoin, probably of Kongo parentage, was born a slave, became the concubine of a French planter, Pierre Metoyer, bore him ten children, and in 1787 was settled by him on a plantation of her own

Reference 2 - 1.75% Coverage

¶134: Arthur Smith Woodward, an expert on fossil fish and Keeper of Palaeontology at the British Museum (Natural History), made the official announcement of the discovery of Piltdown Man' (Eoanthropus dawsoni) on 18 December 1912 at Burlington House in London. The announcement was sensational at the time and attracted interest in a purported new hominid species with a large cranium, apparently associated with an ape-like jaw. It was not until some 40 years later that Eoanthropus (Dawn man') was discredited (Weiner et al. 1953; Weiner 1955), with Charles Dawson (a country lawyer', as well as amateur archaeologist and palaeontologist) being identified as the probable perpetrator of a hoax in which human cranial fragments were combined artificially with the modified jaw of an ape (considered to be that of an orangutan), at Piltdown in Sussex. Despite extensive investigations and a plethora of publications, the exact circumstances surrounding the Piltdown hoax remain uncertain

Reference 3 - 1.72% Coverage

¶188: Christopher Hawkes, foundation Professor of European Archaeology at Oxford, was once asked whether he knew a young archaeologist called Vincent Megaw. He responded: "Megaw? Megaw? There's a whole tribe of Megaws!" This was a slight exaggeration. I was born in Stanmore, Middlesex, in 1934 to a Dutch Jewish mother, Th'érèse, a talented pianist and mezzo-soprano whose parents were taken to Auschwitz in 1942 and an Ulster Protestant father, Eric, a pioneer of ultra short-wave propagation who died at the age of 48 (Figure 1). One uncle, A.H.S. (Peter) Megaw was a distinguished Byzantinist and great singer of contemporary Greek songs. He was the last Director of Antiquities of the former Colony of Cyprus and then Director of the British School at Athens. His younger brother, Basil, read Archaeology at Peterhouse where he met (and subsequently married) Eleanor Hardy—family mythology has it that they got engaged while studying Early Bronze Age decorated axes

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶193: Egyptology and the diffusion of culture: a biographical perspective

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶102: Bringing Carthage home

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶134: . Its 'biography' not only captures new information about the last two millennia, it offers a story that the modern visitor deserves to hear.

¶135:

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶166: Animals as domesticates: a world view through history

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1205: In this vivid analysis, our author unearths the roots of James' impetus and compares it with that of his contemporary, Sigmund Freud. Of course, those days of paranormal terror are long gone, we are all rational now ... or are we?

¶1206:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶122: Documentary references,

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶145: A history of ancient Egypt

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1245: Worlds of Arthur: facts and fictions of the Dark Ages

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.90% Coverage

¶127: The chemical analysis of archaeological objects started in the intellectual ferment of late-eighteenth-century Europe (Caley 1948, 1949, 1967; Pollard 2013), almost as soon as systematic (gravimetric) means of chemical analysis had been devised (Pollard in prep.). Many of the leading scientists of the day, such as Vauquelin, Klaproth, Davy, Faraday and Berzelius, carried out analyses of archaeological objects as part of their interests in the contents of the 'cabinets of curiosities' of the day (Pollard&Heron 2008). The subject moved from mere curiosity to systematic and problemorientated study with the work of Göbel (1842), Wocel (1854), Damour (1865) and Helm (1886), who essentially formulated the idea of 'provenance studies'

Reference 2 - 1.06% Coverage

¶129: It was Antiquity (Daniel 1980) that revealed details of the death of "the greatest prehistorian in Britain, and probably in the world" (Piggott 1958: 312), the Australian Vere Gordon Childe (1892–1957). Antiquity would later note what is still the over-modest marker of his final resting place (Barton 2000). And it was Antiquity that published Childe's 'Retrospect' in which he summarised his archaeological career, noting that it began at Oxford, and started again in 1922 "after a sentimental excursion into Australian politics" (Childe 1958: 69). In this article it is suggested that this was far more than an excursion; that through force of circumstance he abandoned a potentially high-flying archaeological trajectory and embarked on an equally high-flying replacement career in politics; only further force of circumstances brought him back to archaeology.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶164: Between 1403 and 1433, Zheng He led seven imperially sponsored missions, each of them on a massive scale, around the coasts of Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean, reaching as far afield as Aden and East Africa

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶108: When Layard first visited it in 1840 “[t]he spring rains had clothed the mound with the richest verdure, and the fertile meadows, which stretched around it, were covered with flowers of every hue [. . .] My curiosity had been greatly excited, and from that time I formed the design of thoroughly examining, whenever it might be in my power, these singular ruins”

Reference 3 - 0.95% Coverage

¶157: In a famous and oft-quoted passage, the Greek historian Herodotus tells us of a curious custom concerning the Scythians, the peoples inhabiting the steppe lands north of the Black Sea. After burying their dead, they purify themselves in a makeshift tent: “when they have set up three pieces of wood leaning against each other, they extend around them woollen cloths; and having joined them together as closely as possible, they throw red-hot stones into a vessel placed in the middle [. . .] They have a sort of hemp growing in this country, very like flax, except in thickness and height: [. . .] When therefore the Scythians have taken some seed of this hemp, they creep under the cloths, and then put the seed on the red-hot stones; but this being put on, smokes, and produces such a steam that no Greek vapour-bath would surpass it. The Scythians, transported with the vapour, shout aloud; and this serves them instead of washing, for they never bathe the body in water” (Herodotus 4.73–75).

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶208: The summer of 2015 marks the seventieth anniversary of one of the tragic turning points in recent human history: the detonation of the two atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6 and 9 August 1945. Those events were soon followed by the Cold War and the build-up of nuclear arsenals capable of obliterating the world population several times over.

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶250: These words, published in the pages of *Antiquity* more than 20 years ago, belie the dark depths into which Albanian archaeologists were plunged with the transition to democracy during 1991–1992. Despite the long bread queues that characterised Albanian life before the Iron Curtain fell

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶252: This ‘forgotten and ephemeral monarchy’ of Majorca, a scion of the kings of Aragon, ruled from 1270–1344. In 1276, the monarchy had made Perpignan the capital of the Kingdom of Majorca

Reference 7 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1252: To posterity's good fortune, the final Majorcan monarch, James III ('the Unfortunate'), left the 'Lois palatines' (Palatine Laws) of 1337 that provide key insights into the etiquette and even the significance of colour in the early fourteenth-century palace. Following the dispossession of James III in 1344, Perpignan came into the hands of the Aragonese monarchy until 1462

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1304: Famous private collections were formed, many of which subsequently entered the world's great museums. Less value was placed upon the vessels as archaeological objects.

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1311: Wonderful things. A history of Egyptology 1: from Antiquity to 1881

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶182: The impact of the Spanish conquest and colonisation of Maya territories between 1520 and the 1700s is often regarded as a homogeneous process

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶115: In particular, five of the seven are either explicitly or implicitly biographical, exploring a diverse spectrum of lives from twentieth-century archaeologists to a governor of Roman Britain

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶154: between history

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: The Caribbean island of Mona, on a key Atlantic route from Europe to the Americas

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶267: historian Terry Barnhart gives us a rich reading of the historical relationship of American archaeology to 'The Mound Builders', identified by many Euro-Americans in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as an actual lost race or civilisation that pre-dated the American Indian occupation of the continent

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: changing ideologies in north-east Scotland, sixth to sixteenth century AD.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶228: women's initiation in the Namib Desert during the second millennium AD

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶259: The German Ocean. Medieval Europe around the North Sea

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶262: Reflecting on his motivations for writing a history of tomorrow, Yuval Noah Harari (2017: 68) observes that: "historians are asked to examine the actions of our ancestors so that we can repeat their wise decisions and avoid their mistakes. But it almost never works like that because the present is just too different from the past".

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶278: After the Portuguese discovered the Cape Verde Islands in AD 1456 they divided its main island, Santiago, into two governing captaincies. The founding settlement in the south-west, Cidade Velha, soon became the Islands' capital and a thriving trade centre; in contrast, that in the east, Alcatrazes, only lasted as an official seat from 1484–1516 and is held to have 'failed'

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶283: There is no doubt about the gathering pace of change as we approach the present, however, and that is hardly surprising given the ballooning size of human populations. Twenty-first-century technology does not make us cleverer, but there are more of us around to invent things.

¶284:

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶306: Integrating the Old World into the New

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶4: What was novel at that time

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶28: combined with historical sources

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶145: When John F. Kennedy described Washington, D.C. as a city of Southern efficiency and Northern charm, it was presumably not intended as a compliment.

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 3 references coded [2.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.06% Coverage

¶128: The historical accounts are divided into two periods: from the founding of the republic in 1902 to the revolutionary victory of 1959, and from 1959 to the present.

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶139: Science in the Subarctic: Trappers, Traders, and the Smithsonian Institution

Reference 3 - 0.52% Coverage

¶153: Becoming American Women: Clothing and the Jewish Immigrant Experience, 1880–1920

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶113: Museums and the First World War: A Social History

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶157: The Motown Sound: The Music & the Story

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 2 references coded [1.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶124: the history of photography in Zuni

Reference 2 - 0.96% Coverage

¶148: During that time, scientific and public understanding of these extinct animals has changed considerably.

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 3 references coded [2.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.32% Coverage

¶18: Yale teuthologist A.E. Verrill was responsible for the first such models in 1882; then Ward's Natural Science Establishment in Rochester, New York, manufactured and sold them.

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶123: Mickey Mouse History and Other Essays on American Memory

Reference 3 - 0.61% Coverage

¶154: The Lost Museum: The Nazi Conspiracy to Steal the World's Greatest Art Treasures

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶148: MUSEUMS AND AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL LIFE, 1876–1926

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 2 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: A History of Ways of Seeing the Land:

Reference 2 - 1.00% Coverage

¶137: Jews have lived in comparative peace with their neighbors in North Africa for millennia. In the last century, however, political forces have altered an ancient live-and-let-live ethos

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 1 reference coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶132: The Evolution of Zoos from Menageries to Centers of Conservation and Caring

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 4 references coded [3.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶11: George Edward Moore, Principia Ethica, 1903 (Preface).

¶12:

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: a Search for Truth: a Personal Journey

Reference 3 - 0.99% Coverage

¶18: In the last decade, probably no other region of the world has undergone such a rapid transformation, invigorated by strong contributions and interventions from outside the region.

Reference 4 - 1.55% Coverage

¶127: Working in animal behavior was challenging. It was the first time I came to the conclusion that I had to do something with my life, that there was work involved, and that if I wanted to accomplish something, I'd better figure out what it was and do it.—Exploratorium Explainer, 1974

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 2 references coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.57% Coverage

¶173: Considering the British Museum's stages of development and progress, it discusses the life of Sir Hans Sloane and how his actions helped determine the museum's original goals for its collection. The early days of the British Museum provide a clear view into the values of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century British society.

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶178: The Public Art Museum in Nineteenth-Century Britain: The Development of the National Gallery:

¶179:

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 2 references coded [2.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.83% Coverage

¶156: Since the late nineteenth century, it's been popular to visit factories as a leisure time activity, a practice that continues up to the present day. This article provides a general overview of factory tours, as shown through the material culture and history of postcards.

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶162: Curiosity and Enlightenment: Collectors and Collections from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶140: The American Leonardo: A Tale of Obsession, Art and Money

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶162: Something Incredibly Wonderful Happens: Frank Oppenheimer and the World He Made Up

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶186: Voyages of the Self: Pairs, Parallels, and Patterns in American Art and Literature

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [4.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: Dewey's Debt to Barnes

Reference 2 - 3.81% Coverage

¶135: John Dewey's association with Albert C. Barnes significantly influenced his monumental *Art as Experience*, a fact Dewey fully acknowledged both in that work and in other writings. Yet Barnes's contribution to Dewey's ideas has seldom been discussed. Even those who write about Dewey's aesthetics frequently ignore it, or provide distorted descriptions of Barnes's life and of the two men's relationship. Dewey was drawn to dynamic individuals who provided empirical evidence for his philosophical views. Barnes's passion for education, conviction that looking at visual art could transform lives, and faith in action all influenced Dewey's thinking. An examination of the Dewey-Barnes correspondence and of some of their joint activities helps set the historical record straight about Dewey's debt to Barnes. It also contributes to our understanding of both men's aesthetic theories and is particularly relevant as the Barnes Foundation moves to a more public venue in Philadelphia in 2012.

Reference 3 - 0.83% Coverage

¶183: Kensington Palace, London, has been home to kings and queens, dukes and princesses for 300 years. It was the focus for the tremendous public outpouring of grief following the death of Diana, Princess of Wales in 1997

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶195: The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶115: The Champa Kingdom, approximately from the second to the nineteenth centuries in the present day central Vietnam, is known for its outstanding artistic and architectural achievements. In 1832, Champa was absorbed by Dai Viet

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.03% Coverage

¶127: Through publications in *National Geographic* magazine and elsewhere, scientists would introduce Olman to wider scientific and popular audiences. This article explores this history in order to understand scientists' attempts to make sense of a new region as they documented the Olmec and Olman's fauna

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶128: Ivory's Ghosts: The White Gold of History and the Fate of Elephants

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶122: The Bodleian Library and its Treasures 1320–1700

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.18% Coverage

¶131: The Marquis de Somerueles: Vice-Admiralty Court of Halifax, Nova Scotia Stewart's Vice-Admiralty Reports 482 (1813)

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [5.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.25% Coverage

¶123: Pillage and Restitution: What Became of Works of Art Removed from France to Germany during World War II?,

Reference 2 - 3.71% Coverage

¶134: the history of the objects stored at the Mauerbach monastery in Austria from soon after the Second World War until their auction last year. During the war, the German National Socialists had collected art works throughout Europe in many different ways—through theft, confiscation, forced sales, and legitimate sales.

Reference 3 - 0.87% Coverage

¶151: Travel in Egypt. According to Drawings of the Lepsius-Expedition 1842–1845

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [5.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶120: After a brief historical review of collecting and

Reference 2 - 4.86% Coverage

¶134: Following the disclosure of archives in the former Soviet Union detailing art works taken from Germany at the end of World War II, it is now possible to reconstruct more accurately a history of those objects removed from Germany but never returned. Inconsistencies in the documentary evidence concerning both the location of objects sent West from Berlin and other repositories (particularly in the last few months of the war) and the number of objects returned to Germany indicate that the United States may have been involved in an unofficial policy of claiming as war booty art treasures from the conquered German nation. This article attempts to detail some of those inconsistencies by comparing what is known of the inventories of German museums before the war, the movements of art objects and repositories used during the war, and the inventories of the German museums today, in order to reconstruct some of this missing part

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶145: The Soviet spoils commissions: on the removal of works of art from German museums and collections

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [4.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.98% Coverage

¶118: in London in the 1930s and about Elgin's so-called bribery of Turkish officials. The latter is here dismissed as normal practice. An account is given of the building and purpose of the Parthenon, its history to the end of the eighteenth century, then of the marbles taken to London and of those left in Athens.

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶13: Collecting the classical world: first steps in a quantitative history

Reference 2 - 0.65% Coverage

¶14: Four quantitative histories are reported

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [10.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶14: narrates the biography of a single art object

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶15: Cicero's Prosecution of Gaius Verres

Reference 3 - 8.74% Coverage

¶16: Cicero's speeches and essays—especially the Verrines—were widely read in France and England during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when they were used in public debates about the fate of art in wartime. The early development of the concept of “cultural property” owed much to careful readings and citations of Cicero's views. The main charge brought against Verres in 70 B.C. was extortion during his term as governor of Sicily, but in the course of his prosecution Cicero depicts Verres as a rapacious collector of art who even took cult statues from temples for his private collection.

Reference 4 - 0.95% Coverage

¶16: how Ciceronian views contributed to the development of the concept

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: This article describes its historical development

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶125: Between 1976 and 1991

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶125: was substantially destroyed by civil war

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶149: Cultural Extermination, Archaeological Protection, and the Antiquities Act of 1906

¶150:

Reference 5 - 1.26% Coverage

¶154: captured the interest of the salacious British press for its glamorous players: the Canadian heiress, the English aristocrat, and the international auction house. Taylor Thomson, the daughter of billionaire newspaper baron, Lord Thomson of Fleet, sued both the Marquess of Cholmondeley, a bachelor filmmaker with a fortune valued at over £100 million, and Christie's Auction House

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶16: The roles of the U.S. government and U.S.-based businesses as negotiating bodies in the early days of Honduran expeditions from 1890 to 1940 are explored in detail,

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

¶16: The changing definition of a collector represents a key point throughout this analysis; at one time archaeologists, museums, and businesses were the primary collectors

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶11: Vincent Noce, *La Collection Egoïste (The Selfish Collector)*

Reference 4 - 0.84% Coverage

¶12: This book, however, shows just how much a dedicated investigative journalist can add to the record, details that are not only useful in trying to understand the mentality of Breitwieser (by no means an isolated case as this account shows)

Reference 5 - 0.42% Coverage

¶14: People in colonial times (nineteenth century) gave private subscriptions to have public monuments and memorials erected

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

¶44: Kayoiura, located at the most easterly point of Omijima Island, Nagato City, Japan, is a small fishing village where community-based coastal whaling took place from late 1600 to early 1900

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶39: A key component of the article is its attempt to illuminate the little-known story surrounding the birth of the system, which has been pieced together using treasury and Board of Trade papers held in the National Archives.

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.18% Coverage

¶29: To follow this longing for knowledge is to be in the company of every great explorer that has ever been, from the first hominid moving beyond the boundaries of African Eden to the intrepid women, men, and children who sailed the seas beyond the mainland of Southeast Asia to become the first occupants of the continent of Australia

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶30: *Lessons from History*

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [6.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶120: World War II was the occasion of the greatest theft, seizure, loss, and displacement of art treasures, books, and archives (“cultural items”) in history

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶123: The Allied Struggle over Cultural Restitution, 1942–1947

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶124: the Allied diplomatic and political impasse over restitution during and after World War II.

Reference 4 - 0.76% Coverage

¶124: Serious Allied disagreements on general postwar policy for Germany inhibited the development of a coherent approach to the restitution of cultural property. Cultural restitution became lost in the maze of other greater political, economic, and ideological conflicts.

Reference 5 - 2.53% Coverage

¶126: As opposed to popular belief dominant today in Russia, such decrees were few. Preparation for the removal of cultural property from enemy countries had started before the fate of the war was decided. In 1943 on the request of academician Igor Grabar, the Bureau of Experts was established with the task of composing lists of so-called “eventual equivalents,” which Soviet officials wanted to receive after the war as “restitution in kind,” to compensate for the cultural losses of the USSR. The listed equivalents included art works from museums and private collections in the Axis countries. However, the projected provisions for “restitution in kind” were never approved by the Allies, in large part because during the last months of the war and immediately thereafter, the Soviet Union had already begun massive removal of cultural property from territories occupied by the Red Army

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶131: The collection was not seized by Soviet trophy brigades but was looted by soldiers and officers of the 38th Field Engineers' Brigade of the Red Army.

Reference 7 - 0.85% Coverage

¶145: This approach also includes further research and analysis of the Russian cultural losses resulting from the war, a project undertaken in the 1990s at the Forschungsstelle Osteuropa (Research Center for Eastern Europe) of the University of Bremen, as briefly described in an appendix to the article.

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶151: attempts to widen the debate on the removal of antiquities from the Ottoman Empire around 1800

Reference 9 - 0.61% Coverage

¶151: While the local populations were accused of various “superstitious” practices—often conveniently related to objects coveted by European collectors—I propose that the removers were not uninfluenced by these practices

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.44% Coverage

¶133: Shortly after the 2003 American invasion of Iraq, Kanan Makiya, a long time Iraqi dissident and professor of Middle East studies at Brandeis University, uncovered a major trove of documents belonging to Saddam Hussein's Baath Party and his security forces. The documents proved highly important in reflecting the inner workings of the Baath Party system in his final years in power.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶144: French forces had seized them in an 1866 military campaign

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [4.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: Ardelia Hall: From Museum of Fine Arts to Monuments Woman

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

¶19: Ardelia Ripley Hall (1899–1979) served from 1946 until 1962 as the Fine Arts and Monuments Adviser to the U.S. Department of State

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶19: In spite of her vast accomplishments, almost nothing has been written on Ardelia Hall, and little is known about her life

Reference 4 - 1.70% Coverage

¶19: but personal circumstances led to her resignation in 1941. During the war, she was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. The expertise she established as an art historian working with the Roberts Commission at this time led to her appointment at the State Department in 1946. This essay traces for the first time Hall’s remarkable journey from curatorial researcher to adviser on international art restitution

Reference 5 - 1.33% Coverage

¶125: I have been asked to write personally of John [Merryman]. Not of him as scholar, educator, author, nor even as father of the fields of art and cultural property law, but as the person who did these things, and more. To present an inclusive, all-embracing picture of John, the universalist, both in himself and what he has done.

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [6.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.90% Coverage

¶15: contrasts long-suppressed details of German art seizures during the Second World War from Ukrainian state museums and Western Jewish dealers, ordered to Königsberg by Erich Koch, Gauleiter of East Prussia and Reich Commissar of Ukraine

Reference 2 - 1.74% Coverage

¶15: Initial provenance findings about the collection Koch evacuated to Weimar in February 1945 reveal some paintings from Kyiv. More, however, were seized from Dutch and French Holocaust victims by Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring and his cohorts, including Jewish dealers Jacques Goudstikker (Amsterdam) and Georges Wildenstein (Paris). Many paintings deposited in Weimar disappeared west; others seized by Soviet authorities were transported to the Hermitage.

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶152: proceeds in three steps: from (1) the historical context of the Jacobite rebellion and the subsequent Victorian assignment of the tartan to clans

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶153: Reconstructing a Wartime Journey: The Vollard-Fabiani Collection, 1940–1949

Reference 5 - 0.49% Coverage

¶154: In 1940, the British Admiralty detained a British passenger ship sailing from Lisbon to New York at the port of Hamilton, Bermuda

Reference 6 - 1.15% Coverage

¶154: Suspected of being sent to New York for sale by the French art dealer Martin Fabiani for the economic benefit of German-occupied France, the captured collection—originally the property of art dealer Ambroise Vollard—was confiscated as a prize of war and sent to Ottawa, Canada, for wartime safekeeping

Reference 7 - 1.08% Coverage

¶154: This essay reframes the wartime journey of the Vollard-Fabiani collection and challenges the long-held notion that it belongs to the narrative of Nazi-looted cultural property. This essay also highlights an important role played by the National Gallery of Canada during World War II.

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶123: The Development of Costume.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶149: The motor car from road to museum

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶152: The House of Gold: Building a Palace in Medieval Venice,

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶154: Artful Science: Enlightenment Entertainment and the Eclipse of Visual Education

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶159: Carolingian Culture: Emulation and Innovation

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶160: Ideology and Landscape in Historical Perspective

Reference 7 - 0.57% Coverage

¶167: Bearers of Meaning: The Classical Orders in Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the Renaissance

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶189: The Papered Wall. The History, Patterns aAbstracts

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [4.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶120: Women in the Victorian Art World

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶128: Ruskin and Environment: The Storm-Cloud of the Nineteenth Century,

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶133: The Consumption of Culture 1600–1800

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶134: An Environmental History of Britain since the Industrial Revolution

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶149: Eighteenth-century Paris,

¶150:

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶151: The Making of the Wren Library,

Reference 7 - 0.53% Coverage

¶153: The Culture of the English People. Iron Age to the Industrial Revolution,

Reference 8 - 0.86% Coverage

¶165: can be located within a historical tradition which sheds light on how it should be defined, typified and viewed today

¶166:

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶168: Schliemann of Troy: Treasure and Deceit

Reference 10 - 0.38% Coverage

¶169: Building in Britain. The Origins of a Modern Industry

Reference 11 - 0.27% Coverage

¶170: Landscape, Natural Beauty and the Arts

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [3.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶16: The Grosvenor Gallery Exhibitions: change and continuity in the Victorian art world,

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶24: Building Paris. Architectural Institutions and the Transformation of the French Capital, 1830–1870

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶32: in Belarus during the period of Soviet control

Reference 4 - 0.45% Coverage

¶37: On Collecting: an investigation into collecting in the European tradition

Reference 5 - 0.57% Coverage

¶39: Colonial Expansion, Tropical Island Edens and the Origins of Environmentalism, 1600–1860,

¶40:

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶43: Sir William Chambers, Architect to George III

Reference 7 - 0.41% Coverage

¶57: Transports: Travel, Pleasure, and Imaginative Geography, 1600–1830

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.84% Coverage

¶18: and its historical context, followed by a description of the community's fluctuating fortunes in the face of changing economic and social conditions

Reference 2 - 0.79% Coverage

¶12: Cornwall has undergone rapid change. Traumatic economic crises, from the 1860s to the present agony over South Crofty, the last Cornish mine

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶12: over-fishing has seen the near disappearance of fishing communities

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶18: learning from history and other comparative studies

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶28: Architecture, Landscape, and Liberty. Richard Payne Knight and the Picturesque

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶29: Rural Scenes and National Representation: Britain 1815–1850

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶61: Art and the Victorian Middle Class:

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶64: Ships and Shipwrecks

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶65: Norman England

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶9: some seventeenth and eighteenth century protoypes of globalisation in Latin America

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶60: —India 1880 to 1980,

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.10% Coverage

¶20: anthropologists and philanthropists working in London's East End in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the site of the capital's furniture industry, saw the possession of furniture as a sign of respectability.

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶28: Interpretation/guiding has been recorded as a profession as far back as 2500 BP.

Reference 3 - 0.81% Coverage

¶128: This paper covers some highlights of the period from the time of Herodotus to the present. There is much more to discover and record; this is a beginning.

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶131: Central America: a natural and cultural history

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶135: The Gothic Revival

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶136: Framing France: the representation of landscape in France, 1870±1914

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶137: Tracing your Family History

Reference 8 - 0.30% Coverage

¶164: Das Kaiserhaus in Hildesheim: Renaissance in Niedersachsen

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

¶110: This was certainly the world of the French civilian population displaced from their homes by the events of the Great War.

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶127: Once a part of the Chinese Empire, Hong Kong then became a British colony and changed its status again in 1997 to that of a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [3.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶18: Its historical role as a bastion of imperial naval defence, the Gibraltar of the West, is reviewed from the Victorian era until 1945

Reference 2 - 2.03% Coverage

¶135: Despite a conservation revival, together with the declining influence of International Modernism by the 1970s, in facilitating the reduction of conceptual differences within state conservation agencies throughout Europe, subsequent events did not allow this process to go much further. The political changes in Central Europe following the end of the Cold War and the subsequent restructuring of the world economy helped to re-emphasise the basic problem

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶138: Louis Riel was the leader of the Métis uprisings of 1869 and 1885

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶146: Historical records relating to the Great Barrier Reef are used

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶125: Since the 1980s Greece has been the destination of many Albanian migrants in search of work and better living conditions

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶17: It identifies three major discourses present from the 19th century to the present day

Reference 2 - 1.16% Coverage

¶118: The 18-century Cavendishes venerated the castle as a shrine to their ancestors. Bolsover's 19th-century tenants recreated a romantic Olden Time appearance. The public bodies responsible for the castle in the 20th century used archaeology to reconstruct its 17th-century form

Reference 3 - 0.97% Coverage

¶138: Beginning in 1790, with cotton manufacturing, the Valley became the place to achieve the 'American Dream'. By the 1940s, industry was leaving. The Valley went into economic freefall, people moved away, and mill villages decayed

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.14% Coverage

¶15: This may be seen as a discovery of 'Nature as Heritage'. But there are earlier examples. From the 17th century, antiquarians had paid attention to certain natural landmarks and in the 19th century it was common to see nature as something that fostered the spirit of the people (das Volk).

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [5.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶18: Shifts and changes are assessed for a time frame of about 25 years, before and after the pivotal event of German reunification of 1990. Located in a previously prosperous but now depressed region with more than 20% unemployment, Quedlinburg has suffered from the breakdown of the former agricultural and other industries in the region after 1990 and subsequent out-migration.

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶31: In the 1930s, on a wave of historical consciousness, Western Australians sought to enshrine the desire to preserve a range of historical materials in legislation

Reference 3 - 0.71% Coverage

¶42: Although there are instances of significant anniversaries being celebrated as early as the 17th century, it was Britain's Great Exhibition of 1851 that started the fashion for large-scale 'expositions' that lasted for up to six months.

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶42: By analysing the historiography of centennials and the variety of reasons for holding them from the 17th century to the 21st

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶49: inasmuch as it was the first time a human being set foot on another celestial body.

Reference 6 - 1.46% Coverage

¶51: distinguished by its establishment in 1849 as a 9,000 acre (3,600 ha) terminus for black fugitives travelling north along the so-called Underground Railroad, escaping the tyranny of slavery in the USA. A social experiment, in the form of a block farming settlement, waited for them at the end of their journeys. Over the intervening years inevitable shifts in agricultural practice and property ownership have transformed this rather ordinary but strongly evocative heritage resource

Reference 7 - 0.54% Coverage

¶59: to commemorate the Malay Regiment and particularly the officers and soldiers who made a heroic stand against Japanese forces in one of the last battles before the fall of Singapore

Reference 8 - 0.67% Coverage

¶175: This article is derived from a research project designed to establish a better understanding of the nature of professional architectural activity in the State of Victoria, Australia, in the second half of the 19th century.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶10: In the investigated area in western Norway, parallels between accessibility and human activity on mountain summer farmsteads have been identified with the abandonment of dairy production between ca 1905 and 1973

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: It explores the different historical experiences in Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam

Reference 3 - 0.89% Coverage

¶19: Like other Eastern European countries, Hungary has undergone processes of societal and economic restructuring since 1990. This has given rise to a changed cultural-political context shaped by forces such as (re)privatisation, strengthening of local government and growth of civil movements.

Reference 4 - 2.66% Coverage

¶45: From the beginning the human perspective was inherently exploitative. Archaic Indians occupied all the high natural ground but neither farmed nor lived in the Everglades. This culture and succeeding Indian cultures persisted for thousands of years with the population sustainably capped by food supply and availability of high ground. After Spanish contact, Indian society collapsed leading to a 150-year hiatus in human occupation. In the late 1800s for the first time newly immigrated Indians took up residence in the Everglades; European-derived Americans settled high ground and agriculture developed. Within 100 years thereafter, half of the Everglades had been drained and the population of south Florida had reached 6.2 million residents. The overall exploitation of the Everglades' resources during the 20th century reflects the area as a place of transience

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶59: It is generally agreed that it was in 1986 that the concept was introduced.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶72: 1848 and All That

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [4.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

¶17: Rooted in the concepts of critical and popular cartography, this paper presents an evaluation of selected zoo maps from the Philadelphia and Brookfield (Chicago) Zoos, dating from between 1886 and 1949

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶17: We argue that historical zoo maps reveal much about past social norms and values concerned with zoos and the animals in them, and thus can tell us 'stories' that reveal the cultural heritage of zoos.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶120: The analysis of the legacy of commercial rice production on Jehossee Island

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

¶143: Creative use of archival media offers unparalleled opportunities to illustrate and explore the development and historical trajectory of heritage sites,

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶149: The expansion and evolution of local history over the last half century

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶161: Heritage in Movement: Rethinking Cultural Borrowings in the Mediterranean

Reference 7 - 1.15% Coverage

¶162: It posits that postcolonial theory has fallen short of perceiving the effects that movements of exchange, circularity and choice have had on Mediterranean societies in colonial times. Further, it explicates that the exploration of these avenues in matters of heritage and material culture would open the path for alternative understandings of the articulations of cultural encounters

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶167: literary traditions and Orientalist scholarship.

Reference 9 - 0.86% Coverage

¶177: Rural settlements growing crops and rearing animals are known as estancias in several South American countries. They played a prevailing role in the political and economic history of Argentina, particularly during the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶10: Textured narratives are proposed that highlight the socio-economic relationships that were/are essential components of the industrial (hi)story

Reference 2 - 1.24% Coverage

¶18: The model has its roots in pagan Gaelic mythology, when the invading Gaels banished the spirits of the land underground or across the sea, while still requiring union with them and co-operation. Time in the otherworld is circular, and chaos, regeneration and creativity both threaten and attract people. The model is partly subsumed into Christianity, making exile attractive to a people who revered the wilderness.

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶26: on an early medieval example of the process of engaging with technological change

Reference 4 - 0.68% Coverage

¶34: Hong Kong is a small territory located at a strategic position in South China, with very limited land and other natural resources. When it became a British Colony, the city was intended as a military fort and an economic centre

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶41: Ebel es-Saqi, a village in the southern hills of Lebanon, emerged from 22 years of Israeli occupation in May 2000.

Reference 6 - 0.35% Coverage

¶51: Despite the growing interest in Eastern European countries since the fall of the communist regimes in the late 1980s

Reference 7 - 0.52% Coverage

¶51: It is hoped that revealing information on their operations within a broad historical and social context will lead to a better understanding of the country's cultural affairs

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶62: This article connects the origins of a Canadian living history museum to the cultural and social developments of 1960s suburban Canada

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶151: Modern productions of York's medieval Mystery Plays have formed an important element of the city's cultural heritage since their revival in 1951.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶162: At the same time, America grieved and from all over the country US citizens started to visit the assassination site.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: Isaac Royall was the largest slaveholder in Massachusetts

Reference 2 - 1.03% Coverage

¶135: Samuel Clemens, better known by his pen name Mark Twain, is one of America's best known novelists. He wrote what many literary critics consider the first 'Great American Novel', The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, in 1884. This book and his earlier novel, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876), are based partly on his boyhood experiences living on the Mississippi River and in the town of Hannibal, Missouri

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶154: The Upper Burnett was the site of numerous small goldmining towns throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Reference 4 - 0.76% Coverage

¶163: From the 1970s onwards many traditional industries such as coalmining and steelmaking, textiles and clothing declined in Western Europe and were transferred first to Eastern Europe, then to East Asia. The mines and factories that employed hundreds of thousands of people were closed und demolished.

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶127: Using a case study of the British Channel Islands, where the number of memorials relating to the German occupation of 1940–1945 has increased greatly since 1985 (the 40th anniversary of liberation)

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶31: The hero and the historians: historiography and the uses of Jacques Cartier

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶65: all date from the period of the Greek War of Independence (1821–1830 AD)

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶8: Unusually for an African country, Ethiopia was only briefly colonised. As such, this multi-ethnic yet predominantly ancient Christian country, for hundreds of years ruled by an Imperial Dynasty,

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶22: Using newspaper reports and organisational archives, this paper explores how the London Games in 1908 and 1948 impacted on British attitudes to coaching at the level of elite sport and highlights in the process the lasting impact of the cultural heritages of amateurism and voluntarism

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶29: This paper examines three failed bids by the French Olympic Committee and the City of Paris to host the summer Olympic Games of 1992, 2008 and 2012

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶51: Its salience subsists in the origination of principles such as habeas corpus, trial by jury, and the right of the people to representation in the government

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶70: This paper gives an overview of the political and societal framework of the development of the Volkshaus in Germany over the last 120 years.

¶71:

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶73: Brass bands and beat bands, poets and painters: a cross-cultural case study of mining culture and regional identity in the Ruhr area 1947–1966

Reference 7 - 0.72% Coverage

¶74: 'Brass Bands and Beat Bands, Poets and Painters' looks at cultural features and developments in the Ruhr area and its coalmining industry between the end of the Second World War and the onset of the structural crisis in 1966. It deals with mining traditions, amateur artists, popular culture and high art. These were features common to both the industry and the region

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: Love & loss in the 1960s

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶151: uses one central case study relating to a highly mythologised moment within popular music history, claimed as the starting point of the Beatles. On 6 July 1957, John Lennon, member of the Quarrymen, was introduced to Paul McCartney at St Peter's Church fete in Liverpool.

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶180: Jan Pieterszoon Coen (1587–1629) is a controversial figure in Dutch history. As the governor general of the Dutch United East India Company (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie), he founded the basis for the Dutch colonial enterprise in south-east Asia

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: ancient Egypt and contemporary Syria

¶156:

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶156: explores the contemporary and historical dimensions of this paradox

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶171: Whilst the ideals of Athenian democracy and classical learning inspired the formation of the early American republic, these associations were brought into wider usage in New York with the arrival of significant Greek immigration into the city during the twentieth century.

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶15: Urban space as heritage in late colonial Cuba

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: The historical perspective and methodology cast new light on the use of history,

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: As the Spanish Civil War drew to a close, retreating Republican troops in the northern region of Asturias took refuge in caves in the mountains from the brutal victor's justice of the Francoist forces.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: in the context of the Civil War experiences of the rural municipality of Santo Adriano

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶168: The rise of heritage: preserving the past in France, Germany and England, 1789–1914

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶123: The Canadian oral history reader

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: Review essay: introducing students to the field of public history

<Internals\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶127: In an attempt to escape British hegemony, the Welsh established a Patagonian colony in 1865, in what is now the Chubut Province of Argentina

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶156: Canaletto's paintings open a new window on the relative sea-level rise in Venice

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶157: made with the help of a camera obscura, are just like real photographs, documenting as they do the Venice of the XVIII century with an accurate reproduction of all the details.

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶155: been combined with the aim of ascertaining their manufacture technology in the light of local historical sources

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶18: This evolution has occurred in a series of stages, grouped in this paper into the traditional society, the modern age of sail, and the period of steam, iron and steel. The traditional society is regarded as the initial pre-industrial phase of development in all geographical regions. Both the succeeding phases cover the processes of industrialisation of maritime activities over the past half-millennium, respectively before and after the transition from sail to steam power in the 19th century. Approximately half-century stages of technological and economic development characterise both these periods.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶69: It is worthnoting that a fundamental role in choosing several marbles from Verona was played by Abbot Domenico Federici who arrived in Fano after he had been appointed secretary to the imperial embassy in Venice.

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: accurate historical documents

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶80: In all cultures, and in many different ways, man has searched for God,

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: Glass technology in Spain in XVIIIth century according to printed sources: the Spanish annotated translation of L'Arte Vetraria

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶44: The French book The art of glass of Neri, Merret and Kunckel, was translated to Spanish and published by Miguel Jerónimo Suarez Núñez in the XVIIIth century as a part of the collection of works entitled Instructive and curious reports on Agriculture, Trade, Industry, Economy, Chemistry, Botany, Natural History etc (1778–1791). The original text was modified by Suárez Núñez adding comments and notes in order to produce a true handbook of techniques for making glass (mainly coloured glass) to be used in the Spanish Royal San Ildefonso glass factory. Observations on the results obtained in the factory were also added to the text. We report here a description of this Spanish

translation, essential for understanding the achievements on glass-making technology in Spain in the XVIIIth century.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: catalonian documentation (14th and 15th centuries)

Reference 4 - 0.39% Coverage

¶146: During the 14th and 15th century, many churches and palaces for civil institutions were built in Catalonia. These constructions generated a rich set of documents which have been partially preserved. These documents have become an indispensable instrument to allow us to understand the material aspects of this period. The stained glass windows, being an essential element of the gothic aesthetics, are far from absent.

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶147: In the texts which have been preserved, such as notary protocols, official documents of civil power – Town Council, Royal Palaces, Commercial Institutions – or written documents deriving from accounting institutions, we found amongst many other pieces of information, notes referring to the materials used to make or repair stained glass windows

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶148: We found documents which refer to payments for various tools (pliers, grozing tools, soldering bars, tin and gloves) and materials (plaster, lead, tin, glass, iron fittings, woodwork). Also, some documents mention the purchase of coal, which was used as fuel for the muffle furnaces, or other curious materials such as bleach to clean the glass. The purchase of a brass thread to be used to weave protection nets for the stained glass windows, iron rings and bars to build the metal frames and wood to mount scaffolding are also mentioned.

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶150: Other references are much more precise, such as the explanation of the use of ceruse to cut the glass.

Reference 8 - 0.50% Coverage

¶151: When it comes to the purchasing of glass, we find that Barcelona is indicated as the provenance source for this material. The city stands out as an important commercial site for materials being imported from other places. Yet, the existence of an important local production of flat glass it is also made clear in the documentation. The glass furnaces of Bigues, in Vilafranca, and the one in Barcelona city, situated in the Viladalls area (located in the present day around the “Plaça Reial”) are directly named as production sites for glass.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶156: Information about the education and skills acquired by the glassmakers is referred to.

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶158: Contrary to general belief, only a few glassmakers who worked in Rome in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries came from Venice or Murano. Many of them came from elsewhere, as Piegara, near Perugia, or from Altare, Northern Italy

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶161: On account of the extortionate price of materials and manufacture, the Fabbrica di San Pietro, availing itself of the big competition among glassmakers, applied for "smalti" supply to workmen of various provenance, who could have lower prices.

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: that share some specific characteristics that lead us to speculate on the possibility of a transitional codicological typology from the Arabic to the Christian book in Al-Andalus during the 15th century.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶123: Nicéphore Niépce carried out a lot of meticulous experiments that led him to the invention of photography.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: Contribution of historical Spanish inventions to the knowledge of olive oil industrial heritage

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: new research, which has the objective of quantifying the knowledge produced by historical technological innovations

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶174: It combines the findings of previous archaeological research with the data provided by the analysis of written evidence, including old textual sources about the Basilica (especially chronicles and pilgrims' accounts).

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.84% Coverage

¶162: The need to erect an arsenal in the city of Cartagena during the 18th century required the construction of an artificial basin in the hidden Mandarache Sea. This project involved a technical struggle against nature requiring the latest expertise for its construction at that time. The study of the designed building solutions, the techniques carried out and the organisational processes performed in these works prove that they are an example on applying the latest know-how at that time by some of the most prominent scientists and technicians in the country. These works were performed by military engineer Mr. Sebastian Feringán Cortés in cooperation with sailor and scientist Mr. Jorge Juan and Santacilia and further consulting with Mr. Antonio de Ulloa. Such significant underwater works in the Arsenal of Cartagena are stated in the records of the time. Mr. Sánchez Taramas (1769) accounts them as unique and considers their study as utterly useful for training future engineers. This article was performed upon the analysis of different historical dossiers found in the Simancas General Archive (Valladolid, Spain), containing manuscripts written by the architects responsible for the building work whose results achieved highlight their historical and technical value and can be applied to other works of similar features around the Mediterranean basin

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶143: Acorn bread, known as Pan'Isperi in Sardinian, constituted a precious source of nutrition over the ages.

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶150: Among China's vast majority of ancient literature, a wide variety of historical material about natural hazards and natural phenomena are recorded. These records provide significant data and documents for research on historical natural hazards. However, Chinese ancient literature is heterogeneous in syntactic, structural and semantic levels, lacking systematical and scientific information collation, which hinder their use in the research on historical natural hazards

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶13: The medieval roots of modern scientific thought

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶189: Such studied patinas might date from the 19th century due to the partial destruction of the monastery after the approval of the Law of Confiscation of Religious Properties in Spain (1835) and no later than the end of the ninetieth century, when the monastery was abandoned.

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶125: Hittites were the people who are most likely of Northern Caucasus origin, who lived in Anatolia in the ancient ages. Hittites go by the name Heth and Hittim in the Bible. Hittites have spread from the North Caucasus to Anatolia and to Middle East in the early 2000 B.C. The Kingdom of the Hittites has maintained its presence in Anatolia until 2300–1200 B.C., and the Hittites principalities have maintained their presence in various cities in the Middle East until 700 B.C. Although many commercial centers were present, their central government was named Hattushash, which was located in Boğazköy-Çorum. The significant Hittite settlements were Hattushash, Quadesh, Ankuwa, Kanesh, Harran and Aleppo

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶132: During the sixteenth century and beyond, nautical charts were the single most important source of geographical information for the image of the world that was depicted in European maps and atlases. However, little was known until very recently about the geometry of these remarkable artefacts. Making use of results obtained with modern techniques of cartometric analysis and numerical modeling, we clarify the nature of the early modern nautical chart and show how its geometry is intimately connected with the contemporaneous navigational methods. Two major conclusions follow from our study: firstly, nautical charts can only be understood in full cognizance of the navigational techniques they were intended to support; and secondly, nautical charts were instruments for navigation, not attempts at representing the Earth.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶133: the secret code of Portolan maps

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: The new interpretation has opened up unsuspected and original perspectives in the history of science

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶134: The geometric relationships that allow conversion of geographic coordinates to planar coordinates are equivalent to the practice of fixing an origin for a wind rose and drawing a distance along the azimuth. It represents the missing piece of the puzzle that enables us to interpret middle age Portolan maps as based on the azimuthal equidistant projection scheme of al-Biruni.

¶135:

Name: Nodes\\Archaeology\\Human remains

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: a mummified body was discovered

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: It dates to about 3200 BC.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: 'Ötzi the Iceman',

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶130: There is more to a cremation than the human bone — turned white and blue-grey by the fire, enough to fill a fair-sized hat

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶141: A grave error concerning the demise of 'Hunstanton Woman'

Reference 6 - 0.35% Coverage

¶142: 'Hunstanton Woman', a skeleton found in 1897 within glacial gravels at Hunstanton on the east English coast,

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶156: The onymous dead

¶157:

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶177: the prime North American pre-Clovis candidate

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶178: human remains

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶185: of buried remains, notably in homicide investigations.

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶197: buried around the neck of a young child.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶134: the many human crania that have been found in the River Thames.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶134: relating human remains to

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: The Mesolithic human remains

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶168: from archaeological human skeletons

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶169: human bone

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: skeletal biology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [1.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶143: A mutilated human skull

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶144: evidence for violent injury and displays cut-marks which seem to indicate deliberate defleshing

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶153: A further comment on the Thames skulls

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶154: the origin of ancient human skulls from the River Thames

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶154: prompted by comparison with the skulls from the London Thames tributary, the Walbrook.

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶106: There is more to the mood than some change in how human remains are curated in archaeological and anthropological collections.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶108: with human remains.

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶137: and on their relationship to the material evidence offered by archaeological remains.

Reference 9 - 0.25% Coverage

¶149: The immediate subjects of this article are three late Bronze Age burials from North China; rich and well-preserved

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶176: Variations in hunter-gatherer skeletal health in prehistoric Australia

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶214: evident in the frozen tombs of Pazyryk.

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶229: More dating evidence for human remains in British caves

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶230: direct radiocarbon dates

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶230: human bone

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶13: Crypt archaeology after Spitalfields: dealing with our recent dead

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶14: A decade ago, the crammed burial-vaults

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶147: Human skeletal remains from

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶147: ; and their social implications

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶148: Its Tomb 1 contains the remains of nine individuals — three adult males, one adult female, three adolescent females and one child — besides the principal burial. Who are these people, as their biological remains instruct us?

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶207: its human bone ('the first Englishman')

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: One individual, however,

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶157: human remains

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶159: of the early Bronze Age skeletons of the East Anglian Fens

Reference 4 - 0.41% Coverage

¶161: The fenland peats of eastern England have produced some 36 prehistoric burials, whose distinctive associations place them into the early Bronze Age—just sufficient for pattern to be evident in their placing and character.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: the human skeleton

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: burial of a modern human

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: the discovery of a burial of an anatomically modern child from southern Egypt.

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶125: has produced Britain's only ceremonial burial (the 'Red Lady') of that age.

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶125: The age of the 'Red Lady' is also finally resolved at c. 26,000 b.p.

¶1226:

<Internals\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶164: The archaeology of human bones.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶132: unaccompanied skeletons

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶132: usually found as individuals, often in pits on settlement sites, or are represented by disarticulated human bone

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1212: However, new dates for a human burial

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1218: humans from 27 coastal and inland sites in England and Wales

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [1.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶12: It was clearly dangerous work; in 1573 and again in 1616 there are contemporary records of the discovery of the wellpreserved bodies of Iron Age miners

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶36: The Mummy Tissue Bank

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶57: She had discovered the wellpreserved skull fragments of 'Abel', a Neanderthal child, in Gibraltar

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶115: .The single burial (Grave 1/Sungir 1)

Reference 5 - 0.55% Coverage

¶115: It is that of an adult male in extended, supine position, with his head oriented to the northeast and hands placed over his pubis (Figure 1). The second grave was discovered in 1969 and contained two adolescents — one male (Sungir 2) and one (probably) female (Sungir 3) — both extended, supine and lying head to head (Figure 2). All three burials were covered in red ochre and Sungir 1 was possibly associated with fires in a manner intriguingly similar to the DVXVI male burial at

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶117: revealed an extended primary inhumation of a stout male, accompanied near the feet by

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶145: human bone from Mesolithic Oronsay ¶146:

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶146: new dating on the human bone from Oronsay

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶221: A man and a woman were found in a double burial dating from the 1st century BC

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1221: The skeleton of the man was complete whereas the woman's hyoid bone was missing. The isolated hyoid bone could belong to the buried woman, which suggests the removal of her tongue and probably her sacrifice. ¶1222:

R

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1222: Viking Age Christian burials from Orkney ¶1223:

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1233:

Skeletal sex and gender in Merovingian mortuary archaeology ¶1234:

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1321:

Human osteology in archaeology and forensic science

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1359:

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1377: A deposit of dismembered and cooked human remains

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶190: the people from the cemetery

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶191: Skeletal remains of 43 individuals are placed in a broader southeast Asian context.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶155: The bones in this shallow pit had been subjected to intense heat, though the boulder clay beneath was unburnt.

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶155: The total weight of the cremation was 29 g. The general size of the bone fragments recovered was very small with 72.4% being less than 5 mm in size. This severely limited the osteological analysis. At least some of the fragments, particularly some of the long bone pieces appeared to be human. On the basis of size, the cremation represents at least one adult.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶184: The Donghulin Woman from western Beijing:

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶185: A female skeleton

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶199: reviews the architectural and human skeletal remains from Umm an-Nar period tombs (c. 2500–2000 BC), found across the Oman Peninsula.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶205: human skeletal material from two cemeteries which indicate a high incidence of migration.

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶228: Blood red rose: the archaeology of a mass grave

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶230: genetic structuring in a Colonial cemetery

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶261: Restless corpses

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶262: The historically documented burial samples of the Babenberg and Habsburg dynasties allow a detailed analysis

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶262: the circumstances that led to dismemberment, evisceration, disturbance, exhumation and reburial over a millennium

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶126: human bones from the Iron Gates

¶127:

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: recent analyses of human bone from archaeological sites in the Danube Valley

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: recovery and re-burial of the multi-faith dead,

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶151: an almost intact Neanderthal skeleton.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶113: Earthly remains: the history and science of preserved human bodies.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶151: The dead

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶217: They are associated with cremation burials and the vessels may have taken this form to emphasize the relationship between death and the continuity of human life.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶250: Human osteoarchaeology in Ireland: past, present and future

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶251: The archaeological study of human skeletal remains

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶251: the development of human bone studies in Ireland

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1264: Bodies

Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1265: The dead and their possessions

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1396: 'The Amesbury Archer': a well-furnished Early Bronze Age burial in southern England

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1594: Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic human fossils

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1608: human remains

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1659: The biological anthropology of human skeletal remains

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶15: The Gravettian burial known as the Prince ("Il Principe"): new evidence for his age and diet

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶16: The famous upper Palaeolithic (Gravettian) burial with shell ornaments known as "Il Principe"

Reference 3 - 0.84% Coverage

¶18: A current campaign of research is beginning to understand the great variety of the burial rites and their contexts. The rites include communal burials, burial in pairs head to toe and decapitation before burial, the position of the skull being sometimes taken by a carved object.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: a sequence of burials

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶122: most of the human bone is Natufian (from Layer B) except a group burial which may in fact belong to a later layer

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶157: Early human burials in the western Pacific

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶158: the oldest human skeletal assemblage found so far in the Pacific Islands

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶189: The human skeletal remains

<Internals\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - \$ 18 references coded [3.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶11: brought to light Neolithic burials differing from other known local and contemporary burial sites. The skeletons lay under mounds in a very contracted position inside pits just large enough to contain them

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶40: Portrait of the artist as a young child: the Gravettian human skeleton from

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶52: An infant cemetery

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶53: revealed a number of burials segregated by age, throwing into question a presumed disregard for the burial of the young. Burial rites were varied according to the age of the deceased and show a remarkable concern for the ritual burial of infants and the stillborn

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶74: The repatriation of human remains

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶75: The editor's question "who do human skeletons belong to?"

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶175: of human remains held in all publicly funded museums and galleries

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶176: Bring out your dead:

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶177: When Davis and Thurman produced in 1865 their massive volume on aspects of the ancient skeletons excavated from British tombs and cemeteries

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: human bone collections

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶179: The repatriation of human remains

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶179: Human skeletal remains are part of the record of our past

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶179: Research on human skeletal remains

Reference 14 - 0.38% Coverage

¶179: Medieval skeletons from a deserted medieval village in Yorkshire, for instance, have showed that osteoporosis was just as common among medieval women as it is now

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1103: Merovingian mortuary archaeology

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1113: Birth and death: infant burials from

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1114: Why were infants buried

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: Neanderthal burials:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶123: palaeodemographic characterisation of a catastrophic death assemblage

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶124: The archaeological definition of a plague should be possible from skeletal populations, because the age profile of a population afflicted by a catastrophe will be different to that of a community exposed to a more normal mortality

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶185: Genealogy in the ground: observations of jar burials of the Yayoi period, northern Kyushu, Japan

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶130: Comparison of dated human remains

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶134: Skeletons from

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶134: were buried several hundred years after death, and the skeletons provide evidence of post mortem manipulation of body parts.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶169: Paleo-demography: Age Distributions from Skeletal Samples

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶120: a sequence of people buried in Thailand during the period of the introduction and intensification of agriculture

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶12: Variation in the frequency and severity of porotic hyperostosis [porous defects], seen in the skulls of individuals buried at

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶12: , suggested differences in health and social conditions

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶22: At least nine, and probably thirteen, of these individuals can be distinguished as migrants to Iceland from other places.

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶219: but a cemetery of more than 25 individuals along with the pots. The skeletons offer an opportunity to investigate the origins of the 'Lapita people'

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶229: The authors study burials of the medieval period in western Mongolia shortly before emergence of Genghis Khan. They find that both inhumation and cremation are practised,

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶361: including the famous Amesbury Archer and Boscombe Bowmen

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶535: n Aboriginal man done to death on the dunes 4000 years ago w

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶541: A herd of eight wild cattle (aurochs) were slaughtered and joints of their meat placed in a pit which was covered over and the human burial laid on top. This was covered in turn with plaster, but the human skull was later removed through an accurately sited hole.

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶558: an early mass grave, in which the bodies were bound tightly with plaster and textile in a type of mummification. Over 100 individuals, mostly young adults, including women, were stacked in rows apparently following a communal fatal incident, perhaps an epidemic

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1563: . Some attributes of burial, like body position, vary from site to site and over much shorter periods; others, like orientation, are even more local, relating only to a specific group of graves

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [2.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶113: Post-mortem mutilations of human bodies in Early Iron Age Kazakhstan

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶114: The authors find numerous cut-marks on human bones from an Early Iron Age cemetery in Kazakhstan

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶116: The author describes a group of élite burials that appeared in north Europe in the late eleventh-twelfth century

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶119: A traitor's death? The identity of a drawn, hanged and quartered man

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶120: Analysis of a set of bones redeposited in a medieval abbey graveyard showed that the individual had been beheaded and chopped up,

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶160: Grauballe Man: An Iron Age Bog Body Revisited

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶178: A group of Linearbandkeramik people

Reference 8 - 0.28% Coverage

¶178: were previously found to have died at the same time, probably in a massacre, and the authors were able to ask some searching questions of their skeletons

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

¶178: Here we see the ever-growing potential of these new methods for writing the 'biographies' of prehistoric skeletons.

¶179:

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶182: In 9500-9000 BP, a human cremation burial in a container was emplaced, the earliest yet known in the region.

¶183:

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶192: Among the human remains were those argued to represent a specialist acrobat

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶102: comparing their results on diet with the status and identities of individuals as interpreted from grave goods

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶103: the social ranking of a Celtic family buried

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶103:

¶104: An examination of the skeletons

Reference 15 - 0.17% Coverage

¶104: shows that they represent members of a high ranking group, and that they were closely related.

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: for the reburial of repatriated human remains.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: has sent the famous body

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: how – if at all – should human remains be displayed?

¶177:

<Internals\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [3.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: Who was buried at Stonehenge?

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶21: a Joseon ancestor

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶22: As well as studying changes in rank and ideology, archaeologists who investigate tombs are often moved to wonder about the character of the deceased, the thoughts of the mourners and their hopes and fears on the passing of a person dear to them

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶25: A re-assessment of the larger fetus found

Reference 5 - 0.67% Coverage

¶26: As noted by Geoffrey Chamberlain, the two baby girls found in Tutankhamen's tomb were probably his stillborn heirs. More controversially he suggested that they were twins, although one appeared to be larger than the other. Here new research on estimating the age of a fetus is shown to support the twin hypothesis, while recent work on Twin-Twin Transfusion Syndrome explains why they could be such different sizes.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶34: the excavation of human remains was reinterpreted

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶34: human remains

Reference 8 - 0.28% Coverage

¶34: In light of these changes and debates it may be unsurprising to learn that many British archaeologists feel that it is 'getting more difficult to work with human remains'.

¶35:

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶97: the author analyses the human bone

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶148: with a mass grave

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶185: Dying to serve: the mass burials

Reference 12 - 0.42% Coverage

¶186: High ranking burial mounds in Bronze Age Sudan featured burials in a corridor leading to the central burial – supposedly of a king. Were the ‘corridor people’ prisoners captured during periodic raids on Egypt, or local retainers who followed their king in death?

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶201: The reburial issue in Britain

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶202: The dead are back.

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶202: Only this time there is an unusual twist: the remains in question are British

Reference 16 - 0.16% Coverage

¶202: a specific group of prehistoric human remains from the collection of the Alexander Keiller Museum

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶265: containing fragments of human bone

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶276: An analysis of skeletons

Reference 19 - 0.33% Coverage

¶290: in this analysis of burials at a medieval cathedral. Compared with the local meat-eating rank and file, those people identified as bishops consumed significantly more fish and were incomers from the east

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1290: the status and mobility of individuals in a cemetery.

¶1291:

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1291: prehistoric cemeteries

<Internals\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [3.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: This is the site of the famous ochred burial of a young adult male, confusingly known as the 'Red Lady', now dated to around 34 000 BP

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: A Lady of York

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶120: these same techniques applied to a single individual, together with the grave goods and burial rite, can open a special kind of personal window on the past

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶120: with their image of a glamorous mixed-race woman, in touch with Africa, Christianity, Rome and Yorkshire.

¶121:

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶186: Detailed analysis of the anatomy and taphonomic process of a burial in Jordan shows that the body was originally bound in a sitting position and placed in marshland, where it collapsed into the splayed tableau

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶150: The iceman as a burial

Reference 7 - 0.91% Coverage

¶151: Since his discovery in 1991 the iceman has been widely seen as meeting a dramatic end – mortally wounded by an arrow shot while attempting to flee through an Alpine pass. A careful study of all the located grave goods, here planned comprehensively for the first time, points strongly towards the scene as one of a ceremonial burial, subsequently dispersed by thawing and gravity. The whole assemblage thus takes on another aspect – not a casual tragedy but a mortuary statement of its day.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶155: the author dates human bone in graves

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶160: An unusual Late Antique funerary deposit with equid remains

Reference 10 - 0.27% Coverage

¶161: A Late Antique burial in central-western France contained the skull and long bones of two individuals, overlaid by the parts of an equid carcass.

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶164: Gristhorpe Man: an Early Bronze Age log-coffin burial scientifically defined

Reference 12 - 0.40% Coverage

¶165: In many ways the interpretation is much the same as before: a local big man buried looking out to sea. Modern analytical techniques can create a person more real, more human and more securely anchored in history

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶184: People of the long barrow: life, death and burial in the earlier Neolithic.

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶245: making use of a newly excavated Classic period Zapotec burial

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶245: , where the femur had been carefully removed and the interment resealed

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶247: The excavation of 81 skeletons

Reference 17 - 0.16% Coverage

¶247: provided the occasion for a rigorously scientific deconstruction of human sacrifice

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [3.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: Human sacrifice and intentional corpse preservation

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: The authors investigate two of the original skulls with CT scans

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: propose a procedure no less chilling, but more enforceable.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: during which they were felled with a sharp instrument, heated, embalmed with mercury, dressed and laid ceremonially in rows.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶124: The authors go on to propose that the buried man was no ordinary craftsman, but a member of the warrior class in control of producing the treasures of the age.

¶125:

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: Representing children in excavated cemeteries

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶140: Children are often under-represented in excavated populations due to the poor survival of their bones. Using a group of medieval burials from Serbia, our researchers examine the differential survival of children and of different parts of the body within the same terrain, and rightly urge us to take these factors into consideration

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶184: human skeletal remains

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶184: the dead had suffered blows indicating face-to-face combat.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶185: The Iceman's last days

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶186: The demise of the Iceman is archaeology's current long-running detective story, in which the time and mode of death have yet to be agreed

Reference 12 - 0.50% Coverage

¶186: following his death and the conservation of the corpse in the home village. In a new forensic contribution, the author shows that, in addition to his other woes, the Iceman might have been taking medicine in the form of bark. This in turn implies that his final adventure might have taken place at anytime between spring and autumn, leaving the burial hypothesis without constraint.

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶188: Examination of skeletal material from graves

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶188: revealed an exceptionally high number of injuries, especially to the head, likely to have been caused by interpersonal violence.

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶192: Taking a sample of 48 burials from the fort

Reference 16 - 0.34% Coverage

¶192: the young men in its cemetery were largely recruited from outside Denmark, perhaps from Norway or the Slavic regions. Even persons buried together proved to have different origins, and the three females sampled were all from overseas, including a wealthy woman

Reference 17 - 0.18% Coverage

¶126: In the 1980s and '90s, it was shown that the most striking of them, the Tarim 'mummies', belong to both Mongoloid and Caucasoid peoples

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶164: Using the skeletal remains,

Reference 20 - 0.29% Coverage

¶164: while the very young are largely excluded, some toddlers were selected to carry hunting equipment, a distinction shared with selected adult males. Some children were also laid to rest in the long barrows, with some adults

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶175: Aging cremated infants: the problem of sacrifice

Reference 22 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: the excavation of cremated infants

Reference 23 - 0.14% Coverage

¶176: showing that in the Tophet of Carthage the majority of the infants died between one and one and a half months

Reference 24 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: an intact seventh-century high status burial

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶235: Lower Magdalenian secondary human burial

Reference 26 - 0.24% Coverage

¶236: describe the discovery of the first human burial of Magdalenian age to be found in the Iberian Peninsula—the partial skeleton of a young adult whose bones were stained with red ochre.

Reference 27 - 0.06% Coverage

¶284: Herakleides: a portrait mummy from Roman Egypt

Reference 28 - 0.02% Coverage

¶285: Egyptian mummies

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶130: the age distribution of the children peaks at 1–1.49 months

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶130: In this they had challenged Jeffrey Schwartz and colleagues, who previously argued (2010) that “skeletal remains from Punic Carthage do not support systematic sacrifice of infants”.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶143: Newborn twins from prehistoric mainland Southeast Asia: birth, death and personhood

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶144: Double infant burials in unusually high numbers

Reference 5 - 0.57% Coverage

¶144: A study of their stratigraphic context and relative ages led to the interpretation that these were twins. Through an exploration of the medical and anthropological literature of twins, and in conjunction with their mortuary context, the authors conclude that these babies died of natural causes at, or soon after, birth.

¶145:

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: The burials, already characterised by their grave goods

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶191: The revealing sequence began with a young person of likely local origin buried around or even before the late fourth millennium BC

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶212: The bioarchaeology of humans: taking the pulse

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶215: The bioarchaeology of individuals

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [2.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: The osteology shows a workforce enduring stress and injuries to bone and muscle.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶112: are associated with skeletal remains that can be attributed to fighting men, encouraging their interpretation as members of a warrior elite

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶120: surviving in human bone is fast becoming a standard response in the analysis of cemeteries.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶192: 'The king in the car park': new light on the death and burial of Richard III

Reference 5 - 0.70% Coverage

¶193: set out the argument that this grave can be associated with historical records indicating that Richard III was buried in this friary after his death at the Battle of Bosworth. Details of the treatment of the corpse and the injuries that it had sustained support their case that this should be identified as the burial of the last Plantagenet king. This paper presents the archaeological and the basic skeletal evidence: the results of the genetic analysis and full osteoarchaeological analysis will be published elsewhere.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶110: Ancient ice mummies

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶119: A bioarchaeological study of medieval burials

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶150: From burials to population identity

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶151: that many of the young men who were buried here were new recruits who fell victim to endemic diseases such as dysentery, yellow fever and malaria.

¶152:

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶208: The persistent presence of the dead

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶209: The specific identity of the dead is highlighted by the evidence for clay face masks and tight body wrappings in some cases.

¶210:

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶215: Investigations of early Neolithic skeletal material

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶232: Cemetery or sacrifice? Infant burials

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶233: The recent article on the Carthage Tophet infants

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶233: Both studies were carried out on the same sample of cremated infant remains

Reference 16 - 0.42% Coverage

¶233: . We examined the contents of 334 urns while Schwartz et al. (2012) examined the same sample plus an additional fourteen urns (N = 348). We differed, however, in our conclusions regarding the age distribution of the infants and the extent to which it supported or refuted claims that Tophet infants were sacrificed.

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶234: Cemetery or sacrifice? Infant burials

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶262: Disease in London, 1st to 19th centuries: an illustrated guide to diagnosis

<Internals\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶88: individual interred in this grave showed that he had travelled widely, emphasising the mobility of steppe populations.

¶89:

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶98: At several Late Bronze Age examples, skulls of children were found at the edge of the lake settlement, close to the encircling palisade. Several of the children had suffered violent deaths,

through blows to the head from axes or blunt instruments. They do not appear to have been human sacrifices, but the skulls may nonetheless

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶101: The case of an Iron Age burial

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶101:

¶102: The discovery of an iron pin in place of an upper incisor tooth from

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶102: in northern France may represent one of the earliest examples of a dental implant in Western Europe. The body was that of a young woman who had been buried in a richly furnished timber chamber. The iron pin may have been inserted during life to replace a lost tooth, or before burial to restore the visual integrity of the corpse.

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶125: including the fact that DNA from the Clovis Anzick child (Montana) shows no European ancestry

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶184: The enemy soldiers carrying off the Gold Bowl died in the attempt when the upper floors of the building collapsed, plunging them to their deaths.

¶185:

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶259: the death of a child in Late Neolithic Sweden

¶260: The discovery of a child's skeleton in a Late Neolithic well in Sweden

Reference 9 - 0.45% Coverage

¶260: Analysis of diatoms from the right humerus and from the surrounding sediment indicated that the child died by drowning and had not simply been disposed of in the well after death. The scenarios of accidental drowning and murder are examined to account for this discovery. The preferred hypothesis, based on a comparative study of similar finds from north-western Europe

<Internals\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: Death by twins: a remarkable case of dystocic childbirth in Early Neolithic Siberia

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: In the case of twin births that difficulty is compounded by past social attitudes to twins. The earliest confirmed evidence for obstructed labour comes from the burial of a young woman who died attempting to deliver twins

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶19: Cleaning the dead: Neolithic ritual processing of human bone

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶10: the remains of some two dozen individuals had been subjected to careful and systematic defleshing and disarticulation involving cutting and scraping with stone tools, which had left their marks on the bones. In some cases these were not complete bodies but parts of bodies that had been brought to the cave from the surrounding area

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶14: Skeletal evidence demonstrates the physicality of mining

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: to which the dead were brought for processing and then removed for final burial elsewhere.

¶19:

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶90: Inside were the remains of two individuals and a range of grave goods, allowing the tomb to be typologically dated to the late seventh or early sixth century BC. One of the individuals had been cremated, while the other was laid out in a supine position. Both were placed on funeral benches similar to those known from Etruscan tombs across the region (Steingraber 2009)

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶143: The people of Sungir: burials, bodies, and behavior in the Earlier Upper Paleolithic

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶175: not least the cemetery for slaves and freed slaves

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: individuals buried at Le Morne were of Madagascan and East African (probably Mozambican) origin

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶226: Following the discovery of mummified Bronze Age skeletons

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶226: a method of analysis has been developed that can consistently identify previously mummified skeletons

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶275: a deposit of human limbs and bodies

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

¶275: , c. 4000 BC

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶276: Between c. 4500 and 3500 BC, the deposition of human remains within circular pits was widespread throughout Central and Western Europe

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶276: have revealed a particularly unusual variant of this phenomenon featuring a number of amputated upper limbs

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶282: In Central Europe, medieval and early modern burials

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶297: Kennewick Man: coming to closure

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶298: Few human remains from the distant past

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶298: Kennewick Man (the Ancient One).

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [3.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶124: Analysis of human remains

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶124: provides a striking example in what is probably the earliest case of hereditary anaemia. Skeletal changes were consistent with thalassaemia, an uncommon disease in the steppe areas of Syria. Genetic analyses of the remains confirmed the pathological assessment and also suggested that the individual was of Asian descent, from the Indian Peninsula. Such an ancestry could then explain this unusual occurrence of thalassaemia.

¶125:

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶162: The discovery of the Iceman in 1991 led to considerable speculation about the reason for his presence at such a remote location in the high Alps. One theory suggested that he was engaged in transhumant pastoralism when he met his death

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶164: The assemblage of Neolithic cremated human remains from Stonehenge is the largest in Britain, and demonstrates that the monument was closely associated with the dead

Reference 5 - 0.33% Coverage

¶164: Earlier cremations were placed within or beside the Aubrey Holes that had held small bluestone standing stones during the first phase of the monument; later cremations were placed in the peripheral ditch, perhaps signifying the transition from a link between specific dead individuals and particular stones, to a more diffuse collectivity of increasingly long-dead ancestors.

¶165:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶105: from Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age graves in England

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶124: Cabeço da Arruda N, a Late Mesolithic individual from the Muge Valley to the north-east of Melides.

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: Analysis of the skeletal remains of 264 individuals from the British Chalcolithic–Early Bronze Age

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶134: Hair samples from individuals of the Tashtyk culture

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶143: The archaeology of early medieval violence: the mass grave

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶144: Analysis of human remains

Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶144: A mass grave near the hillfort holds mainly male burials that show numerous injuries sustained from sword blows, testifying to the human cost of this disturbance and demonstrating the structure and reality of early medieval violence.

¶145:

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶177: a Kura-Araxes child burial

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶178: with a Kura-Araxes child burial from the third millennium BC in Armenia

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶186: Ship burials are a well-known feature of Scandinavian Viking Age archaeology, but the discovery of 41 individuals buried in two ships in Estonia

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶186: The two crews met a violent end around AD 750

Reference 17 - 0.12% Coverage

¶206: Tilted for us to see them straight on, 45 human skeletons were stacked in tight rows, with two more, arms out-stretched, on top of them

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶247: The death of Kaakutja: a case of peri-mortem weapon trauma in an Aboriginal man from north-western New South Wales, Australia

Reference 19 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1248: Skeletal remains from a burial in New South Wales exhibit evidence of fatal trauma, of a kind normally indicative of sharp metal weapons, yet the burial dates to the mid thirteenth century—600 years before European settlers reached the area. Could sharp-edged wooden weapons from traditional Aboriginal culture inflict injuries similar to those resulting from later, metal blades?

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1298: Early Archaic human skeletal remains found in a burial context

Reference 21 - 0.52% Coverage

¶1298: provide a rare glimpse into the lives of hunter-gatherer communities in South America, including their rituals for dealing with the dead. These included the reduction of the body by means of mutilation, defleshing, tooth removal, exposure to fire and possibly cannibalism, followed by the secondary burial of the remains according to strict rules. In a later period, pits were filled with disarticulated bones of a single individual without signs of body manipulation, demonstrating that the region was inhabited by dynamic groups in constant transformation over a period of centuries.

Reference 22 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1300: The interment of bodies in ceramic vessels, or 'pot burial', was a widespread practice across the ancient world.

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1348: the bioarchaeology of mass burials

<Internals\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [0.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶116: A richly furnished grave of an elite woman

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶116: An infant female burial close to the main grave included gold jewellery made for a child but similar to that of the woman.

¶117:

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶126: and origins of both the interred individual

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶126: The burial evokes the mundane and the exotic, past and present

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶166: A Late Pleistocene woman from Tham Lod, Thailand

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶167: To evaluate the problem, a facial approximation of a young woman from the Late Pleistocene rockshelter of Tham Lod in north-western Thailand

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: with much resting on the age profile of the children interred

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶203: the iron-clad warrior who was overcome by pyroclastic flows

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶203: , for example, or the victims of the 1815 Tambora eruption,

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶235: from the Ingombe Ilede burials

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶241: for the richest burials

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

¶284: human burials

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶284: and contemporaneous Natufian traditions at Mount Carmel

¶285:

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶358: child burial and the cultural and funerary landscape of Mid Upper Palaeolithic European Russia

Reference 15 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1359: confirming Kostënki 18 as the only plausibly Gravettian burial known in Russia.

¶1360:

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1361: associated with an adult female burial

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1371: as evidenced by the famous burials

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1392: Over the past 40 years, however, the study of human skeletal remains has been more firmly integrated into theoretical explorations of the past

<Internals\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [1.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶15: differential disposal of the dead

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: Bioarchaeological analysis of the Sunghir individuals, viewed in the context of earlier Upper Palaeolithic mortuary behaviour more generally, reveals the concurrent practice of a range of funerary treatments, some of which are probably related to individual pathological abnormalities.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶113: skulls on stakes and cranial trauma in Mesolithic Sweden

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶114: have revealed disarticulated human crania intentionally placed at the bottom of a former lake. The adult crania exhibited antemortem blunt force trauma patterns differentiated by sex that were probably the result of interpersonal violence; the remains of wooden stakes were recovered inside two crania, indicating that they had been mounted. Taphonomic factors suggest that the human bodies were manipulated prior to deposition.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶122: has revealed an extensive cemetery with at least 50 interred individuals, their graves overlain by later occupational deposits

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: Large numbers of burials

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶126: Many of the remains were deposited in a charnel, while others were buried in graves with Scandinavian-style grave goods

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶173: The key discovery was the Bronze Age burial of an adult male (Pustopolje tumulus 16), wrapped in a large woollen textile.

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: This study presents the first such evidence in the form of a helminth infection in a mummified individual

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶155: Osteological analysis and study of the grave goods have identified some of the dead as human sacrifices

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: over the destruction of human remains.

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1209: human skeletal remains from

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1209: These individuals received mortuary treatments indistinguishable from those of locals, suggesting their incorporation into pre-existing social networks in both life and death

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1322: the first burial to be recorded on the Nicaraguan Caribbean coast.

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1322: the oldest-known human remains from the region.

¶1323:

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶110: It covers human remains

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: human remains

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.70% Coverage

¶133: Even so, discourse in the professional literature regarding what to do about the loss of human skeletal remains has largely been limited to the development of standards for osteological data collection

Reference 2 - 0.88% Coverage

¶133: reviews the history of how physical anthropologists have conceptually approached skeletal collections housed in museums and universities, and examines alternative ways in which physical anthropologists may pursue research on collections of human remains

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶133: By moving beyond a unitary idea about the use—and loss—of human skeletal remains

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶135: human remains beyond the institution in which collections were originally accessioned

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶136: Human Remains

Reference 6 - 0.44% Coverage

¶137: accepting all offered human remains into its collections. These remains come from law enforcement agencies and private persons.

Reference 7 - 1.20% Coverage

¶137: However, many museums are ill equipped to accept responsibility for—or have policies against—accepting human remains. There are costs and benefits associated with accepting human remains and associated objects that each museum must consider. We explain the perspective of the Maxwell Museum in its continuing policy of accepting human remains and

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶138: Collecting Human Subjects

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: other people

¶140:

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.93% Coverage

¶16: the conflict in Israel between the public interest in archaeological research and the religious convictions that human remains, once buried, should not be touched.

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶121: Kennewick man and

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶137: The most recent opinion in the so-called Kennewick Man

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶137: to return the Ancient One to the earth,

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶139: in order to be allowed to conduct scientific research on a 9,000-year-old skeleton from North America.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶165: the Treatment of the Dead

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶165: The Vermillion Accord on the treatment of human remains, an outgrowth of that conference

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶151: or a body part (and not a work of art)

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶182: Human Remains in Museums,

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Human Remains in Museums

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: in the exhibition and repatriation of human remains.

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶110: that of the burial places of the ancestors of people

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶116: ancient dead bodies but not nonancient dead bodies, illustrating how dead bodies

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶118: uses of ancient and contemporary human genetic information, which is today a form of cultural property

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶118: Although technological advances continue to facilitate the kinds of information available to researchers

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶118: of human genetic material and the data extracted from it

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: Museums and the Return of Human Remains

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶10: Disputes over the retention of human remains in museum and other collections

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶10: the human body and its parts as property

Reference 4 - 0.41% Coverage

¶10: Equity has long recognised the rights of the personal representatives of the dead to possession of the corpse or its remains for decent disposal

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶175: cultural questions surrounding human remains in museum and other institutional collections worldwide.

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶79: burial, ancestors, and human Remains

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: comprising human remains

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.35% Coverage

¶15: the Life and Death of Charles Byrne, the “Irish Giant”

¶16: Charles Byrne was an eighteenth-century celebrity “Irish giant” who requested burial upon nearing death, but whose corpse was procured against his wishes by the surgeon John Hunter. Hunter reduced Byrne's corpse to its skeleton and exhibited it as the centerpiece of his vast anatomical collection

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

¶16: In 2011 it was announced that research conducted on the skeleton's DNA has revealed that several Northern Irish families share a common ancestry with Byrne

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶21: HUMAN REMAINS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOANTHROPOLOGICAL INTEREST

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶27: and Human Cells

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 4 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶25: concerns the case of a stolen 1,000-year-old Buddhist mummy, known as the statue of Zhanggong-zushi

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶25: the treatment of human remains

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶35: Bone Considerations

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶36: many hundreds of graves were exhumed

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶64: human relics

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶65: investigates three cases of preservation and exhibition of human relics in Greek museums

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶165: the embalmed heart of Admiral Andreas Miaoulis, exhibited in the Historical Archive-Museum of Hydra; the embalmed heart of Admiral Konstantinos Kanaris, exhibited in the National Historical Museum in Athens and the bones of the female Admiral Laskarina Bouboulina, exhibited in the Museum of Spetses.

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶165: which is analogous to an effort to counterpoise the immanence of death by the materiality of human remains

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶101: I reflect on the massive and dramatic re-emergence of the dead of Cape Town's District One in 2003, and its aftermath. I discuss how the resurfacing of these ancestors helps us understand how heritage discourses operate in Cape Town

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶101: I discuss how, following the storage of the District One dead

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶174: Letting skeletons out of the closet

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶174: ancient Mexican human remains

¶175:

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶175: some academics have begun to avoid displaying human remains.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶175: skeletal remains

<Internals\\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶149: Among them, tomb 75 was particularly interesting, containing the skeleton of a young woman inhumed

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶120: such as the fossil human “skull of Buia”, recently discovered by a research expedition of the Department of Earth Sciences of the University of Florence and presently preserved in the Museum of Asmara (Eritrea).

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶181: the human remains buried in the sarcophagus of Federico II

¶182: The sarcophagus containing the remains of Federico II,

Reference 2 - 0.73% Coverage

¶182: Next to the remains of Federico II and in close contact with them were laying two other skeletons belonging, according to historical records, to Pietro II di Aragona and to an anonymous person (“The Third Individual”), probably a woman. The bones appeared severely deteriorated. Chemical analysis performed on bone samples excluded that the bodies underwent some kind of embalming process

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶134: In our specific study, the available historical documentation led us to suppose that the Dukes of Calabria's remains were inside their mausoleums

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶135: Two of them may well be the tombs of the Dukes of Calabria and the other two the tombs of the Germana de Foix sisters.

¶136:

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶199: Historic mummies and skeletons

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶100: The natural glacier mummy Iceman, a mummified recent human cadaver, historic mummified body parts, historic bones, and living volunteers

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶173: Understanding the chemical and physical alteration in archaeological bones, occurred after burial, is very interesting for researchers. In this paper, we present a study on the diagenetic alteration of human archaeological bony tissues

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶81: Human bone ashes

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶119: Historical research indicates that more than 1100 persons were buried on Rainsford during this time. The records for the cemetery have been lost through fire and only four sandstone posts presently mark the cemetery

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶125: parts of human body

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶67: The bodies are dressed up in ornate baroque style attires, the examination was conducted without opening the clothing. Our principle objective was to collect information on the general condition of the bodies, the internal characteristics of the skeletons and the attires with non-invasive methods

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶70: Results

¶71: The preservation of the bones varies. The skeletons are incomplete, some elements were put together in non-anatomical position.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶73: The two bodies must have been assembled in the Baroque Era (17–18th c. AD). We got information on the condition and the attire of both bodies including skeletal preservation, the structure of the golden and silver embroidery and other decorations of the clothing.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶175: Perhaps the most well-known examination of the remains of St. Nicholas what Luigi Martino carried out in 1957

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶175: (full human remains).

¶176:

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶205: Complete mapping of the tattoos of the 5300-year-old Tyrolean Iceman

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶206: documents for the first time the complete mapping of one of the world's most ancient tattoos present on a mummified human body dating back to over 5300 years ago, belonging to the so-called Iceman mummy

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶160: This is an anthropological investigation into a collection of 65 shrunken human heads, to determine if new characteristics can be identified to facilitate the differentiation between ceremonial tsantsa and commercial shrunken heads

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: Commercial shrunken heads are comparatively modern objects constructed specifically for the collector market of the past. Low earning individuals in South and Middle America, outwith the SAAWC culture, who had access to corpses and appropriate medical or taxidermy provisions, produced these for trade purposes. These heads were made in abundance and

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶255: A collection of Chinchorro mummies recovered from the Atacama Desert (the oldest artificial mummies ever found, dating back to 5050 B.C.E.) has been stored in the Universidad de Tarapacá, northern Chile.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶226: Ceremonial tsantsa are heads ritually reduced by the Shuar, Achuar, Awajún (Aguaruna), Wampís (Huambisa) and Candoshi-Shapra, following a long-standing war trophy tradition. Commercial heads were produced solely for trade since c.1872. Ambiguous classified heads resemble ceremonial tsantsa, but demonstrate minor questionable anomalies in their design.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1226: . Ambiguous heads were closely affined, but wider ranging in scale to ceremonial tsantsa. Commercial heads, produced using irregular methods, demonstrated the strongest variation in scale.

Name: Nodes\\Legislation and policy\ICOMOS

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶12: Australia ICOMOS

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.04% Coverage

¶16: Le Conseil International des Musees (ICOM) lui a recemment consacre un atelier international

Reference 2 - 1.88% Coverage

¶17: It was jointly organised by UNESCO, ICOM (International Council of Museums and SADCCAM (Southern African Development Co-operation Conference Association of Museums).

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.69% Coverage

¶12: The ICOMOS International Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage: (ratified by the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶50: ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶51: The cornerstone of ICOM

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶56: as an Affiliated Organisation of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) since 1998

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶53: ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites: Prepared under the Auspices of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶154: ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes: Prepared by the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC) of ICOMOS

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶156: Québec Declaration on the Preservation of the Spirit of Place

Reference 4 - 0.85% Coverage

¶157: Meeting in the historic city of Québec (Canada), from 29 September to 4 October 2008, at the invitation of ICOMOS Canada, on the occasion of the 16th General Assembly of ICOMOS and the celebrations marking the 400th anniversary of the founding of Québec, the participants adopt the following Declaration of principles and recommendations

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶186: Report on the 16th ICOMOS General Assembly

Reference 6 - 1.21% Coverage

¶187: The 16th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) was held in Quebec, Canada, from September 29 to October 4, 2008. The events included the scientific, advisory, and executive committee meetings; Young Professional's Forum; a Scientific Symposium; and the General Assembly meeting including elections for the new executive committee. According to the ICOMOS official report, 853 participants from 77 different countries attended the event.

¶188:

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [3.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶158: ICOMOS Thailand International Conference: Asian Urban Heritage Phuket

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶159: organized by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Thailand Association

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶160: 17th ICOMOS General Assembly

Reference 4 - 2.73% Coverage

¶161: The 17th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) took place at the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris (France), from 27 November to 2 December 2011, under the high patronage of Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, and Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic. The events included meetings of the Advisory and Executive Committees, the Scientific Council, International Scientific Committees (ISCs); the Scientific Symposium; and the General Assembly. According to the ICOMOS official report, this conference had a record attendance of 1200 registered participants, representing 106 countries and 77 National Committees. The generous grants offered to National Committees through the ICOMOS Victoria Falls Fund and the Getty Foundation made it possible for 63 professionals from 47 countries to attend the event.

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶123: Museums which are members of the International Council of Museums are required,

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶123: (ICOM

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶129: an initiative by ICOMOS brought this process to a conclusion in 1992.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶116: In the light of the ICOMOS 2001-2002 report on Shared Colonial Heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶138: Since the adoption of the Venice Charter in 1964

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶138: and ICOMOS

Reference 3 - 0.64% Coverage

¶138: The term 'historic monument' used in the Venice Charter 1964 was reinterpreted by ICOMOS in 1965 ICOMOS. 21–22 June 1965. Report on the Constitutive Assembly 21–22 June, Warsaw, , Poland as 'monument' and 'site'

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: and ICOMOS was reconciled

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.97% Coverage

¶133: In 2000, the China Principles were promulgated by the China ICOMOS as professional guidelines for the conservation of historic sites. In writing the China Principles, China ICOMOS worked in collaboration with heritage experts from the USA and Australia and adopted ideas from Western conservation codes, particularly Australia's Burra Charter. While acknowledging the influence of international trends on the heritage profession in China, the paper identifies the Chinese characteristics of the China Principles by comparing them with the Burra Charter, and raises issues about the application of the China Principles to conservation practice

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶117: ICOMOS

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶118: ICOMOS charters guide global heritage conservation practices

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶118: reviews attitudes to relocation in ICOMOS charters

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶14: Ohmi-Hachiman combines two areas ICOMOS has declared as under-represented

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶157: such as the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶139: and ICOMOS

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: held at ICOMOS Headquarters in March 2016

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶164: in accordance with the considerations raised by ICOMOS

<Internals\\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶198: according to International Council of Museums (ICOM) rules.

Name: Nodes\\Identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶188: character and identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶150: identity were much in evidence.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶236: and the politics of identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: modern English identity.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶136: constructing identities

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶44: Ethnicity, culture and identity:

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶149: the discipline of archaeology is often employed to emphasize ethnic and cultural identities

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [1.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶177: Brazilian identity ¶178:

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶178: enabling students to recognise themselves as possessing a specific and important cultural identity'

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶178: to forge identities

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1237:

Archaeology and identity in south Asia

Reference 5 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1240: we have used the concept of identity, as offered by Northrup (1989: 63), to encompass these disparate groups:¶1241:

Identity is the tendency for human beings, individually and in groups, to establish, maintain and protect a sense of self-meaning, predictability and purpose. It encompasses a sense of self-definition at multiple levels.¶1242:

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1243: identity¶1244:

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1244: Indian identity

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1244: before we examine these twin formulations in some detail, it might be useful to look at how the question of identity is emerging as a major phenomenon in India in current years.¶1245:

Ethnic identity

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1246: new ethnic identity is often sought by groups whose position in the hierarchy is low

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1247:

Double identity in Orissa's Golden Triangle¶1248:

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1250:

Archaeology and identity in colonial India ¶1251:

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1258:

The Vijayan colonization and the archaeology of identity in Sri Lanka ¶1259:

Reference 13 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1260:

There are competing, yet interlinked, identities in Sri Lanka through which people 'establish, maintain, and protect a sense of self-meaning, predictability, and purpose' (Northrup 1989: 55). These have become established over hundreds of years, and communities are attributed labels including Sinhala, Tamil, Vadda, Buddhist and Hindu

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1260: International links, especially with south India, have had important implications on the formation of identities in Sri Lanka

Reference 15 - 0.24% Coverage

¶1260: whose interpretation has informed and distorted the present understanding of the concept and evolution of identities. This theme, the Vijayan colonization of the island, illustrates the formulation of identities

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1355: resulting in suppression of identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶135: cultural identity symbols.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1288: through which social identity is constructed and maintained.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶60: regional identities

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶61: and the formation of collective identities.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶61: and identities

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶111: Fleeting identities

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶655: Questions of identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶65: Social identities

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶74: to create and signal their own identity?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶94: The debate on migration and identity in Europe

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶211: explorations of identity in Great Britain and its colonies

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶29: Ethnic identity and archaeology in the Black Sea region of Turkey

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶143: Islamic identities in Bahrain

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶144: the author finds that 'Islamic identity' is no singular condition

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶128: Freud and Volkan: Psychoanalysis, group identities

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶129: Social groupings create material cultures and material objects reflect and maintain group identities. The author explores the role of psychoanalysis in examining and explaining the origins and the need for these identities — and their material symbols — in the mind.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶129: modern identities.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: Changing social identity

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1340: Society and Identity in Modern Japan

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1252: The Archaeology of Identities: A Reader

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1253: The Archaeology of Food and Identity

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1398: d Changing Identities: Beyond Identificatio

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶415: d and Identit

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶490:

Political Identity a

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶187: Identity

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶206: settlement and identity

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶262: identités culturelles

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶146: identity,

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶217: identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: identity in Roman Britain

¶120:

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶60: Weaving cultural identities on trans-Asiatic networks

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: Towards Etruscan identity

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶233: that gave identity to the people of the Bac Bo region, north Vietnam

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶246: violence, identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶56: identity in modern Japan.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶146: ethno-historical identity in central Nepal

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶103: In the non-academic world the search by individuals and communities for a sense of identity

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶103: identity studies

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: production and identity

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶205: as expressions of group identity.

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶258: identity and

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: an important expression of modern human identity.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶142: identity

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1274: local identities continued to be expressed

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶99: Identity

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1220: Did they alter the ways that communities expressed their identity?

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶317: Objects and identities

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶44: identity

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶74: Their personal identities

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶154: and identity

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶333: identity and society in Scotland's Neolithics

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶334: and the consequent shifts in modern cultural and political identities,

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶334: explore Neolithic identities in Scotland

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶6: broader regional social identities,

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶24: markers of cultural identity

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶26: providing clues to the identity

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶26: as well as local, national and international identities.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶229: so important to hunter-gatherer identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶38: identity and ethnicity

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶77: the formation of Kushite social identity.

¶78:

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶89: the expression of Sámi identity.

¶90:

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶197: They also argue against identitarian politics

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶157: social identity

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶275: inscribing identity

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶291: identity

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶6: Identity

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 2 references coded [0.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶16: reexamined in terms of issues of American identity.

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶16: The role of American identity in the dispute over the exhibit

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶33: and Institutional Identity at the Zoo

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 3 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: Ghandi, Identity

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶20: with visitors' complex cultural identities.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: Interpretation and Identity

¶166:

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 10 references coded [6.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶127: Focus Articles: Identity and Process

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶128: Doing Identity Work in Museums

Reference 3 - 1.07% Coverage

¶129: This article explores how visitors use exhibitions for “identity work,” the processes through which we construct, maintain, and adapt our sense of personal identity, and persuade other people to believe in that identity.

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶129: Museums offer powerful opportunities for doing identity work,

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶130: An Identity-Centered Approach to Understanding Museum Learning

Reference 6 - 1.66% Coverage

¶131: This paper advances the thesis that museum visitors' identities, motivations and learning are inextricably intertwined. All individuals enact multiple identities, many of which are situational and constructed in response to a social and physical context. Identity influences motivations, which in turn directly influence behavior and learning

Reference 7 - 0.47% Coverage

¶131: Visitors to museums tend to enact one or various combinations of five museum-specific identities,

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶142: group identity (defined as knowledge, experience, and motivation).

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶42: and one dimension of the model: identity

Reference 10 - 1.54% Coverage

¶42: in ways that reflected identities: the role of storyteller (a sharer of information and family knowledge); the role of playmate (a learner and teacher who can enjoy an environment); the role of modeler of caring social interactions (a harmonizer who can experience conversational coherence and dissonance with grace)

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶54: The museum reflects and preserves the ethnic and cultural identity of the area

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 2 references coded [2.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶10: Using Identity-Related Visit Motivations

Reference 2 - 2.30% Coverage

¶11: These categories appeared to be related to visitors' desires to use the museum for fulfilling identity-related needs. Each of us assumes many identities over the course of our life. Some of our identities are enduring and long-lasting; others are more ephemeral and situation-specific; all help us navigate through the complexities of life.

¶12:

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶46: for the development of identity.

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶37: identity,

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶39: Identity

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: in representing national identities

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶30: ultimately, cultural identity.

¶31:

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶36: What, then, is the relationship between Prague's art museums and the identity of the Czech people?

¶37:

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶82: Museums are mirrors of national, regional, and local identities

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶29: The collection is a way to trace identity

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶9: and Identity

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶25: Identities:

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶49: Artifacts, Identity and Youth

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶50: struggled with cultural identity issues

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶51: and comfortable in their cultural identities.

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: collective identity

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: An Identity Approach

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: and identity

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.70% Coverage

¶18: These accounts contain a wealth of information on the identity of the people who loot tombs; their backgrounds, motivations and attempts to legitimize their actions.

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶123: which is sustaining the cultural identity of a people.

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶129: Law and Identity

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶140: that includes identity

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶134: Time, Place, and the Search for Identity

¶135:

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶135: It is a case about a man who lived 9,000 years ago and about how today we should understand his cultural identity.

¶136:

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶152: Equating heritage with identity justifies every group's claim to the bones, the belongings, the riddles, and the refuse of every forebear back into the mists of time.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: identity, and heritage.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶129: of cultural identity

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶152: nor was it acknowledged that hunting contributed to regional and social identities.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶152: As a result distinctive regional identities

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶118: cultural identity

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: creation of identity

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶19: a distinctive and instantly recognizable Bhutanese identity

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶19: will analyze the various measures taking place to maintain cultural identity

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶6: upon the establishment of a specific shared group identity

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶9: Economics of Identity

¶10:

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶10: based on identity

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶10: We conclude that protection based on the concept of identity is required for a very limited scope of cultural goods.

¶11:

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶24: Identity

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶45: for the performance of Afro-Brazilian identity

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶29: identity value

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶10: Heritage and Identity

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶49: Political Identity

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶50: political identity

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶68: and Identity in the New Europe,

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶5: one medium of communication of identity

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶11: The identities of cities

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶26: Sharing the Earth : Local Identity in Global Culture,

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶52: and the Search for Modern Identity,

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶55: their identity.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶61: Cultural Identity

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶12: challenged the industrial basis of identity

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶17: International prototypes and local identity

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶23: Memory and the merchants: Commemoration and civic identity

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶36: heritage identity of the Irish town of Limerick

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶36: self-conscious identity

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶38: The catalytic impact of a single novel upon a town's self-identity

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶41: Heritage, identity

Reference 8 - 0.49% Coverage

¶42: the concept has been used to engender a sense of identity and also a sense of difference

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

¶61: Money and the Making of Cultural Identity,

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶9: identity,

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶10: Identity

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶14: The globally self-conscious world constructs cultural identity as one of the most compelling social and political subjects of our time.

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: of concurrent identity populations

Reference 5 - 0.51% Coverage

¶16: pueblos de identidad concurrente (here translated as 'people whose identity flows from many sources',

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶155: Identity Politics in Australian Art

¶156:

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶160: The Search for Identity

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶15: subjects such as cultural and political identities in Northern Ireland.

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: Heritage, Identity

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶127: The implications of this history for heritage and cultural identity

Reference 4 - 0.85% Coverage

¶127: Hong Kong is seen to be using its unique heritage in a time of transition and uncertainty to assist in defining a distinct identity that is partly expressed through tourism

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: identity, heritage

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶136: enables us to engage with debates about the production of identity,

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: the risks of such developments for the identity

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶20: identities used by the various stakeholders, including local residents and visitor groups

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶37: the re-presentation of Louis Riel in Canadian identity

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶38: Métis identity

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶38: French-Canadian identity

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶17: about preferred versions of identities.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶17: the complex realities of identity in Singapore

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶13: Identity and Place: the testament of designated heritage in Hong Kong

¶14:

Reference 4 - 0.55% Coverage

¶14: the extent to which the identity of Hong Kong as a place, and of the Hong Kong Chinese as people

Reference 5 - 0.57% Coverage

¶14: reflects significant elements of the identities of the Hong Kong people and of Hong Kong as a place

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

¶14: more important to the Hong Kong Chinese person's sense of identity

Reference 7 - 0.37% Coverage

¶16: to retain their historical contribution to the cultural identity

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

¶17: Legacies of War in Creating a Common European Identity

Reference 9 - 0.48% Coverage

¶18: has something to tell us about how we may construct a new sense of European identity

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: in an effort to inform and contribute to contemporary debates about social identity

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶9: their cultural identity

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶9: and it has developed a distinct cultural and commercial identity within a defined geographical area

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶29: Cultural heritage is of immense importance in the construction of identities

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶11: is concerned with signification, representation and identity

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶20: has always played an integral role in the formation of the identity of the contemporary Arab city

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶36: Identity

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶37: In Vilnius, the remains of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania are used to construct an identity

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶44: in relation to identity, belonging

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶61: In an era of increasingly contentious identity politics

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 23 references coded [4.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶3: Introduction: Heritage and Identity

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶5: This article seeks to explore the relationships between heritage and identity by drawing on analytical discussions of material culture and historical consciousness

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶5: the growth of a more reflective identity-health form of historical consciousness

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶6: Museums and Identity in Glasgow

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶7: people's individual and communal identities

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶17: the interaction of diverse local, class and religious identities

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: The Impact of Museums upon Identity

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: use that experience to construct individual and social identities.

Reference 9 - 0.25% Coverage

¶19: and identity. The paper concludes that the process of defensive identity activity

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶11: the paper thus addresses the recycling of identities, histories and social relations

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶20: the significance of liquor for national identity

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: new monuments contribute to constructing new identities in the post-apartheid context

Reference 13 - 0.25% Coverage

¶12: It then explores how selected heroes are linked to processes of identity formation

Reference 14 - 0.23% Coverage

¶12: which serves as a foundation for the construction of our preferred identity.

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: with museum volunteers active in constructing their own identities.

Reference 16 - 0.41% Coverage

¶17: It argues that volunteers working on preserved railways are modern-day pilgrims through their moving in and out of different identities

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶128: Contested Identities

Reference 18 - 0.22% Coverage

¶129: Town walls have always played a critical role in shaping the identities

Reference 19 - 0.02% Coverage

¶131: identity

Reference 20 - 0.20% Coverage

¶145: as the meaningful construction of a favourite historical identity

Reference 21 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: Say What You Like: Dress, Identity and Heritage in Zanzibar

Reference 22 - 0.20% Coverage

¶161: to identity and power among women living on the island of Zanzibar.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: identity that have

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶127: has relied implicitly upon a modernist ontology in the way assumptions are made about the distinctiveness between visitor and performer identities.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶169: negotiation about identity

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶171: its contribution to defining identity

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶10: identity.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶120: the impact of this for the future of cultural identity

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶120: cultural identity

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶120: recognise that social memories are intended to create and consolidate identities

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶137: might help rebuild identity

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶41: local identities constructed

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶41: and shared village identity.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶6: identity and cultural expression.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶133: history and identity in the Territory

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶133: Respondents indicate that, despite a strong resurgence of local cultural identities

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶43: to identities

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶43: Each of these archives point to the intersecting concerns of social identity

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶55: These groups are public spaces for both visual and textual conversations – complex social negotiations involving personal expression and collective identity

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶10: Questions are also raised about the meanings of national identity

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶11: regional identity in the western Indian Ocean

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶12: a regional identity.

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: regional identity within the western Indian Ocean.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶25: that reinforces identities

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶55: working class identity

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶58: [identity in the Potteries](#)

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶59: with processes of identity and meaning-making

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶159: by examining the processes of identity

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: identity and memory work

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶166: identity

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶121: cultural identity.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶137: community identity

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶138: expressing identity

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: expression of collective identity

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶147: future identity of Old Lhasa.

¶148:

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶159: identities

¶160:

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: identity

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: maritime identity

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶178: local identity.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶180: Cultural heritage is no longer just a question of identity

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: identities

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶189: the local identity

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶193: postcolonial Malaysia has reappropriated the label to construct its present and future identity

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: Lucy to Lalibela: heritage and identity

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: preserved a unique cultural identity underpinned by a powerful social memory

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶10: Cultural identity serves a social role in giving people a sense of unity and belonging

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: identity and performance

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶124: identity at the of the Sydney Games

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶131: the city's identity and cultural heritage

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: with regard to religion and identity.

¶139:

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶143: and identities.

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶174: were promoted by both in their search for a new identity.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: with disregard to identity

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶196: indicating a serious pursuit of identity

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [2.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶129: has constructed its identity from its long history of experiencing coastal erosion.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶132: cultural memory and cultural identity

¶133:

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶144: explores 1990s-themed parties as spaces where music audiences construct cultural identities

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: advance claims for national or regional cultural identity based on the discourse of rock heritage

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶146: There must be something) asserts the identity of the punk-inspired musicians of Linz as 'Steel City kids'

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶148: Cultural Identity project, this paper explores the relationship between popular music and cultural identity

Reference 7 - 0.25% Coverage

¶148: allows for an in-depth study into the way in which popular music plays a role in the negotiation of cultural identity in a local and national context

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶148: cultural identity

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶153: In so far as the heritage project precipitated changes in identity

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶153: their identity

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶158: the construction of identity: maintenance and revision processes in older adults

¶159:

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶159: identity maintenance and revision processes.

Reference 13 - 0.40% Coverage

¶159: The identity processes used in this study are those defined as maintenance and revision as understood by Kroger (2002) Identity processes and contents through the years of late adulthood. Identity, 2, (1), 81-99, Kroger and Adair (2008)

Reference 14 - 0.26% Coverage

¶159: in identity transitions of late adulthood. Identity, 8, (1), 5-24. and Marcia (2002) Identity and psychosocial development in adulthood. Identity, 2, (1),

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶159: to aspects of their identity.

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: to help satisfy current identity needs

Reference 17 - 0.30% Coverage

¶159: contributes to studies on identity by exploring how content and identity processes interact and provides new perspectives on the role of art in identity formation for older people

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶166: for the identity

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶14: identity

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: The loss of cultural heritage is linked to a loss of identity

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶24: fits into particular discourses around identity, ancestry and cultural transmission in Melanesia

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶41: with fixing cultural identity

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶71: as a means of establishing identity within the metropolis.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶71: built new identities and became established in the metropolis.

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶93: Heritage and ethnic identity

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: official definitions of heritage and identity

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶117: The impact and contribution of these emerging and self-reflective heritage movements to Iranian identity

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: Heritage, identity

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶127: and existing identity constructs.

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [0.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶40: On the other hand, the village uses the past to foster local identity of the place

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶44: contributing to a sense of local identity

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶52: in order to maintain cultural identity.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶68: Guadeloupean cultural identity

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶74: political or cultural identity

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶80: local identity.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶80: local identity, both inherited and adopted,

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶190: identities

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: We analyse how identities are re/shaped

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: collective identity,

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: their cultural identity

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶121: and identity.

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: and to critically debate Dutch identity.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶138: cultural identity of heritage:

Reference 15 - 0.02% Coverage

¶139: cultural identity

Reference 16 - 0.30% Coverage

¶139: Moreover, the paper discusses how the use of vernacular traditions or heritage artefacts function to interweave intricate webs of cultural identities that can be understood in a professional, social or political context.

¶140:

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

¶143: identities

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: cenotaphs to a new identity

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶26: often related to people's individual identity constructs

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶37: in configuring their own cultural identity

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶37: as a way of sustaining and promoting collective village identity

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶37: but the reconstruction of villager's identity through the creation and continuation of their long village history.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶37: their cultural identity

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶62: cultural identity

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶67: identity

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶79: on the heritage identity of a region

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

¶81: identity

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶97: 'identicide'

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶197: their identity

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶103: identity formation

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶114: According to residents, the rituals are performed in order 'not to let the colony's identity die'

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶119: space, memory and identity

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

¶127: of identity

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

¶168: identity

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: as people's cultural identities turn

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶10: identity

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶14: as well as questions of cultural identity

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶23: Identity maintenance can occur

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶123: facilitate the reaffirmation of their shared group identity

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶127: that assert a locally rooted hybrid identity

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: investigates how the Welsh diaspora negotiates its identity

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶154: a city whose identity has been redefined

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: is anchored in a traditional identity ideology

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: for identity making

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: in identity making

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: as well as identity-making.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: we have found out different and time-evolving ways of referring to rural heritage and identity

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶166: identity

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶198: that it is key to site identity.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: identity of different belief groups,

Name: Inclusivity

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1208: so archaeology is becoming more a partnership between researcher and community.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1205: Thus Bland (2008: 80) welcomes collective knowledge . . . founded on public . . . participation'

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: foster an inclusive approach to the excavation process

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: These studies demonstrate how collaborative archaeology

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 4 references coded [4.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶115: Neither Too Young Nor Too Old

Reference 2 - 1.72% Coverage

¶152: This article suggests that one way to involve the viewer in this balance is to approach the exhibition not so much as a lecture but as a conversation, with the consequence that the focus is on those issues that are open to verification or resolution by the viewer.

Reference 3 - 1.04% Coverage

¶164: Described here is the Museum of London's The Peopling of London, which recognizes the history and contributions of immigrant communities and their descendants.

Reference 4 - 1.83% Coverage

¶164: Planning for the exhibition required an about face from the museum's traditional in-house method of exhibition development — involving members of minority communities. Both the

planning process and the resulting exhibition serve as a model for consideration and possibly emulation

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶15: Finding Common Ground

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: Everybody's a Curator

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 6 references coded [4.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.75% Coverage

¶17: intended to draw African-American visitors to the Smithsonian museums on the Mall,

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶17: to focus broadly on African-American history and culture

Reference 3 - 1.26% Coverage

¶17: provided an opportunity to devise new ways of integrating the perspectives of a changed community into the exhibition-development process.

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶134: Women Scientists and Their Research

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶135: the research of women scientists

Reference 6 - 1.32% Coverage

¶146: Using the streets and structures of the city to present the science and technology of everyday life in order to reach the non-museum-going public

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 1 reference coded [1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.67% Coverage

¶17: This paper seeks to introduce museum professionals to the Deaf cultural community and Deaf cultural exhibitions that celebrate the history, achievements, and tradition of Deaf people

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 3 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶42: Museums espouse goals which promote external consultation,

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶42: is there evidence of communication and consultation, commitment of resources

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶54: are indications of the extent to which the African American audience research project

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 2 references coded [1.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶27: Management and Change: Who is Invited and Who Participates?

Reference 2 - 0.75% Coverage

¶28: accommodating these shifts will demand a different style of decision making. In the future, museums will need to include more people in the decision-making conversation.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 4 references coded [1.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶13: Australian Museums and Social Inclusion

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶36: This study documents how adult female volunteers

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶36: historically inexperienced and/or excluded from traditional practices of science

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶52: far more inclusive and pragmatic than is usually noted.

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 2 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶132: a more inclusive approach to interpretation of the American past;

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶149: A museum that works within a cycle of intentionality has created an inclusive, process-oriented infrastructure

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: Participatory

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 2 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶120: At Hospitality's Threshold: From Social Inclusion to Exilic Education

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶129: The Need for Museum Programs for People with Dementia and Their Caregivers

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.49% Coverage

¶116: Yet people come to museums to construct something new and personally meaningful (and perhaps unexpected or unpredictable) for themselves. They come for their own reasons, see the world through their own frameworks, and may resist (and even resent) attempts to shape their experience. How can museums design and evaluate exhibitions that seek to support visitors rather than control them?

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: inclusive audiences

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [3.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶14: How can you carve out a museum space that's less authoritative?

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: The Participatory Museum

Reference 3 - 1.79% Coverage

¶168: Throughout the cultural institution sector, shifts in audience participation call for new ways to share knowledge and view partnerships both online and onsite. Increasingly, this “transformation in cultural communication” suggests that a new type of mutually beneficial exchange is required between audiences and museums; and that those acting as agents of cultural change must be cognizant of how a participatory culture will drive our future institutional missions

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: FOCUS ON CO-CURATION

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶178: Co-Curation

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶179: A Museum Gives Power to Children

Reference 7 - 0.53% Coverage

¶181: Using personal accounts, the article explores the value of participation for the museum’s audience, as well as for the institution itself.

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶184: Reclaiming History through the Co-curated Remixing of Film

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶185: describes the evolution of an approach to co-curation

Reference 10 - 0.59% Coverage

¶185: Projects such as London Recut suggest that audiences have both the enthusiasm and the skills to open up this radical “remix” approach to interpretation.

¶186:

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [4.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.88% Coverage

¶15: that addressed the history, contributions, and the process of cultural adaptation of “forgotten” peoples: migrants from south China, Hmong refugees from Laos, Sikh sugar cane farmers, recent migrants from Papua New Guinea, and Europeans who came as Displaced Persons after World War II

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶11: high-profile “social inclusion” trends.

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶17: Culturally sensitive consultation needs to include source communities,

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: It brings the voices of the Pacific into the discussion of digitization of cultural collections.

¶18:

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶33: Chiming in on Museums and Participatory Culture

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶34: the participatory expectations of society

Reference 7 - 0.67% Coverage

¶34: When making decisions that define how audiences play a role or not in their organizations, museums must consider the far-reaching consequences of these choices on the relationships they have with their communities.

¶35:

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶50: a Case Study in Partnership:

Reference 9 - 0.25% Coverage

¶58: Doors Being Open: Rights of Afro-descendants in the National Museum of Colombia

¶59:

Reference 10 - 0.65% Coverage

¶59: looks at the issue of differentiated rights for Afro-descendants through analysis of Wakes and Live Saints among Black, Afro-Colombian, Maroon and Islander Communities at the National Museum of Colombia (2008)

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶62: Curating Queer Heritage: Queer Knowledge and Museum Practice

¶63:

Reference 12 - 0.42% Coverage

¶63: a critical discussion of methodological aspects of a queer perspective in interpreting, exhibiting, and organizing museum collections.

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶15: Filipino collaboration and participation were vitally important from the outset

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶25: There is a growing movement towards knowledge co-creation and “mutualization.”

Reference 3 - 0.64% Coverage

¶27: Libraries, archives, and museums have a long history of collaboration with members of the public. There is already considerable interest in extending this relationship

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶40: At the same time, society is increasingly empowered by a social Web that provides collaboration, connectivity, and openness.

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶40: offering Wikipedia as a platform for facilitating new perspectives in collaborative knowledge-sharing

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶55: Inclusion through Rich Experience

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶61: inclusive meant going above and beyond the ADA.

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶63: Museums and Technology: Being Inclusive

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶142: Curators, Collections and Collaborations

¶143: What We Made: Conversations on Art and Social Cooperation

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶157: Participatory Museology:

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶159: The Festival was conceived as giving voice to the less known and under-represented

Reference 4 - 0.85% Coverage

¶161: At the Folklife Festival, which takes place on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. each summer, the culture bearers speak for themselves in a presentational environment designed to promote interaction among the participants and audience members

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶163: addresses the role of the Smithsonian Folklife Center in advocating for a cultural heritage policy grounded in cultural democracy and intercultural dialogue

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶166: Cultivating Connectivity: Folklife and Inclusive Excellence in Museums

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶168: Intentional Civility

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [7.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.83% Coverage

¶16: This article explores how Balade Blanche, a historical ghost tour that took place in France in 2010, took on some of the new demands of this “participatory visitor” and put them into practice by sharing curatorial authority and creating an immersive experience.

¶17:

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: Dialogical Curating

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶15: proposes the idea of dialogical curating based on Grant Kester's term "dialogical art." This term refers to the idea of allowing conversation

Reference 4 - 0.54% Coverage

¶15: such as alternative research and education methodologies as well as collaboration—it is possible to imagine a curatorial practice that is not a methodology, but a discourse

Reference 5 - 0.81% Coverage

¶17: How do we create the conditions for dialogue and exchange within a cultural institution? When we cannot define a project from the outset, can we collectively create parameters for communities to unpack their own narratives in an inclusive and dynamic way?

Reference 6 - 1.74% Coverage

¶18: Creating Discursive Space for Intercultural Encounters: La Casa Encendida, Madrid

¶19: As increasingly heterogeneous museum audiences seek to participate actively in museum discourses, a new question arises: who is included in the conversation? This article extends that question to cultural-spatial production, and seeks to illuminate key players' roles in creating spaces that welcome marginalized groups in order to facilitate intercultural encounters. It argues that inclusive, discursive environments are as much a product of "scripting as design."

Reference 7 - 0.62% Coverage

¶19: This analysis highlights the contribution of cultural-spatial production and occupation strategies to facilitating, revealing, and drawing into dialogue marginalized groups.

¶20: Co-Curation as Hacking

Reference 8 - 0.29% Coverage

¶21: first, the opening up of museums through external collaborations, for instance in co-curation

Reference 9 - 0.56% Coverage

¶21: With regard to the first trend, we suggest that hacking may be a useful framework for thinking about co-curation, and argue that co-curation needs to be understood as a process

Reference 10 - 0.30% Coverage

¶121: instead incorporates a range of diverse actors into the design and production of an exhibition

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶125: public inclusion from the perspective of cultural diplomacy

Reference 12 - 0.53% Coverage

¶133: their responses generally support a broadly conceived openness to cultural difference. On this basis, the project furthers a promising form of intercultural dialogue.

¶134:

Reference 13 - 0.62% Coverage

¶138: With reference to the craft of knitting, we draw on the concept of the contact zone) to show how the current breaching of museum boundaries by yarn bombers can draw further attention to inclusions

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.11% Coverage

¶15: Museum staff and volunteers expressed that museum participation was important, but responses were split between those who desired to learn more about ASD in order to create an optimal museum experience, and those who preferred not to take on this initiative. Studies such as this help museums become more inclusive.

¶16:

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶129: The Presence of Women Photographers

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶136: a space wherein all Americans can see their country through the lens of the African American experience.

¶137:

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶143: with greater inclusiveness and effectiveness.

¶144:

Reference 4 - 0.56% Coverage

¶147: Successful elements combined to facilitate key criteria for co-creation including early and continuous empowerment and co-ownership between co-creating parties.

¶148:

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [6.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.86% Coverage

¶135: Giant screen film producers have an existing participatory relationship during film production with their “consumers”, which includes both the institutions that screen their films and the audiences who watch their films.

Reference 2 - 1.36% Coverage

¶162: This paper describes our synthesis of prior research about females’ social, historical, and cultural practices in STEM learning from a variety of fields. The paper further details our process of developing the FRD Framework with the help of museum practitioners, female youth, researchers, and experts from the fields of design, gender, and museums

Reference 3 - 0.81% Coverage

¶162: This framework contributes to a growing movement to more thoughtfully consider females when designing STEM exhibits. We hope that the museum field will expand, evolve, and deeply explore the FRD Framework.

¶163:

Reference 4 - 3.08% Coverage

¶164: Findings suggest that the design strategies identified in our previously developed Female-Responsive Design Framework can inform exhibit designs that better engage girls. However, the specific design attributes that address the broader strategies are not all equal: we identified a subset of nine exhibit design attributes that were consistently strongly related to girls' engagement. Further, none of those nine design attributes were harmful to boys' engagement. In practice, we hope educators will help address gender disparities in museums by considering female-responsive design when creating STEM exhibits: broadening their design approaches and choosing among the nine EDGE Design Attributes based on their appropriateness for a particular exhibit experience or set of exhibits.

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.46% Coverage

¶120: Those agreements have often involved ongoing partnerships between Aboriginal peoples and museums concerning such matters as museum management and exhibition curatorship.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶18: Cultural property internationalism is shorthand for the proposition that everyone has an interest in the preservation and enjoyment of cultural property, wherever it is situated, from whatever cultural or geographic source it derives

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶144: This model can help build a voluntary framework for negotiating more equitable and open communication

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

¶16: One of the main issues discussed is therefore whether the management of the cultural heritage should be further decentralized ('entstaatlicht') and made the responsibility of individual citizens and other stake-holders

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: The question asked is to what extent heritage management elsewhere too can, and should, be further democratized

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶164: the aim of the Greenlandic conference was to facilitate dialog and partnership between relevant stakeholders founded on mutual respect and understanding.

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: that reflect their multiple stakeholders

Reference 2 - 0.65% Coverage

¶132: but more inclusive, that is more directly and democratically involved with their various constituencies such as the people who create and use the objects that museums collect or the audiences who visit museum exhibitions and participate in museum programs

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶184: Past Heritage—Future Partnerships,

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶140: How Participatory is Participatory Heritage Management?

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: with high public participation

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶53: Consultation, Collaboration

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.98% Coverage

¶18: Without diligent inclusive strategies to account for, and consult, the diverse spectrum of groups, cultures, and cultural spaces affected by urban heritage and cultural city planning processes

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶20: spiraling their way into public policies concerning marginalized peoples' rights,

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶27: a more inclusive appreciation

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶41: sense of Australianness

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶28: Towards more inclusive, vital models of heritage

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶6: a period which recognises the importance of local involvement in the decision making process.

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶7: this means reconciling the needs and expectations of local residents, business people, and tourists

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶7: the intervention of new voices and the exposition of new narratives

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶15: the concept of using museums for exploring this history for a positive outcome

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶6: and also the difficulties of negotiating inclusive

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: one of which is rooted in the ideal of an inclusive democratic world citizenry

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶11: It argues that the development of a management process that is meaningfully inclusive at a community level

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶11: are themselves open to management and regulation. Subsequently, an inclusive management process

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.06% Coverage

¶3: Debates about the socially inclusionary potential of heritage have to date focused principally on heritage sites and museums. Relatively little attention has been paid to the wider Cultural Built Heritage (CBH) that surrounds us in our everyday lives

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: and social inclusion

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶16: the Concept of the Socially Inclusive Museum in Contemporary Britain

Reference 4 - 1.06% Coverage

¶17: It is proposed that recognition of the respective ideological and historical contexts of these different discourses will help us to understand some of the recent confusion and disagreement over the nature and merits of the 'socially inclusive museum'

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: Social Inclusion

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶11: a more socially inclusive form of cultural institution

Reference 7 - 0.65% Coverage

¶11: in particular the need to involve local communities and make museums more democratic. The ecomuseum has the potential to be a socially inclusive mechanism

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶129: calls for the development of integrated and inclusive heritage-management practice

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶159: convening new and more inclusive meeting grounds for discussion of heritage issues

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶19: provides the mechanism through which participants and visitors mitigate their experience of exclusion

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶122: especially the heritage of those previously marginalised

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶146: Social Inclusion

¶147:

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶147: in the pursuit of equitable dialogues and social inclusion.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶15: Consequently, the ability of any ecomuseum to be a truly democratic organisation

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶67: as well as problems in trying to develop an inclusive public history through museums

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶69: It looks at how NHS is expanding the involvement of all citizens in the why, what, how and to whom of heritage presentation, evolving its practices to include ethnic minorities in its imaginings of Canadianness.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶10: using a participatory approach is proposed.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶57: Results from a collaborative cultural heritage research project

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶10: The application of participatory management

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶10: Therefore, given the varied context and range of management systems, as well as types of cultural heritage on the sub-continent, one cannot be prescriptive; the local situation should determine the nature of participation

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: the sharing of expertise between organisations

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶24: worked collaboratively with archaeologists to design and implement a method for a cultural heritage assessment

Reference 5 - 0.33% Coverage

¶35: This paper examines the processes involved in a participatory inclusive research project in Liverpool and Merseyside, UK.

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶43: archives facilitate the participation

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶49: A liberal conception of heritage can therefore help to unite groups and maintain a democratic public sphere,

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶59: in the pursuit of an inclusive archaeology

¶60:
<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶23: visitors should be invited into

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶65: landscape, tolerance

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶95: makes a contribution to contemporary theory regarding participatory protected area management.

¶196:

<Internals\IJHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶124: Hello Sailor! How maritime museums are addressing the experience of gay seafarers

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶141: Significant themes in the course of such processes are opportunities of co-management

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: to pursue partnerships

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶145: to include communities as legitimate stakeholders in decision-making processes.

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶153: known for its participatory management approach, initiated by the Timbuktu Cultural Mission. To achieve expanded involvement of local communities

Reference 6 - 0.98% Coverage

¶157: This case study describes a major initiative undertaken by the office of the mayor of London in 2003–2006 that sought to embed the cultural heritage rights of African and Asian diaspora communities into the management of the city's heritage spaces in a way that aimed to ensure that their heritage is seen as part of the national story. This London case thus provides very valuable lessons for the management of world heritage sites in the UK and Europe.

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶189: The paper will also examine to what degree the Norwegian heritage authorities have managed to implement the emphasis on local participation and the social dimensions of heritage,

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶191: avoiding gentrification, and enabling collective urban conservation

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: Dynamics of inclusion

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶41: The outcomes of this research were: preconditions need to be addressed to avoid self-exclusion

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶57: find others which are more inclusive

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶61: It points to the necessity to integrate displaced, diasporic, transnational subjects to heritage

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶66: must acknowledge the gender/heritage nexus to enable holistic and gender-inclusive urban development for the present and future generations of its citizens

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: several attempts have been made to become more inclusive, participatory and democratic

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶37: recognising the ways and means to preserve cultural heritage with community participation

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶83: With the central tenets of Samuel's argument essentially being a case for the democratisation of heritage; the validity of what we might today call 'unofficial' narratives and discourses

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶85: Drawing on the work of Doreen Massey and others, the paper considers how the heritage-scale relationship can be articulated as a process of openness

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶94: Drawing on recent work in ethnomusicology, the article argues for considerations of the holistic space of the performing arts and the facilitation of participatory practices to address concerns of cultural demise and to reframe approaches to music and dance as cultural heritage in the Pacific

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: inclusive conservation approach

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶103: and emerging inclusive models such that view these works as relevant layers of a site's history

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶109: the article discusses the challenges of local involvement and democratic participation in national decision-making

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [4.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: Participation in the reuse

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶10: However, the question of how participation takes place in practice has received little attention.

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶123: Recent scholarship addressing efforts to celebrate heritage in low-income neighbourhoods and housing estates

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶128: Overall, the analysis suggests that participatory avenues can be pursued in order to bridge the gap between opponents and proponents of structural modifications.

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶134: The 'digital revolution' created new opportunities for private persons to participate in the public discourse on architecture and architectural heritage. But has this new 'participatory culture' also

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶134: And when considering official Internet representations – is there a proactive policy involving citizens?

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶40: The authors contend that, no matter how mundane, grand or hybrid, assemblages of rich and locally meaningful heritage, such as depicted in this article, should be cherished and utilised for the present agenda of cultural construction in rural China.

¶41:

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶44: concludes on the implications for policy and practice and, in particular, the need to more effectively take account of non-expert values and priorities in heritage and conservation decision-making.

¶45:

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶62: They have also encouraged the construction of a narrative of the events of World War II that in some respects might be described as shared

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶64: Attention is paid to these 'communicative' explorers, whose documentation renders abandoned places visible, opening further debates about a more inclusive preservation and memorialisation

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶71: 'My Country is like my Mother...': respect, care, interaction and closeness as principles for undertaking cultural heritage assessments

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶72: are central to local expectations for respectful, inclusive heritage practices

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶75: Issues of mutuality and sharing in the transnational spaces of heritage

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶78: Without downplaying the necessity of diverse participation in assessing significance, the framework is designed to identify aspects of weakness and preference in cases where adequate consultation is not possible.

¶79:

Reference 15 - 0.61% Coverage

¶101: incorporates methodologies for sharing representational and interpretive authority, collaborative programme development, mutually constructed modes of presentation and stakeholder participation in policy-making. While recognising that heritage interventions inevitably

involve power asymmetries, public folklore seeks to mitigate and diminish these imbalances as it develops approaches to enable communities to present their culture on their own terms

Reference 16 - 0.28% Coverage

¶103: Discussed within the context of US public folklore, the process is understood as a co-intervention, representing an active partnership between the Bands' community and public folklorists (including the authors)

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶103: through the dialogue-driven, collaborative intervention process.

Reference 18 - 0.17% Coverage

¶105: suggests opportunities for reconstituting the study of traditional culture to establish a more socially responsive approach

Reference 19 - 0.50% Coverage

¶107: argue that the embodied, participatory field methods of public folklorists are particularly well-suited to the study and accreditation of land-based commons as heritage. Building on the idea of 'deep ecology', the notion of 'deep commoning' espouses our implication in worlds we bring into dialogue through the practice of public folklore as critical heritage work.

¶108:

Reference 20 - 0.13% Coverage

¶135: Set within the context of wider international trends towards more inclusive heritage practices

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [2.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: the construction of 'under-represented' faith heritage

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶128: we examine the ways in which Buddhist heritage is beginning to be incorporated

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶141: These are, first, a turn towards crowdsourcing as a means of democratising representation

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶150: Issues of participation,

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶158: if not accompanied by participatory practices considerate of the specific social reality of China.

¶159:

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶167: co-production

¶168:

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: heritage, democracy, and inclusion

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶140: decolonizing practice

¶141:

Reference 9 - 1.28% Coverage

¶148: Our primary sources are semi-structured conversations we held with some of the participants in three heritage projects in South Yorkshire, UK: members of a hostel for homeless young people, a primary school, and a local history group. We examine 'disruptions' in the projects to understand the repositioning of the participants as researchers. The disruptions include introducing a scrapbook for personal stories in the homeless youth project and giving the school children opportunities to excavate alongside professional archaeologists. These disruptions reveal material and social inequalities through perceptible changes in how the projects were oriented and how the participants thought about the research. We draw on this empirical research and theorisations of social justice to develop a new framework for undertaking co-produced research. Action heritage is 'undisciplinary' research that privileges process over outcomes, and which achieves parity of participation between academic and

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶154: Recent museological scholarship emphasises visitor participation and democratic access to cultural heritage as key to securing the ongoing relevance

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶154: participation and democracy,

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶157: Feeling implicated in unfinished business: a response to "Is cultural democracy possible in a museum?"

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶160: "Is cultural democracy possible in a museum?"

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶161: Encountering complexity: debates around cultural democracy and participation

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [5.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: Three themes are in focus: (1) bringing out the history of a subaltern and marginalised group of people

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: that, avant la lettre, disregards traditional up-down decision-making processes

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶141: suggests that theatrical performances of the memories of enslavement are an increasingly important but not yet fully understood strategy for recovering, embodying, and representing a different and hopefully more just narrative about enslaved Africans

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶144: In paying particular attention to historical themes that endure over time, the game aims to draw connections between historical and contemporary narratives of diverse and disenfranchised populations

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶149: Can technology help present the stories of disadvantaged and disenfranchised groups whose heritage lacks well-preserved architecture or material culture?

Reference 6 - 0.47% Coverage

¶154: Through interviews, participant observations, archival research and analysis of the physical built environment, I argue that moving across 'invited' and 'invented' spaces of participation, Latinas are capable of disrupting hegemonic conceptions of heritage, using it for their own social, cultural and economic purposes and creating opportunities for a more inclusive and democratic cultural process.

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶160: The identification of four levels of tension allows us to centre attention on key issues of importance to the societal aim of including and engaging an increasingly heterogeneous population, and to argue for a bottom-up and recursive approach.

¶161:

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶177: The study of Feng Shui demonstrates how a non-western discourse of narrating the historic urban form could be deployed in Chinese heritage practice

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶189: democratisation or 'Changeless Change'

Reference 10 - 0.14% Coverage

¶190: It offers critical perspectives on efforts made to democratise heritage in the UK by increasing public participation

Reference 11 - 0.31% Coverage

¶102: The Homeless Heritage project took place across two English cities (Bristol and York) between 2010 and 2014. The project sought to use a range of participatory heritage practices to engage contemporary homeless people in documenting their perspectives on each city

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶102: contributed to the democratisation of knowledge

Reference 13 - 0.17% Coverage

¶105: Shared heritage, shared authority, shared accountability? Co-generating museum performance criteria as a means of embedding 'shared authority'

Reference 14 - 0.33% Coverage

¶106: It aimed to understand which activities and responsibilities mattered to stakeholders, in order to develop more meaningful accountability for their shared heritage. Using a participatory mixed method, the research explored how museum stakeholders assess their museum's performance

Reference 15 - 0.37% Coverage

¶106: Where shared authority is taken seriously and stakeholders are involved, accountability becomes meaningful. This collaborative approach to performance framework development offers a tool for embedding the realities of shared authority into planning and delivering the museum's activities and responsibilities.

Reference 16 - 0.12% Coverage

¶113: 'My voice counts because I'm handsome.' Democratising the museum: the power of museum participation

Reference 17 - 0.21% Coverage

¶114: Participation – where visitors are invited to leave a comment, co-create, or contribute to exhibitions – has been hailed as an opportunity to democratise the museum experience

Reference 18 - 0.35% Coverage

¶114: argues that participation has the potential to democratise the museum experience for visitors, particularly when a more expansive definition is applied which acknowledges the benefits of participation beyond simply leaving a comment. Participation can provoke conversations and forge connections

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶116: Themed Section: Inclusive Archives and Recordkeeping

Reference 20 - 0.04% Coverage

¶123: Inclusive archives and recordkeeping

Reference 21 - 0.16% Coverage

¶124: the ethos of inclusivity that assures that the subjects of records have full opportunity to participate in the memory-making process

Reference 22 - 0.35% Coverage

¶124: This themed section presents four articles demonstrating various ways in which this is being done or could potentially be done, and why it is needed. The articles model new and innovative modes of archiving, closely collaborative approaches to ensuring that the 'personal' is included in the record

Reference 23 - 0.14% Coverage

¶127: More voice, less ventriloquism– exploring the relational dynamics in a participatory archive of mental health recovery

Reference 24 - 0.20% Coverage

¶128: built from the authors' shared experience of using participatory methodology when working together on the construction of an archive of mental health recovery stories

Reference 25 - 0.60% Coverage

¶128: The article has been constructed by interweaving the personal reflections of the two authors on the shared process, using self-reflexivity as a method for exploring the benefits and challenges of taking an emotionally engaged and personal approach to participatory research. In particular, it seeks to explore the role that our friendship played in enabling us to build affinity whilst simultaneously acknowledging and working with our differences; confronting asymmetries in our positions and privileges.

Reference 26 - 0.27% Coverage

¶129: collaboratively designing an inclusive archive of learning disability history

¶130: The Living Archive of Learning Disability History is being developed by an inclusive team of researchers both with and without learning disabilities.

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶135: The results contribute not only to the establishment of an inclusive concept

Reference 28 - 0.15% Coverage

¶143: concludes that a shift from the current type management model to a new, participatory one could contribute to reduce social tension

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶104: unless the selection process is transparent, consistent and incorporates views of stakeholders

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: this paper mainly discusses a comprehensive plan, which is focused on the public participation and public life

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶146: It will also include cultural and social activities for different types of groups

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶148: inclusiveness

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶185: An inclusive approach

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Indigenous heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶151: Ethnohistory and archaeology: approaches to postcontact change in the Americas.

¶152:

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶167: an established tradition of rock-art has continued and extends into present-day knowledge.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: Aboriginal archaeology

Reference 2 - 1.00% Coverage

¶114: Contemporary diaries and the water-colours of artists such as the Port Jackson Painter vividly tell of Aboriginal life when the First Fleet in 1788 settled its cargo of convicts in Australia. Fishing was important around the waters of Port Jackson, whose Aboriginal inhabitants are recorded to have used the techniques of spear-fishing and angling. Were other methods also used?

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶113: The archaeology of their indigenous people, the Guanches

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶189: precursor of the extraordinary societies of the island today.

¶190:

Reference 5 - 0.53% Coverage

¶198: A recent court case in Australia changes the established frames under which research archaeologists, parks administrators and Tasmanian Aborigines deal with the prehistoric archaeology of the island.

¶199:

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶208: As once-colonial countries recognize the special claim of indigenous peoples to their own history

Reference 7 - 0.47% Coverage

¶1208: The next step, of indigenous people directing their own archaeology, was taken long ago by the Zuni people of New Mexico, in a programme that is an example and model for others.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶160: Coming to terms with the living:

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶161: Red earth, White lies: Native Americans and the myth of scientific fact.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1247: Chesapeake prehistory: old traditions, new directions.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: Hua people—Descendants of the dragon—Chinese: an archaeological seeking after roots

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶140: Native Americans of its region

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶185: Rock art of the Dreamtime.

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶190: 'Strange paintings' and 'mystery races': Kimberley rockart, diffusionism and colonialist constructions of Australia's Aboriginal past

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶191: the Bradshaws are not so much 'early Aboriginal' as 'pre-Aboriginal'. Issue is taken with that notion, in light of European attitudes to Aboriginal accomplishment over the last two centuries.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶164: The Tupi were a horticultural/potter group who lived on the Brazilian coast at the time of the first European arrivals

Reference 2 - 0.58% Coverage

¶170: In contemporary archaeology of the Brazilian Amazon, rapidly increased knowledge about the early pre-ceramic and ceramic occupation has not been matched by an understanding of the socio-political dynamics of native Amazonian societies during the last two millennia, notably immediately before the 15th century AD.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: Bororo and cultural continuity

Reference 4 - 0.57% Coverage

¶181: Cultural continuity and discontinuity is a fascinating issue in archaeological investigation, especially in regions where native populations are still present, as in the case of southeastern Mato Grosso. Since there is no necessary correlation between archaeological cultures and self-conscious ethnic groups

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶181: This is especially true in a context of colonial impact on native populations, as in the case of the Bororo society.

¶182:

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶170: Redirected light on the indigenous Mediterranean

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [1.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶65: mainly deals with the past of its indigenous peoples. Thi

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶65: tied to geographical categorization of aboriginal cultures within the national territory

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶73: This partly reflects Australia's history as a former British colony which currently has a minority of indigenous Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶173: empower Aboriginal people to veto certain kinds of archaeological research they do not agree with.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶105:

Laboring in the fields of the Lord: Spanish missions and Southeastern Indians

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: He likened the local people, the Tuareg, who made many of his 'discoveries', to wolves and living by the laws of the jungle.

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶244: It is unacceptable because of its emphasis on the notion of Aryan invasion and the subjugation of, and interaction with, the native population

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶245: evaluating the indigenous status of Maharashtra's Mahars ¶246:

The idea of indigenous people in South Asia is more complex than elsewhere, in part because it involves longstanding and intimate contact between 'tribal' and non-tribal peoples

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶246: others lay claim to indigenous origins seeking to benefit from rights and privileges that accompany autochthonous status

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶251: 'How is it that your countrymen steal our gods?' asked a Brahmin of the Baptist missionary, John Chamberlain who noted the details of this conversation in his diary on 20 November 1817

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶301:

South America (Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas Vol. III)

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶302:

Mesoamerica (Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas Vol. II)

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶230: Last rites for the Tipu Maya

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶286: The last saltmakers of Nexquipayac, Mexico

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶290: Occaneechi Town: archaeology of an Eighteenth Century Indian village

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶551: From hunting to drinking: the devastating effects of alcohol on an Australian Aboriginal community

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶47: Mexico's Indigenous Past

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶190: Sydney's Aboriginal past: investigating the archaeological and historical records.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: Tracing Comanche history

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶21: Depictions on rock in south-east Colorado show mounted warriors with horses clad in leather armour. This was the military strategy adopted by Comanche and Apache peoples between 1650 and 1750 – after the arrival of the horse and before the availability of firearms.

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶175: In effect, the report was primarily concerned with human remains from Indigenous communities

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶175: as “distinct cultural groups having a historical continuity with pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories”

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶175: Consequently, the report deals primarily with the Indigenous communities of Australia, New Zealand and North America.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: an archaeology of preunderstanding

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶103: the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶104: Probably the most theoretically informed museum in North America, this is no shrine to the past: it is a museum that claims both past and present to shape a decolonised future for Indigenous populations.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶103: will be Professor Mulvaney's current assessment of the Aboriginal-European discourse and the management of the Australian heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶344: Australian Apocalypse: The story of Australia's greatest cultural monument

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶347: The Native American World Beyond Apalachee:

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶141: Inconstant Companions: Archaeology and North American Indian Oral Traditions

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶142: Cross-Cultural Collaboration: Native Peoples and Archaeology in the Northeastern United States

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1318: The Last Pescadores of Chimalhuacán, Mexico

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1495:

Archaeology of the Lower Muskogee Creek Indians 1715–1836

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶129: an indigenous archaeological tradition in India

¶130:

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶130: But India's own historical texts reveal examples of indigenous, curiosity-driven fieldwork as early as the sixteenth century

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶132: But current archaeological research recognises that the indigenous peoples of the north were themselves diverse and had diverse histories

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶168: Indigenous Archaeologies: Decolonizing Theory and Practice

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶169: Locating places for repatriated burial:

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶170: In this ingenious co-operative case study, archaeologists and Indigenous peoples

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶170: The process is also building a procedure for the low impact and respectful research of early Indigenous burial locations.

¶171:

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶237: since the place remains sacred and in use.

¶238:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶23: Nineteenth-century Apache wickiups

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶34: the remains of Tasmanian Aborigines to their cultural home

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶103: Dismantling this model, our authors show it to be based upon a post-conquest European-Aztec hybrid.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶66: The lost legions: culture contact in colonial Australia

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶109: raising new questions about the degree of interaction and acculturation between Maroons and indigenous people.

¶110:

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶233: the seat of an indigenous power

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶190: provide rare and precious insights into how the indigenous people of the area came to terms with changes that occurred as the result of the arrival of Europeans in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶190: one that should be credited to the Native American pioneer scholar, Sequoyah.

¶191:

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶192: some of the last indigenous potters still working in the twenty-first century AD.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶306: The life and writings of Julio C. Tello: America's first indigenous archaeologist

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶86: and/or aboriginal communities.

¶87:

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶118: find echoes among hunting practice and shamanistic images of the indigenous Yukaghir people

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶95: These are shown to belong to the Contact period and represent the response of Indigenous artists to European land-taking by recalling and restating traditional themes from earlier times.

¶96:

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶135: to have been built by Bedouin or other local communities to trap carnivores that threatened their flocks

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶195: an indicator of pre-colonial exchange systems in south-eastern Australia

¶196:

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶196: Such shields often had special value to their Australian Aboriginal owners and hence might have been exchanged over considerable distances

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶176: this site in the central Kalahari Desert exemplifies the role of heterarchy and indigenous agency in the evolving political economy of the subcontinent.

¶177:

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶104: Kua'āina kahiko: life and land in ancient Kahikinui, Maui.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶232: the devastating effects of European diseases on indigenous New World populations

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶174: Then there are those living in Mayaland itself, an area embracing parts of Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador and all of Belize.

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶184: Post-colonial tensions remain fresh among Indigenous communities in Mexico and Guatemala. The survival of local Maya heritage narratives in the face of conflicting belief systems, the increased commodification of antiquities and the decline of traditional ways of life is increasingly difficult. At Santiago Atitlán in the Guatemalan highlands, and at Tahcabo in the state of Yucatán, Mexico, individuals have sought to preserve traditional narratives through ontological constructs and by enacting hybridity

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: highlight the perspectives of Indigenous communities

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶190: was at the heart of sixteenth-century Spanish colonial projects. Communities on the island were exposed to the earliest waves of European impact during a critical period of transformation and the forging of new identities. One of many caves within an extensive subterranean world on the island was marked both by indigenous people

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1242: some of which predate the period of European contact.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1267: In another book, writer Jay Miller seeks a cosmological explanation of all eastern North American mounds, in some ways reaffirming the centrality of mound building to Native identities

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1318: When considered in the context of local history, developments in the rock art of Doria Gudaluk during the second half of the twentieth century can be understood as the result of new cultural collaborations between incoming groups and older, local communities.

¶1319:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶167: The case is of particular interest as the Tham Lod individual probably belonged to a population ancestral to extant Australo-Melanesian peoples.

¶168:

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1309: The European colonisation of South America had different effects on the indigenous peoples, particularly on mobile hunter-gatherer societies such as those that inhabited mainland southern continental Patagonia and the island of Tierra del Fuego

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: Indigenous Caribbean perspectives: archaeologies and legacies of the first colonised region in the New World

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶128: The role of pre-contact indigenous peoples in shaping contemporary multi-ethnic society in Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic)

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶128: three (pre-)Contact-era Amerindian settlements,

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶128: Indigenous knowledge of the landscape was key to the success of early Europeans in gaining control of the area, but also survives quite clearly in many aspects of contemporary culture and daily life that have, until now, been largely overlooked.

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶189: is key to understanding the formation and evolution of indigenous Sámi identity in Northern Fennoscandia from the Iron Age to the seventeenth century AD.

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶189: An examination of such evidence can illuminate how major changes, such as the shift from hunting to reindeer pastoralism, colonialism by emerging state powers and Christianisation, were mediated by the Sámi at the local level.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1217: from an African-centred viewpoint.

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 7 references coded [7.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.37% Coverage

¶18: Further boundaries are blurring as the native communities worldwide ask museum personnel to change their methods of collections care and alter rules of accessioned objects' use.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶148: Native Hawaiians and Bishop Museum

Reference 3 - 1.17% Coverage

¶149: Despite its history and close proximity to Hawaiians, Bishop Museum has neither a long nor an unblemished record of consulting the indigenous community.

Reference 4 - 2.56% Coverage

¶149: Within the last three years, there has been a theft/removal of sacred objects, a lawsuit involving repatriation of Hawaiian remains, demonstrations and state government hearings concerning the Bishop's interpretation of archaeological sites, as well as more positive activity; e.g., a renewed interest in exhibiting Hawaiian culture.

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: factionalism within the indigenous community complicates matters,

Reference 6 - 0.81% Coverage

¶49: As Hawaiians assume a more active role, their 106-year relationship with Bishop Museum is being redefined.

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶52: especially its the Native Hawaiian community

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 10 references coded [12.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶9: covering relations between museums and Australia's indigenous peoples.

Reference 2 - 2.88% Coverage

¶9: the first of which recognizes the right to self-determination of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in respect of their cultural property. The policy recognizes a multiplicity of interests in indigenous peoples' cultural property but emphasizes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' primary role.

Reference 3 - 0.77% Coverage

¶10: The policy was developed through consultation with indigenous people and communities,

Reference 4 - 1.54% Coverage

¶10: when museums are dealing with indigenous cultures.

¶11: This paper traces the history of museums' dealings with indigenous peoples in several countries, especially Australia

Reference 5 - 1.29% Coverage

¶12: especially the provenancing of human remains and secret/sacred material, to assist in returning such material when requested and appropriate.

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶23: Zuni Photographic Images

Reference 7 - 1.46% Coverage

¶124: This request is part of the debate over whether Native Americans should exercise some degree of control over historic photographs of their religious ceremonies.

Reference 8 - 1.21% Coverage

¶124: How it happened sheds light on how Zunis incorporated the then-new technology into their traditional beliefs and social organization.

Reference 9 - 1.49% Coverage

¶124: lending weight to the contention that forthcoming requests from Native Americans are based on long-held beliefs rather than simply contemporary political expediency

Reference 10 - 0.67% Coverage

¶144: Māori People as Photographic Subjects: A Colonial and a Contemporary View

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶156: MASHANTUCKET-PEQUOT MUSEUM

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 6 references coded [8.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶119: Images of Native Americans

Reference 2 - 7.19% Coverage

¶120: Through interviews we identified attitudes of Smithsonian visitors toward Native Americans. Three results stand out: First, although most visitors have had some minimal contact with contemporary Native Americans, imagery of the past dominated their responses. This past is characterized as a period in which Native Americans had freedom of movement, had control over their destiny, and lived in harmony with nature. This peaceful existence was destroyed with the arrival of the Europeans. Second, current Indian life is seen as grim, except in those cases where Native Americans have fully assimilated into urban environments. Implicit is an assumption that traditional life and values can only be maintained on reservations. At the same time, reservations are associated with poverty, alcoholism, unemployment, and poor health care. Third, visitors would like the new museum to emphasize aspects of Native life and culture that are unique or different from their own. Overall, visitors have only a cursory familiarity with Native philosophy, history, or current conditions. Very few express strongly held beliefs or positions about Native Americans.

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶40: Indigenous Collections: Beyond Repatriation

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶41: As indigenous voices become stronger

Reference 5 - 0.42% Coverage

¶41: museums with indigenous collections must reexamine their approaches

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶41: participation from indigenous and tribal groups increases.

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 7 references coded [4.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶36: in their relationships with indigenous peoples

Reference 2 - 1.77% Coverage

¶37: to Native Americans who can prove they are lineal descendants or members of tribes which are culturally affiliated with identified items covered by the legislation.

¶38: Effective repatriation programs are characterised by:

¶39: * a genuine belief in the primary rights of indigenous people in the management of their cultural material presently held in museum collections;

¶40:

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶40: pertaining to items of indigenous cultural heritage;

¶41:

Reference 4 - 0.60% Coverage

¶42: museums are engaging in consultation with indigenous people in the management of collections of indigenous cultural heritage

Reference 5 - 1.00% Coverage

¶42: the involvement of indigenous people in their activities, respect for the cultural goals of indigenous people and a commitment to increasing public awareness of indigenous cultural heritage and social issues

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶42: sharing of authority with indigenous people

Reference 7 - 0.25% Coverage

¶42: consistent with the outcomes intended under NAGPRA.

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 1 reference coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

¶18: The museum also took the first steps to include the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples as an additional source of wisdom about the natural world.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 3 references coded [4.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶27: Museums and Indigenous People in Australia: A Review of Previous Possessions, New Obligations

Reference 2 - 2.83% Coverage

¶28: Previous Possessions, New Obligations was launched by Museums Australia Inc. in 1993, the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, as a policy framework to guide the development of relationships between museums in Australia and Indigenous Australians. The policy was based on consultation with Indigenous people to develop protocols, policies and procedures for more sensitive collection management and for including Indigenous people in research and public programs; and to address issues of governance.

Reference 3 - 1.65% Coverage

¶29: The evaluation found that the policy had substantially met its goals, particularly in establishing the primary rights of Indigenous people to control their cultural material in museum collections. However, a range of substantially new issues emerged which require new policy responses and initiatives.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 7 references coded [4.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶31: Native Waters: Integrating Scientific and Cultural Ways of Knowing about Water

Reference 2 - 0.90% Coverage

¶132: Away needs to be found to make young people want to learn the importance of water, before it is too late and our information is lost forever. —Rosebud Sioux elder.

Reference 3 - 1.29% Coverage

¶164: Collaborative exhibitions built by aboriginal communities and museums often seek to reposition aboriginal peoples as the authors and experts of their cultures, and to assert their active and continued presence in the contemporary world

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶164: to Nitsitapiisinni: Our Way of Life, a permanent exhibition created by Blackfoot Elders

Reference 5 - 0.55% Coverage

¶164: and thus rarely equated Nitsitapiisinni with concepts of self-representation or self-determination.

Reference 6 - 0.68% Coverage

¶164: namely the impact of colonialism, the efforts to revitalize Blackfoot culture, and the importance of Blackfoot spirituality

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶164: the first-person authorship of First Nations cultures.

¶165:
<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 3 references coded [2.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶139: Building Relationships through Communities of Practice: Museums and Indigenous People

Reference 2 - 1.54% Coverage

¶140: by demonstrating how a key stakeholder group, Indigenous people, have been involved with and engaged in the work of the Australian Museum, Sydney, over the past 30 years. It is suggested that the processes museums have developed in building relationships with Indigenous people, particularly at the practitioner level

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶146: Under the Palace Portal: Native American Artists in Santa Fe:

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶41: after attending a Native American interpretive program

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

¶10: Fresh encounters with Māori treasures first seen by the author at the Metropolitan Museum in 1984 revealed the concentrated power of these objects and the importance of their presence among the beliefs and continuities of their makers' culture

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶77: An exhibition team at the National Museum of the American Indian

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶15: Cham people became an ethnic minority group in present-day Vietnam.

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶17: often required by indigenous communities, particularly for secret and/or sacred cultural objects. Consultation is necessary before digitizing cultural objects in order to ensure that digitization delivers the promised benefits of broadened access while respecting traditional knowledge and copyright.

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶26: focused on the history and impacts of the forced removal of Aboriginal children from their biological parents in Queensland, Australia between 1869 and 1969.

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶53: in the nation's 54 ethnic community groups

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [5.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶24: First Nations Women

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶125: First Nations women were instrumental to the collecting of Northwest Coast Indigenous culture

Reference 3 - 0.97% Coverage

¶125: overshadow the intellectual influence of his mother, Anislaga Mary Ebbetts, his sisters, and particularly his Kwakwaka'wakw wives, Lucy Homikanis and Tsukwani Francine 'Nakwaxda'xw. In his correspondence with Boas, Hunt admitted his dependence upon high-status Indigenous women,

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶130: Returning the tataayiyam honuuka' (Ancestors) to the Correct Home: The Importance of Background Investigations for NAGPRA Claims

Reference 5 - 0.45% Coverage

¶131: can be frustrating for Native American communities due to hindrances such as the lack of provenience and provenance of collections

Reference 6 - 0.64% Coverage

¶131: assert that background research of collections is imperative to ensure that ancestral remains are returned to the appropriate lineal descendants or Native American descendant community.

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶131: such as the Gabrielino/Tongva, the Indigenous inhabitants of Santa Catalina and the Los Angeles Basin

Reference 8 - 0.36% Coverage

¶133: physical anthropologists may be able to foster more productive partnerships with descendant communities.

Reference 9 - 0.50% Coverage

¶135: The exchange of anthropological objects by museums in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries involved circulation of Indigenous material culture

Reference 10 - 0.45% Coverage

¶137: By accepting Native American and other human remains, the museum assumes all associated legal, ethical, and financial obligations

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶137: NAGPRA objects, and explore the consequences of that decision.

Reference 12 - 1.04% Coverage

¶139: Beginning in the 1960s, in an effort to establish global baselines of biological variation, biological anthropologists and human geneticists emphasized the importance of salvaging blood samples from Indigenous peoples whose survival they considered to be endangered by the corrosive forces of modernity

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: Towards Aboriginal Self-Representation in Museums

¶15:

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶15: the curatorial strategies used and discourses concerning the display of aboriginal objects can be called dialogical. By exploring methods of aboriginal self-representation

Reference 3 - 0.70% Coverage

¶150: where young people who offend of Pacific Islander heritage were introduced to an extensive range of Pacific Islander cultural materials. The key assumption of the project was that young Pacific Islander people who offend

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶151: Firstly, the twenty-two Pacific Islander young offender study participants were already proud of their heritage,

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶151: and the potential for a greater influence on Pacific Islander youth.

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.90% Coverage

¶123: This argument is based on the fact that conceptual art took its root from Africa in a non-academic format that has long been practiced in the continent for centuries, and therefore not an emergent art in the African artistic milieu—as it is perceived to be.

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶26: a team of American Indian elders

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶26: American Indian history for 18 years

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶26: The site is sacred to many American Indian communities and is situated in a Dakota homeland.

Reference 4 - 1.62% Coverage

¶26: This model privileges American Indian tradition knowledge, oral traditions spirituality, inquiry methods, and perspectives. Museum staff and non-Indian inquiry methods play a supporting role. This model not only provides a telling of American Indian history from perspective of American Indian elders for museum visitors, but also satisfies the goal of these elders to recover, preserve, enhance and expand our knowledge of indigenous people before the coming of Europeans.

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶4: Respecting Ancestors

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶6: les objets culturels habituellement designes comme "ethnographiques"

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶24: "Repatriation of American Indian Remains"

Reference 3 - 0.78% Coverage

¶44: the Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples

¶45:

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [5.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶26: Majah: Indigenous Peoples and the Law

Reference 2 - 2.93% Coverage

¶130: The enactment of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in 1990 represented the culmination of a long process of negotiation and ultimate compromise between representatives of Native American tribes and American museums.

Reference 3 - 2.23% Coverage

¶130: That stage reveals that interaction between the two sides has entailed (and continues to entail) negotiations not only concerning the disposition of specific Native American cultural objects

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶112: Prompted by pressure from Native Americans on the reburial issue,

Reference 2 - 1.51% Coverage

¶114: portrays the indigenous populations who engage in subsistence digging of sites in Latin America both as a means of supporting themselves economically and as a way of connecting themselves to their past and their ancestors who left the buried remains as a type of gift to their descendants.

Reference 3 - 1.67% Coverage

¶122: are found in traditional Native American philosophy and practice. The contemporary fashion among curators for contextualization of displayed objects from Indigenous cultures is critiqued in the light of broader ethical concerns regarding the appropriateness of collecting sacred objects from living Indigenous Peoples.

¶123:

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶136: archaeologists now consult native peoples in the practice of archaeology

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶147: the Ngarinyin and their heritage

¶148:

Reference 6 - 0.56% Coverage

¶154: Protecting indigenous peoples and communities in the Philippines: the indigenous peoples rights act of 1997

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 23 references coded [38.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶13: Indigenous peoples: issues of definition

Reference 2 - 4.53% Coverage

¶14: The progress that has been made by 'indigenous peoples' in international forums has been aided by the political perception that this category of claimants is limited and in some respects unique, and that such claims can properly and safely be treated as a special case. Although the imprecision of the category and the expanding array of groups involved in the 'indigenous peoples movement' could eventually threaten this perception and provoke more sustained demands for precision, such a transformation has not yet occurred.

Reference 3 - 6.45% Coverage

¶16: Indigenous peoples do not make these distinctions. Rather, they tend to regard landscapes as inherently cultural products in which artworks, literature, performances, and scientific-knowledge systems are inextricably embedded. Scientific knowledge must periodically be rehearsed within the landscape in recitations and performances that remember the historical process by which people and their nonhuman kinfolk constructed the landscape. Detaching specific cultural or scientific 'objects' from the landscape and commodifying them, as is contemplated by most current proposals for protecting indigenous peoples' rights, will undermine the indigenous institutions and procedures necessary for perpetuating the quality and validity of local knowledge.

Reference 4 - 0.65% Coverage

¶17: Human rights and the cultural heritage of Indian tribes in the United States

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶19: The global effort to protect indigenous heritage

Reference 6 - 2.16% Coverage

¶19: NAGPRA confirms indigenous ownership of cultural items excavated or discovered on federal and tribal lands, criminalizes trafficking in indigenous human remains and cultural items, and establishes a process of repatriation of material to native groups

Reference 7 - 1.64% Coverage

¶19: A case study of the repatriation process highlights issues in implementing NAGPRA and benefits in fostering consultation and collaboration among native groups, museums, and federal agencies.

Reference 8 - 1.55% Coverage

¶10: Protecting Taonga: the cultural heritage of the New Zealand Maori

¶11: New Zealand concerns regarding cultural heritage focus almost exclusively on the indigenous Maori of that country

Reference 9 - 1.12% Coverage

¶11: It examines recent proposals to reform this system, including allowing Maori custom to determine ownership of newly found objects.

Reference 10 - 2.01% Coverage

¶12: Many tribunal decisions have contained lengthy discussions of Maori taonga (cultural treasures) and of alleged past misconduct by former governments and their agents in relation to such objects and Maori cultural heritage in general.

Reference 11 - 0.88% Coverage

¶13: A Maori Heritage Council now acts to ensure that places and sites of Maori interest will be protected.

Reference 12 - 0.96% Coverage

¶14: there is evidence of uncertainty about the extent to which protecting indigenous Maori rights can be reconciled

Reference 13 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: The Lapps in Finland

Reference 14 - 4.60% Coverage

¶16: The Lapps of Scandinavia constitute a small indigenous ethnic community divided between four states: Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. The Lapps used to depend on reindeer farming and lacked their own schools. Because of their low social status and the lack of governmental understanding for their cultural needs, most of the Finnish Lapps had been assimilated with the majority population. Only in recent years an effort has been made by the government to encourage the preservation of the Lapp language and the Lapp civilization.

Reference 15 - 2.11% Coverage

¶16: It is to be hoped that these measures will bring positive results in a situation where only few Lappish speaking people remain in Finland, many of them having difficulties finding a livelihood in their homeland, the northernmost part of Finland.

Reference 16 - 0.94% Coverage

¶17: The Year Bearer's People: repatriation of ethnographic and sacred knowledge to the Jakaltek Maya of Guatemala

Reference 17 - 3.51% Coverage

¶18: One such ethnography, The Year Bearer's People, recorded by Oliver La Farge in 1927, became the only remaining record of this religious ceremony that commemorated the new year and was central to the life of the Jakaltek Maya in the Kuchumatán highland region of Guatemala. In this article, the author recounts the translation of this ethnography and the return of this sacred knowledge to the Maya community.

Reference 18 - 0.41% Coverage

¶19: Aboriginal rights to cultural property in Canada

Reference 19 - 0.78% Coverage

¶20: the rights of Aboriginal peoples in Canada concerning movable Aboriginal cultural property.

Reference 20 - 1.20% Coverage

¶20: the existing Aboriginal rights regime in Canada and assesses its likely application to claims for the return of Aboriginal cultural property

Reference 21 - 1.02% Coverage

¶20: A recent development has been the resolution of specific repatriation requests as part of modern land claims agreements

Reference 22 - 0.66% Coverage

¶22: law providing for the return of human remains and burial artifacts to tribes

Reference 23 - 0.71% Coverage

¶30: Principles and guidelines for the protection of the heritage of indigenous peoples

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [4.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.88% Coverage

¶18: the issues surrounding the appropriation of indigenous culture, in particular art. It discusses the nature and context of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander art in Australia

Reference 2 - 1.10% Coverage

¶18: places these issues in the context of indigenous self-determination

Reference 3 - 0.82% Coverage

¶21: Protecting Indigenous Heritage Resources in Canada

<Internals\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 23 references coded [9.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶14: some of the complex issues that relate to the management of “heritage,” primarily as such issues relate to Indigenous populations and communities.

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶14: Indigenous populations and other enclaves within nations— cultural “intranationalists”— comprise a new and growing voice in the debate.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: Native Culture

Reference 4 - 0.56% Coverage

¶20: Michael Brown has written a book that must be read by all who have a serious concern with heritage, particularly that where the interests of “native” peoples are involved

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶22: from a variety of perspectives and interests—indigenous,

Reference 6 - 0.44% Coverage

¶35: It is about sovereignty (although that word is not uttered once in the decision, aside from reciting a definition of Native Hawaiians)

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶37: Ancient One (as many American Indians choose to call the skeleton)

Reference 8 - 0.42% Coverage

¶37: Indians mostly view the opinion as one more echo of the same old story of Native American property issues raised in the courts

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

¶137: The most direct impact of the opinion is that the Umatilla people

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶137: much to the chagrin of many American Indian people

Reference 11 - 0.48% Coverage

¶137: The most damaging and long-term impact is that the decision reinforces fundamentally erroneous definitions and stereotypes about Indians as tribes

Reference 12 - 0.71% Coverage

¶139: It appears to be a defeat for Native Americans, who view this skeleton as an ancestor and who would prefer to see the remains of this individual returned to the ground to continue the long journey back to the earth.

Reference 13 - 0.66% Coverage

¶139: While this may be a rhetorically satisfying problem to wrestle with, it does not capture the true nature of how archaeology can engage with Native people in the process of understanding ancient lives.

Reference 14 - 0.79% Coverage

¶144: On the other hand, traditional-knowledge rights advocates seek to protect certain forms of knowledge from appropriation and exploitation and seek recognition for communal and culturally situated notions of heritage and intellectual property

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶145: Gone Digital: Aboriginal Remix and the Cultural Commons

Reference 16 - 0.71% Coverage

¶146: This article examines the material and social implications of these debates (and the legal copyright regimes they interact with) in the translation and remix of Warumungu culture onto a set of locally produced DVDs

Reference 17 - 0.11% Coverage

¶147: The Making of Indigenous Knowledge

Reference 18 - 0.38% Coverage

¶148: The challenge of how to stop the unauthorized use of Indigenous knowledge has been firmly constituted as a problem

Reference 19 - 0.28% Coverage

¶148: the boundaries of Indigenous knowledge.

¶149: The Incorporation of the Native American Past

Reference 20 - 0.46% Coverage

¶150: the U.S. government was seeking to dispossess Native Americans of traditional lands and eradicate native languages and cultural practices.

Reference 21 - 0.50% Coverage

¶150: That the government should safeguard Indian heritage in one way while simultaneously enacting policies of cultural obliteration deserves close scrutiny

Reference 22 - 0.59% Coverage

¶150: Whereas government programs such as boarding schools and missions sought to integrate living indigenous communities, the Antiquities Act served to place the Native American past

Reference 23 - 0.28% Coverage

¶152: Nations and tribes are enduring entities with sacred rights to time-honored legacies

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶119: As the paper shows, state-based heritage protection schemes inspire surprising counterresponses by indigenous groups that challenge important assumptions

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶126: The Dja Dja Wurrung Bark Etchings Case

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶127: This case involved the sensitivity of indigenous people who regard the work in question as part of their cultural heritage.

¶128:

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶164: The Use and Abuse of Archaeology for Indigenous Peoples

Reference 5 - 1.06% Coverage

¶165: The World Archaeological Congress' 2nd Indigenous Intercongress, The Uses and Abuses of Archaeology for Indigenous Peoples, convened between November 8 and 12, 2005, at the University of Auckland and Waipapa Marae to examine issues relating to and concerned with indigenous peoples and their past.

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶166: Protocols for Native American Archival Materials

Reference 7 - 2.10% Coverage

¶167: Over the past decade, tribal leaders, archivists, and librarians in the United States and Canada have expressed an interest in improving existing relationships and developing new relationships with nontribal institutions that hold American Indian archival material. In April 2006 a group of 19 Native American and non-Native American archivists, librarians, museum curators, historians, and anthropologists gathered at Northern Arizona University Cline Library in Flagstaff, Arizona. The participants included representatives from 15 Native American, First Nation, and Aboriginal communities.

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶167: of American Indian archival materials.

¶168:

<Internals\IJCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶145: How Eagle Protection Conflicts With Hopi Cultural Preservation

Reference 2 - 0.82% Coverage

¶146: Proposed changes could end the granting of exemptions to Native American tribes, who use golden eagles and feathers in religious ceremonies, and would destroy the cultural and religious significance of the birds for the tribes.

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶146: A study of the Hopi tribe of Arizona

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶48: The local people believe they have been fishermen for all time.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶48: It is also part of an ancient fertility ritual which

Reference 6 - 0.35% Coverage

¶48: from the point of view of the local Kebbawa people, is the most important aspect of the occasion

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶56: the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Reference 8 - 0.94% Coverage

¶57: Voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶62: the legacy of indigenous conquest, the legacy of international conquest and colonization

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶62: Repatriation of First Nations' Material Culture in Canada

Reference 11 - 0.38% Coverage

¶64: Nearly 90 people attended the conference representing more than 20 different states and indigenous peoples

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 25 references coded [6.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶8: The case related to three nineteenth-century bark items made by Aboriginal people in northern Victoria

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶18: During the exhibition, an inspector under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: to the Victorian Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶19: Etched on Bark 1854: Kulin barks from Northern Victoria, which was held within the Aboriginal Gallery

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶26: I discuss the productive potentials of looking at historic photographs of the Purari Delta with indigenous communities today.

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶26: I show how engagements with indigenous communities unsettles European preconceptions about what photographs are

Reference 7 - 0.39% Coverage

¶26: Instead of being a discreet entity, cultural property for the I'ai emerges as a network of relationships that envelopes people, environment, and ancestors.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶27: Te Pahitauā: Border Negotiators

Reference 9 - 0.60% Coverage

¶28: Objects were and still are pivotal in configuring intertribal relationships; and equally, they played a crucial role in negotiating the borders between early colonial situations and Māori, the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶28: in this case the entangled agencies of taonga.

¶29:

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶34: The mounting loss of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶134: of indigenous societies and their ecosystems

Reference 13 - 0.64% Coverage

¶134: the survival of indigenous societies becomes more problematic. One reason for this is an unresolved conflict between two perspectives. In the modernist view, traditional knowledge is a tool to use (or discard) for the development of indigenous society

Reference 14 - 0.36% Coverage

¶134: Alternatively, in the postmodernist view, it is harmonious with nature, providing a new paradigm for human ecology, and must be preserved intact

Reference 15 - 0.32% Coverage

¶134: We argue that this encumbering polarization can be allayed by shifting from a dualism of traditional and scientific knowledge

Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶134: to an assemblage of local knowledge, which is constituted by the interaction of both in a third space

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶135: Maori Head case

Reference 18 - 0.65% Coverage

¶136: In October 2007, the mayor of the French city of Rouen agreed to return to New Zealand a preserved tattooed head of a Maori warrior (called toi moko by Maori) from that city's Museum of Natural History, whose collection the head had been part of since 1875.

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶145: focuses on issues of Māori cultural property

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶150: A Māori Head

Reference 21 - 0.08% Coverage

¶151: over the return of a Māori head

Reference 22 - 0.30% Coverage

¶162: the Repatriation of Kōiwi Tangata (Māori and Moriori skeletal remains) and Toi Moko (Mummified Maori Tattooed Heads)

¶163:

Reference 23 - 0.20% Coverage

¶163: supported by iwi (Māori and Moriori tribal groups) indigenous to New Zealand.

¶164:

Reference 24 - 0.20% Coverage

¶181: and supporting indigenous languages linked with traditional ecological knowledge

Reference 25 - 0.27% Coverage

¶183: The subject turned out to be topical, originating from the case of the toi moko, the Maori tattooed head

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 23 references coded [9.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶120: other concerns relating to indigenous rights,

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶122: The panel began with an acknowledgment that we were assembled in the traditional territory of the Blood Nation

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶125: I left IPHG encouraged by my conversations with UW researchers, including native researchers

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶125: The individuals I met work in multiple native communities, especially those in the Pacific Northwest.

Reference 5 - 0.85% Coverage

¶127: If Native American communities are exposed to genetic ancestry research largely through the Genographic Project, they are less likely to see that there are multiple ways for Native American communities to interact with genetic researchers

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶127: with Native American communities.

¶128:

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶135: but also research conducted with Indigenous peoples and indigenous communities more generally.

¶136:

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: of Pacific peoples

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

¶140: Hearing Indigenous Voices, Protecting Indigenous Knowledge

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

¶141: In a rapidly globalizing world, indigenous knowledge is in mortal danger

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶141: indigenous knowledge

Reference 12 - 0.62% Coverage

¶141: the contexts and needs of indigenous knowledge. This article will review the history of international and regional initiatives to develop protection for indigenous knowledge.

Reference 13 - 0.85% Coverage

¶141: of indigenous peoples, including the recent addition of articulate and impassioned indigenous voices to the conversation. Finally, this article will discuss some of the concerns that have been raised about subjecting indigenous knowledge

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶142: The Sawau Project

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: looks beyond ongoing debates about indigenous collection

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: of the Sawau people of Beqa

Reference 17 - 0.52% Coverage

¶145: of traditional knowledge. We consider this conflict in relation to contemporary Native American intellectual property issues and tribal responses

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶145: regarding commodification and misappropriation of traditional knowledge

Reference 19 - 0.24% Coverage

¶150: Discourses of Rights to Land, Culture, and Knowledge in New Zealand

Reference 20 - 1.27% Coverage

¶151: This paper revisits that question by analyzing what happens to culture when the culturally defined boundary between it and nature becomes salient in the context of disputes between indigenous and settler populations. My case study is the dispute between the New Zealand government and Maori tribal groupings concerning ownership of the foreshore and seabed

Reference 21 - 0.26% Coverage

¶152: Māori Intellectual Property Rights and the Formation of Ethnic Boundaries

Reference 22 - 0.80% Coverage

¶153: in Māori society. It is argued that Māori claims regarding intellectual property function primarily to demarcate ethnic boundaries between Māori and non-Māori. Māori consider the reinforcement of ethnic boundaries necessary

Reference 23 - 1.44% Coverage

¶153: This argument is elaborated with a case-study of each so-called danger, namely a claim regarding native flora and fauna submitted to the Waitangi Tribunal, which is considered as an example of resistance against cultural appropriation, and the increasing hostility of Māori to foreign interest and research in Māori culture and society, which is analysed as an example of opposition to putative pollution.

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶153: in a wisdom system such as that of the Baul of Bengal

Reference 2 - 0.78% Coverage

¶61: In doing so, “In Defense of Property” (henceforth, IDP) renders property more compatible with the indigenous view of things. This significant contribution to ongoing global debates about the protection of indigenous heritage will be of great interest to readers of the IJCP.

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶63: Author Stephenie Meyer forever altered the cultural existence of Quileute Indians when she wrote them into her Twilight novels

Reference 4 - 0.54% Coverage

¶63: In reality, the Quileute Tribe consists of approximately 700 Indians, many of whom live on a remote reservation in the pacific Northwest, a tiny parcel of the once vast Quileute territory.

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶72: To Authorize the Restitution of Maori Heads to New Zealand

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶73: Maori heads to New Zealand

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

¶74: Maori Heads to New Zealand

¶75: New Zealand claims for the return of preserved tattooed Maori heads

<Internals\\IJCP 2011 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [8.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶6: further examined against the backdrop of indigenous identity politics

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶8: indigenous archaeological sites and landscapes

Reference 3 - 1.76% Coverage

¶10: Large-scale resource extraction projects often create obstacles for the protection, maintenance, and inheritance of indigenous cultural heritage. In this article we detail some of the challenges and opportunities arising from our collaborative partnership with the community of the Lihir Islands in

Papua New Guinea, which is seeking to establish, inform, and resource a formal cultural heritage management program in the context of a large-scale gold-mining operation

Reference 4 - 1.21% Coverage

¶10: while the mine places greater pressure upon Lihirian cultural heritage, it also presents Lihirians with the opportunity to realize a vision of their cultural future that is beyond the reach of many other indigenous communities.

¶11: Winning Title to Land but Not to Its Past: The Toledo Maya and Sites of pre-Hispanic Heritage

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶12: The struggle for indigenous rights to pre-Hispanic cultural heritage parallels the struggle for indigenous land rights in Belize

Reference 6 - 0.51% Coverage

¶12: that may ultimately serve as a paradigm for the future relationship between Maya peoples and ancestral remains throughout the nation.

¶13:

Reference 7 - 0.49% Coverage

¶17: the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples in 1995 and the declaration of the Second International Decade in 2004.

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶17: issues that affect indigenous communities. One such issue is the protection of traditional knowledge

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶17: recommends establishing a forum that would take into account indigenous peoples' worldviews

Reference 10 - 0.55% Coverage

¶29: If adequately motivated, indigenous people have a key role to play not only in observing change, but also in developing adaptive models to cope.

¶30:

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶31: even indigenous autonomies.

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶137: by the Haisla First Nation

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: a cultural artifact to a North American aboriginal community,

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶138: on the Exercise of Traditional Religions

Reference 15 - 0.44% Coverage

¶139: as to what constitutes a “substantial burden” on the practice of traditional indigenous religions in the United States

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶139: as to discriminate against indigenous religious practices

Reference 17 - 0.36% Coverage

¶139: gives much more latitude for protecting such practices and the landscapes they often involve.

¶140:

Reference 18 - 0.48% Coverage

¶158: especially with an eye toward their use as a tool to protect indigenous cultural property—hence, the term “cultural protocols.”

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶162: Indigenous

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶13: to Traditional Knowledge and Expressions of Culture?

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶15: The Concept of “Cultural Affiliation” in NAGPRA

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: In the debate about indigenous cultural property

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶16: The act entitles Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations to claim repatriation of their cultural property

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: indigenous, tangible, movable cultural property.

¶17:

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶10: Whereas some groups (such as indigenous peoples)

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶22: Traditional culture

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶35: which opposes traditional collective knowledge and modern individual innovation

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶42: experience of the indigenous communities

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶42: to fulfill the expectations of indigenous communities.

¶43:

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶67: indigenous peoples' rights

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [9.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶8: The mediation of Native American Graves

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶18: claims by conservators is often an important component of the dialogue between museums and native communities

Reference 3 - 0.57% Coverage

¶10: relating to the management of indigenous collections, they favor responsible digitization based on consultation with source and diasporic communities

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶10: going beyond copyright to respect traditional knowledge.

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶14: Indigenous Peoples Council of Experts (WHIPCOE)

¶15: In December 2000, a World Indigenous Peoples Forum was held

Reference 6 - 1.95% Coverage

¶15: Representatives from Australia, Canada, and New Zealand harnessed the momentum of these events and their location to propose the formation of a new committee, the World Heritage Indigenous Peoples Council of Experts (WHIPCOE). The initiative was taken in response to concerns voiced by indigenous peoples to their lack of involvement in the development and implementation of laws, policies, and plans for the protection of their knowledge, traditions, and cultural values, which apply to their ancestral lands,

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶15: It goes on to suggest alternate routes for indigenous representation and recognition

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶19: reinvigorate their ethnic traditions

Reference 9 - 0.27% Coverage

¶31: Ko Aotearoa Tenei: Law and Policy Affecting Maori Culture and Identity

Reference 10 - 2.11% Coverage

¶32: In July 2011 what is commonly known as the Wai 262 Report was released. After a protracted series of hearings, dating back to 1997, the New Zealand Waitangi Tribunal has at last reported on the some of the wide range of issues canvassed in those hearings. Three beautifully illustrated volumes contain a large number of recommendations in what is described as a whole-of-government report. This article notes earlier comments on Wai 262 in this journal and reframes what is often known as the 'Maori renaissance' from which this claim emerged in 1991.

Reference 11 - 1.39% Coverage

¶132: Very seldom indeed can Maori expect to regain full authority over their treasured properties and resources. The eight major topics of the chapters on intellectual property, genetic and biological resources, the environment, the conservation estate, the Maori language, Maori knowledge systems, Maori medicines and international instruments are briefly summarised.

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶132: found in favour of Maori rights to water.

Reference 13 - 0.38% Coverage

¶132: of indigenous people arguing for ownership property rights to frustrate that government's policies.

Reference 14 - 0.26% Coverage

¶134: raises issues about how Maori society views deceased tribal members

Reference 15 - 0.38% Coverage

¶134: that would be fairer to Maori than that unanimously reached by three of New Zealand's general courts

Reference 16 - 0.11% Coverage

¶146: About Sacred Cultural Property

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: indigenous rights)

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶138: Collecting "Tribal Art"—Sacred or Secular?

Reference 3 - 0.75% Coverage

¶139: This article explores the history of collecting and dealing in non-Western cultural objects—primarily from the Pacific Islands—from the earliest explorers to the modern auction houses.

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶139: indigenous cultural material that might be seen as religious or sacred in character

Reference 5 - 0.72% Coverage

¶140: Indigenous Rights in Latin America: Trends and Challenges

¶141: The recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples has been on the political agenda in Latin America since the 1980s

Reference 6 - 1.07% Coverage

¶141: that grant legal recognition to indigenous communities and have recognized their rights in the national constitutions. However, these rules do not always refer to some particular aspects of the indigenous culture, such as those related to their cultural heritage

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶141: the indigenous peoples' rights and their participation in the decision-making process.

Reference 8 - 0.59% Coverage

¶143: By analyzing a select number of stock images of architectural landscapes, which have served as the "scenic" backdrop for framing "native types,"

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [14.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

¶15: Strategies to Support the Interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the Commercial Development of Gourmet Bush Food Products

Reference 2 - 2.88% Coverage

¶16: Indigenous groups and individuals may have different needs and aspirations in relation to their local plant foods ("bush foods"). Interests may reflect totemic relationships, customary rights and duties, social positions, political and economic motivations, and personal capacities. This article uses a systems method to identify strategies to support the diverse interests of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the commercial development of gourmet bush food products. The aim is to identify possibilities for further consideration by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶13: Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Cultures

¶14:

Reference 4 - 0.53% Coverage

¶14: it relates to indigenous communities. This article discusses sustainability concepts as understood in indigenous

Reference 5 - 0.63% Coverage

¶14: drawing a number of illustrations from the experiences and practices of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia

Reference 6 - 0.83% Coverage

¶14: will only be possible if it acknowledges the importance of culture and incorporates the insights that have been accumulated over generations in indigenous knowledge systems.

¶15:

Reference 7 - 1.27% Coverage

¶15: Indigenous Heritage and the Challenges of Decolonization

¶16: In 2006, Bolivians began living under their first indigenous president and undergoing an explicitly pro-indigenous “process of change,” alongside much rhetoric of indigenous autonomy and state “decolonization.”

Reference 8 - 0.36% Coverage

¶17: Revival, Recognition, Restitution: Indigenous Rights in the Eastern Caribbean

Reference 9 - 3.84% Coverage

¶18: The idea that the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean islands became extinct has until recently dominated scholarly discourse and popular awareness. This “extinction” narrative served to justify the appropriation of indigenous lands during the colonial period, and its legacy continued into post-independence. In recent years, these misconceptions have been put under increasing scrutiny, not only by archaeological, historical, and ethnographic research but also, more importantly, by communities themselves. In Dominica, Saint Vincent, and Trinidad, communities are contesting negative stereotypes, reasserting their presence, and agitating for their human rights in the post-colonial islands states. This article discusses the acquisition of indigenous rights by descendant communities in the eastern Caribbean

Reference 10 - 0.41% Coverage

¶32: The Functioning of Indigenous Cultural Protocols in Australia’s Contemporary Art World

Reference 11 - 1.47% Coverage

¶33: of Indigenous cultural heritage. They are meant to protect Indigenous peoples from the misappropriation of their heritage by outsiders and enhance Indigenous peoples’ control over their

own domain. This article examines the functioning of Indigenous cultural protocols within Australia's contemporary art world

Reference 12 - 1.20% Coverage

¶33: Our analysis of two protocol transgressions shows that protocols do not automatically protect Indigenous individuals equally. Furthermore, although discussions about compliance are infused with rhetoric about the authority of "the Indigenous community,"

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 7 references coded [3.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶9: Rights, Indigeneity, and the Market of Rastafari

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶10: concerned with the ways in which discourses of rights serve to destabilize indigenous logics

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶10: As a means of commercially defending these rights, the group employs a discourse of indigeneity.

Reference 4 - 0.55% Coverage

¶12: Changes adopted—in contrast to those proposed, which referred to the issues related to indigenous communities

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶12: the protection of collective rights—are also discussed.

Reference 6 - 0.41% Coverage

¶25: The statue of Zhanggong-zushi is the embodiment of God in the eyes of the locals

Reference 7 - 0.87% Coverage

¶50: aims to address these issues. First, we sketch the profile of Caribbean archaeological collections located in European museums to shed light on their nature and provenance

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [5.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶127: Indigenous Peoples

Reference 2 - 0.90% Coverage

¶128: Indigenous peoples' emphasis on protecting their cultural heritage (including land) through a human rights-based approach reveals the synergies and conflicts

Reference 3 - 0.58% Coverage

¶128: effecting Indigenous peoples, cultures, and territories and how these shortcomings can be addressed.

Reference 4 - 0.63% Coverage

¶128: it examines how the realization of Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination concerning cultural heritage

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶133: Formalizing Indigenous Repatriation Policy

¶134:

Reference 6 - 0.85% Coverage

¶134: cultural property internationalism in relation to Indigenous ownership claims does not represent the full scope of the conflict for Indigenous people

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶134: Inclusion of a cultural property indigenism component

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶134: will more accurately represent Indigenous concerns for cultural property

Reference 9 - 1.17% Coverage

¶134: will argue that there are consequences to repatriation claims that go beyond the possession of property and that a formalized process (or semi-formalized approach) can aid in addressing Indigenous rights.

¶135:

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [7.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶147: Who were bennelong and Pemulwuy?

Reference 2 - 0.94% Coverage

¶147: eora aboriginal culture

¶148: The Eora Aboriginal People are the original inhabitants of the Sydney region [in NSW, Australia]. There are an estimated 2, 000 Aboriginal rock engravings in Sydney.

Reference 3 - 2.31% Coverage

¶148: use Eora words to name their exhibitions. These include: Ngaramang bayumi – music & dance (Powerhouse Museum); Merana Eora Nora – first people (Australian National Maritime Museum); Yiribana (Art Gallery of New South Wales); and Cadi Eora Birrung: Under the Sydney Stars (Sydney Observatory). The Aboriginal history of Sydney, however, is only told at the Museum of Sydney with installations, videos and spoken exhibits about Eora, the indigenous peoples of Sydney.

Reference 4 - 0.80% Coverage

¶148: It questions whether visitors to Sydney learn about Bennelong and Pemulwuy, two key Aboriginal figures in the the early European settlement around Sydney Harbour.

Reference 5 - 1.05% Coverage

¶148: of Eora history and culture. The paper suggests the Eora heritage of Sydney should be more widely interpreted in Museums, National Parks and other public venues to rightfully acknowledge this Aboriginal history.

Reference 6 - 1.27% Coverage

¶154: Indigenous occupation of Australia for at least the last 60,000 years, was followed by European settlers in 1788. Christian missions and government reserves established at this time, often removed Aboriginal children from their parents, families and land.

Reference 7 - 0.64% Coverage

¶154: The Umeewarra Nguraritja wants to establish an Interpretive Centre to tell the Aboriginal and missionary history of the Mission.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: White Aborigines

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶11: Indigenous communities

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶11: A holistic approach to cultural heritage has long been promoted by indigenous communities

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶11: all have precursors in indigenous concepts of cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.75% Coverage

¶11: indigenous communities appear to be leading the way, with the development of catchment resource management models and co-management strategies.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶54: including those involving indigeneity

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶56: notably the Aboriginal community, with a stake in material culture.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶25: The emphasis on ethnic Malay heritage also indigenised that of other Melakan inhabitants, such as the Portuguese Eurasians or the Peranakan

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶40: from sites associated with aboriginal (Khoi) people

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶38: Aboriginal rights

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶5: especially with the self-awareness of indigenous identity among local inhabitants

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶15: between the indigenous inhabitants of the New Territories

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶17: the manner in which ethnicity is depicted in promotional material

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶17: The nature of Peranakan culture, a unique synthesis of Chinese and Malay influences

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶17: Insights are thus offered into the relationship between tourism and ethnic heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [5.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶130: Rethinking Ainu Heritage: A Case Study of an Ainu Settlement in Hokkaido, Japan

Reference 2 - 0.89% Coverage

¶131: With the colonisation of Hokkaido since the Meiji era, Western technologies were introduced to Japan, but the indigenous inhabitants'—the Ainu people's—ways of life were negatively affected because of the assimilation policy.

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶131: Lake Akan was not exceptional. In this paper, the historic development of an Ainu settlement is explained

Reference 4 - 1.46% Coverage

¶131: With the focus on the Ainu settlement at Lake Akan, the paper looks closely into the changing indigenous living environments and relevant activities held during the last several decades in order to discern how Ainu heritage has been preserved and promoted as well as the social transformation that Ainu people have undergone in the face of globalising Japanese society.

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶145: A Polluting Concept of Culture: Native Artefacts Contaminated with Toxic Preservatives

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: to preserve native artefacts and regalia

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶146: within a larger context of cultural assimilation.

Reference 8 - 1.00% Coverage

¶146: As these contaminated artefacts are repatriated, members of native communities who attempt to reintegrate them into ceremonial and daily practice are put at significant health risk. Not only do these pollutants undermine the stated goals of repatriation

Reference 9 - 1.07% Coverage

¶155: For decades, Maya residents in and around Chichén Itzá have been employed in the site's excavation, maintenance, and protection. For these indigenous heritage workers, patrimonial claims to the site are based not on the monuments themselves but on inherited job positions.

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶164: Indigenous Places

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶165: has the potential to include indigenous communities in its display practices, programming and management

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶165: (especially indigenous) communities.

¶166:

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [3.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.04% Coverage

¶128: Drawn into a discussion of emotional environs, this paper offers up an emotional geography of the social and sensory relations that define a group's heritage and traditional homelands. It focuses on the homelands and heritage of the Yanyuwa, the Indigenous owners of land and waters throughout the southwest Gulf of Carpentaria, northern Australia

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶144: Problematizing Cultural Representations of Aboriginal Peoples in Banff, Canada

¶145:

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶145: Aboriginal peoples at the Buffalo Nations/Luxton Museum in Banff, Canada

Reference 4 - 0.39% Coverage

¶145: Using interviews, newspaper articles and analyses of the exhibits, I problematise the museum's representations of Aboriginal peoples

Reference 5 - 0.89% Coverage

¶145: This paper puts cultural representations of Aboriginal peoples into socio-economic, political, cultural and historical contexts in ways that may interest scholars and practitioners from diverse disciplines and specific fields such as museum, recreation, tourism, heritage and Indigenous studies.

¶146:

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: Two Miao Villages in China

¶168: The paper is concerned with the ways in which ethnic culture

Reference 7 - 0.37% Coverage

¶168: with particular reference to two villages in China inhabited by members of the Miao minority group and popular with visitors

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [4.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶11: Indigenous cultural heritage in northern Australia

¶12:

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶12: one that focused on Indigenous cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶12: that emerged from a partnership between researcher and the indigenous community

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

¶12: presenting a case study illustrating that they can also be important within Indigenous frameworks. These insights emerged from a deeper understanding of Indigenous local heritage

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶17: Decentring the new protectors: transforming Aboriginal heritage in South Australia

Reference 6 - 0.88% Coverage

¶18: we argue that researchers working in Aboriginal heritage can be positioned as the new Protectors of Aborigines, reinvigorating a colonising network of power relations that remains critical in determining Indigenous interests and futures. In response Ngarrindjeri are theorising and strategising a transformative programme

Reference 7 - 0.51% Coverage

¶18: have been necessary to safely bring Indigenous interests into Aboriginal heritage research, planning and policy, without activating the colonial archive and recycling Aboriginalist myths.

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶24: Collaborative conservation between Aboriginal people and archaeologists in Australia

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: Indigenous relationships to land and sea

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶24: We document the process whereby Aboriginal traditional owners

Reference 11 - 0.41% Coverage

¶24: but also Indigenous needs regarding culturally significant landscapes. Our results demonstrate that places of Aboriginal community heritage value exist

Reference 12 - 0.42% Coverage

¶24: In our case study we demonstrate that effective heritage management can be undertaken in accordance with appropriate Aboriginal law and community control.

Reference 13 - 0.20% Coverage

¶25: The future of Indigenous museums: perspectives from the Southwest Pacific

¶26:

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶43: the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs Archives,

Reference 15 - 0.17% Coverage

¶68: The relationship between the Mopan Maya community of Santa Cruz

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [5.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶8: the local politics among indigenous communities

Reference 2 - 0.72% Coverage

¶14: Outsiders visiting an indigenous community in Greenland are led through the 'front area' where Inuit in traditional clothing greet them and perform a drum dance for a short time. Unknown to the tourist the drum dancer may be insulting the intruders as he sings in his native language

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶14: comes away with a 'snapshot' of what indigenous culture is like. Once tourists leave, the community's 'back area' – those parts that only insiders experience – becomes accessible once again.

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶87: It suggests the imperative of highlighting and respecting in heritage nominations and inscriptions deep cultural associations of traditional communities with natural sites

Reference 5 - 0.91% Coverage

¶89: significant portion of the world's biocultural diversity is found within indigenous territories, where indigenous peoples have historically managed a coevolutionary relationship between their communities and their land. This suggests that endogenous processes within indigenous territories are important for a continued nurturing of biocultural diversity.

Reference 6 - 0.63% Coverage

¶89: actively support the well-being and self-determination of indigenous peoples. We use examples from Panama (indigenous Kuna Yala territory) and New Zealand (Mataura Mātaaitai Reserve, Southland) to reflect upon the ongoing role of endogenous processes

Reference 7 - 0.50% Coverage

¶189: Through the case studies we illustrate the importance of contextualising our understanding of biocultural diversity as part of endogenous development to recognise wider issues of indigenous rights

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶190: Empowering Indigenous peoples' biocultural diversity

Reference 9 - 0.79% Coverage

¶191: Aboriginal people have occupied these forests and shaped the biodiversity for at least 8000 years. The Wet Tropics Regional Agreement in 2005 committed governments and the region's Rainforest Aboriginal peoples to work together for recognition of the Aboriginal cultural heritage associated with these forests

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶191: The conditions that enabled this empowerment included: Rainforest Aboriginal peoples' governance of the process;

Reference 11 - 0.55% Coverage

¶191: their control of interaction with their knowledge systems to identify the links that have created the region's biocultural diversity. We recommend further investigation of theory and practice in Indigenous governance

Reference 12 - 0.24% Coverage

¶195: into indigenous lives, recasting people's relationships with their territories and resources

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶195: recently some Ashaninka actors

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶195: for the Ashaninka Communal Reserve

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶19: examines the process of incorporating the Bedouin of Petra and Wadi Rum in Jordan

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19: focuses on the Bedouin tribes around Petra, who were resettled in villages

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶40: Indigenous rights: Norwegian examples

¶41:

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶41: approaches Indigenous concerns

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶41: through the use of three Norwegian Sámi sites.

Reference 6 - 0.58% Coverage

¶41: provides the opportunity for a closer view of exactly how Indigenous rights are relevant. The three Norwegian Sámi cases examined confirm the need to maintain two perspectives of the use of Indigenous rights. Firstly, Indigenous rights are useful as a post-colonial trope

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶41: While Norway, internationally speaking, is recognised for its Indigenous rights initiatives, cases of heritage protection have indicated the existence of several severe blind spots in the Sámi rights implementation.

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶45: sites overlapping with traditional lands

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶80: The present article explores Brazilian ethnic heritage policies

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶80: While focusing on former Maroon communities – known as the 'remnants of the Quilombos'

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶80: In Brazil, most ethnic policies are accompanied by land restitution procedures

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [3.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶9: 'More than grass skirts and feathers': negotiating culture in the Trobriand Islands

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶23: Cathy Freeman and Australia's Indigenous heritage: a new beginning for an old nation at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶24: explores the interconnections between Australia's most significant sporting event, the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, and Australia's Indigenous culture and heritage. At this historic moment for the nation, Aboriginal Australian athlete Cathy Freeman came to embody Australia's possible future and represented a vital legacy of the event.

Reference 4 - 0.74% Coverage

¶24: The choice of Cathy Freeman was widely considered the 'right' choice and served to emphasise the highly considerable indigenous themes throughout the Opening Ceremony. The emphasis on indigenous culture continued during the Games and into the Closing Ceremony in a way that was partly orchestrated and partly developed a life of its own due to the actions of particular individuals

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶40: Indigenous free prior informed consent

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶41: Free prior informed consent is a critical concept in enacting the rights of Indigenous People

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶41: by indigenous representative organisations; the nature of consent needs to account for issues of representation and Indigenous ways of decision making

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶41: prioritising self-determination within free prior informed consent

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶41: contributes to the human rights agenda of Indigenous People

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: 'The breath of the mountain is my heart': indigenous

Reference 11 - 0.28% Coverage

¶149: examines the socio-political implications and consequences of heritage practices related to indigenous cultural landscapes in post-settler nations

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶149: in the process, Maori people's complex and multifaceted relationships to the land are reframed as a relationship to the 'natural' world.

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶152: Maya heritage

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: explores what is meant by Maya identity

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [2.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶119: To this end, I analyse the development of indigenous concepts of cultural heritage on Baluan Island, in Manus Province, Papua New Guinea

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: for Nalik communities

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶151: This question is explored through a case study from the New England region of North America where archaeologists have allied with Native American and other stakeholders

Reference 4 - 0.97% Coverage

¶125: From the eighteenth-century Macassan traders from the Indonesian Island of Sulawesi made regular visits to northern Australia, where with the help of Yolŋu, Indigenous Australians living in north-east Arnhem Land, they collected trepang (sea cucumber) for trade. Along with sharing

language, technology and culture, the Macassans and Yolŋu involved built relationships that are celebrated today in Yolŋu art, songs and stories. While the trepang trade had officially stopped by 1906, resonances of this complex relationship continued and still continue today. This paper shares a number of stories told by one particular Yolŋu family about this heritage and reflects on the ways in which for Yolŋu, the tangible heritage (artefacts)

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶128: Treasured possessions: indigenous interventions into cultural and intellectual property

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶135: Aboriginal segregation and assimilation

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: in an ethnic Miao village in China

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶142: Crafting heritage: artisans and the making of Indigenous heritage in contemporary Taiwan

Reference 9 - 0.56% Coverage

¶143: Since the 1990s, Indigenous groups in Taiwan have been increasingly engaged in retrieving and reviving cultural practices that are considered 'traditional' and markers of Indigenous identities. This article takes such recent and ongoing revival of cultural practices and connected material culture amongst Taiwanese Indigenous groups as the departure point to argue that the idea of a 'contemporary Indigenous heritage'

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: 'indigeneity'

Reference 11 - 0.25% Coverage

¶143: To this end, I identify and illustrate a set of strategies and discourses through which Indigenous artists and artisans in Taiwan construct their work as both 'Indigenous' and 'heritage'

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶143: Indigenous cultural research

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶143: 'Indigenous heritage'.

¶144:

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [3.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶18: The culture of the Qiang ethnic minority in Western China has been threatened by assimilation with the majority culture, and many Qiang no longer take part in traditional ceremonies or use their cultural skills and knowledge.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶30: Before colonialism, heritage sites such as Khami were considered resting places for ancestors,

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶30: focusing on the disjuncture between indigenous and local concepts of heritage, concerned with access and preserving the spirit of ancestors

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶30: While the reconstructions interfered with an acceptable physical context of local beliefs

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶72: particularly in Indigenous cultural heritage management

Reference 6 - 0.67% Coverage

¶72: Qualitative research methods have considerable potential in this space, yet few have systematically applied them to understanding Indigenous peoples' relationships with place. This paper reports on a qualitative study with Alngith people from north-eastern Australia. It begins by exploring the embodied, experiential nature of Alngith peoples' conception of Country and their emphasis on four interrelated themes: Respect, Care, Interaction and Closeness when describing relationships to Country

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶72: The results also reveal new perspectives and pathways for Aboriginal communities, and heritage managers

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶72: The paper further demonstrates how qualitative research methodologies can assist heritage managers to move beyond the limitations of surveys and quantitative studies and develop a deeper understanding of Indigenous values, concepts and aspirations

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶182: Wiyohpiyata: Lakota Images of the Contested West

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶195: Our land is our voice: First Nation heritage-making in the Tr'ondëk/Klondike

Reference 11 - 0.81% Coverage

¶196: The subsistence lifeways of the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in, a First Nation in northwestern Canada, were radically challenged by the arrival of settler colonialism during the Klondike Gold Rush (1896–98). This Yukon First Nation has subsequently faced down a powerful array of Western heritage activities and commemorations, both local and national, designed to absorb them into modernity. Through a conscious and continuous programme of heritage-making, the citizens of the First Nation have re-asserted their territorial sovereignty and maintained and adapted their cultural identity to changing circumstances

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶196: through a review of their call for a treaty, the creation of new instruments for carrying and expressing

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [3.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: Folklore without a folk: questions in the preservation of the Marinduque Moriones heritage

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: increasing detachment from the Marinduque community

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶19: The Hopi

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: Indigenous cultural heritage

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶110: central to the religion of the Hopi people of northern Arizona in the United States. Since 2013 the Hopi

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶10: This paper treats the case of the katsinam as a cautionary lesson in cultural heritage studies, with the goal of drawing insights that can inform other situations involving the repatriation of Indigenous cultural heritage

¶11:

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶34: Returning home: heritage work among the Stl'at'imx of the Lower Lillooet River Valley

Reference 8 - 0.79% Coverage

¶35: This article focusses on heritage practices in the tensioned landscape of the Stl'at'imx (pronounced Stat-lee-um) people of the Lower Lillooet River Valley, British Columbia, Canada. Displaced from their traditional territories and cultural traditions through the colonial encounter, they are enacting, challenging and remaking their heritage as part of their long term goal to reclaim their land and return 'home'. I draw on three examples of their heritage work: graveyard cleaning, the shifting 'official'/'unofficial' heritage of a wagon road, and marshalling of the mountain named Nsvq'ts (pronounced In-SHUCK-ch)

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶60: In the small Peruvian, Quechua-speaking town of Chinchero

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶60: have been trying to create among the population an obligation of historical and emotional identification with their Inca ancestors.

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶116: Indigenous peoples in settler societies are one group that is often associated with having a deep reflection of the past. It is therefore curious that the term 'nostalgia' is rarely applied to 'Native' reflection on the past.

Reference 12 - 0.55% Coverage

¶116: It then uses a systematic analysis to observe how nostalgia appears in articles in two prominent journals on Native Americans. The findings of this analysis are that 'nostalgia' as a term is rarely used and, when it is, it is mostly applied to non-Native fantasies about a national past. Next the essay attempts to show that not only does nostalgia exist in a Native community, but that multiple forms of nostalgia are present.

Reference 13 - 0.34% Coverage

¶146: A series of seven statues commissioned by the mayor of the Canton of Colta in 2007 represent an emerging aspect of public art in the Andes: municipal statutory sponsored by Indigenous communities. The figures chosen for these statues represent Colta to the world

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶153: Critical reflections on Indigenous engagement in the development

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶154: promoted as an unprecedented partnership between the institutions and Indigenous Australian communities.

Reference 16 - 0.28% Coverage

¶154: in tandem with analysis of public critiques and Indigenous responses to the exhibition, the paper suggests that the extent of Indigenous agency within the collaboration fell short of the articulated goals of the project

Reference 17 - 0.10% Coverage

¶165: Balancing written history with oral tradition: the legacy of the Songhoy people

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶183: The right to protect sites: indigenous heritage management in the era of native title

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 32 references coded [4.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶11: an ethnic theme park setting

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶12: It investigates how the Binglanggu theme park in Hainan aims to contribute to the safeguarding of Li minority heritage. The study is based on qualitative data consisting of interviews with Li minority members working at Binglanggu

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶12: The findings indicate that, when concentrating on certain ICH expressions that align with the state's ethnic minority narrative, the theme park makes an important contribution to the research and documentation of Li minority heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: are to include the ethnic minority group in the safeguarding process, for example by employing them in management positions

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: the first-place of the Kalahari

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶23: Through the extended example of the Tsodilo Hills in Botswana and the various social groups – local ethnic communities

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶27: while minimally representing predecessor groups like the indigenous communities

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶61: 'Where the F... is Vuotso?': heritage of Second World War forced movement and destruction in a Sámi reindeer herding community in Finnish Lapland

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶62: within a Sámi reindeer herding community

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶62: Our focus is on the village of Vuotso, which is home to the southernmost Sámi community in Finland.

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶62: They also appear to facilitate nostalgia for the more independent days before traditional Sámi lifeways were ruptured by stronger Finnish State intervention in the post-war decades.

¶63:

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶75: In the wake of Native North American activism and moves to decolonize archaeology

Reference 13 - 0.74% Coverage

¶75: some journals, museums, and individual scholars have blanket policies covering even those remains whose descendants favour display. This article examines one context affected by these

policies: the central Mexican town of Xaltocan. Here, Indigenous residents advocate for archaeological study and exhibition of ancient human remains, yet they have been criticised and censored by North American audiences. We consider two factors behind their desire to display the dead as part of efforts to reclaim Indigenous identities: long-standing Mesoamerican relationships with the dead and the materiality and symbolic capital of bones.

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶175: because it imposes the wishes of one Indigenous group on another, and may thereby lead to the unwitting perpetuation of colonial practice.

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶175: ethnographic research in individual communities is needed to ensure respect for descendant perspectives.

¶176:

Reference 16 - 0.15% Coverage

¶179: with a focus on the Ovaherero and Nama descendants of the victims of a 1904–1908 mass ethnic killing in German Southwest Africa.

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶106: This New Zealand case study presents insights from the perspectives of Māori and non-Māori museum stakeholders.

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶106: Māori and non-Māori generated, sorted and rated 'possible performance statements'.

Reference 19 - 0.29% Coverage

¶106: Both cultural groups prioritised factors not generally featured in compliance-driven approaches to accountability reporting. For Māori, greatest importance was placed on care of taonga ('treasures'), Māori-specific practice and engagement with Māori

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶108: associated the deep Native American past

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶108: At Strawtown Koteewi, Native American tribes have made repatriation claims

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶108: particularly for culturally and historically affiliated Native Americans

Reference 23 - 0.20% Coverage

¶120: The modernization of Butiá food by-products has influenced the lives of family producers that make such products. These people, who have built their lives around Butiá palms

Reference 24 - 0.05% Coverage

¶121: Indigenous heritage and healing nostalgia

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: Mapuche's lof in Rehue Romopulli, Port Saavedra, Chile

Reference 26 - 0.14% Coverage

¶122: discusses how various agents influence the configuration of Indigenous emotions and how a healing nostalgia emerges

Reference 27 - 0.14% Coverage

¶122: while at the same time symbolically repairing the 'immemorial' Indigenous conflict with the Chilean State and its society

Reference 28 - 0.19% Coverage

¶122: traces that emotion through ethnographies and collaborative cartographies with Indigenous Mapuches of the Rehue Romopulli, in the Araucanía Region of Chile.

¶123:

Reference 29 - 0.07% Coverage

¶143: with especial attention on local Indigenous communities.

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶143: the changes in the role of the Indigenous peoples in archaeology

Reference 31 - 0.21% Coverage

¶143: points out the empowerment processes of modern Mayan people, the response by the official managers and the Indigenous reaction to governmental investments in tourism infrastructure

Reference 32 - 0.20% Coverage

¶157: The initiatives were situated in the Belizean villages of Crooked Tree and Biscayne. The cultural exchange took place between people of African Kriol and Mopan Maya descent

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶128: Alaska Native artifacts

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶188: Particular attention is given to indigenous Fijian intangible cultural heritage

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶19: Brazilian indigenous artworks

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶10: In this paper, we detail our color texture generation method and apply it on the digital preservation of many artworks made by native Brazilians (indians) from the Wauja and Karaja communities. These indigenous communities are acknowledged as great ceramic artists, each bearing their own main themes, using a very rich symbolism in their paintings. Their artworks represent important aspects of the native South American culture and their digital preservation is motivated by three main reasons: (1) their fragility; (2) the paintings lose their original appearance with time; and (3) the possibility of extinction of these communities

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶160: Ceremonial tsantsa refers to shrunken heads mummified as war trophies within the ancient traditions and rituals of the Amazonian Shuar, Achuar, Awajún/Aguaruna, Wampís/Huambisa and Candoshi-Shapra (SAAWC)

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶85: Māori are the indigenous people of Aotearoa New Zealand. Textiles produced by Māori have high cultural importance and aesthetic appeal and are consequently often on display, despite being

thought to be vulnerable to photodegradation, with loss of colour and fibre embrittlement reported for artefacts held in collections worldwide.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶142: Hakka culture, the material and spiritual wealth of the Hakka, originated in Xijin Dynasy (266 AD) and manifests in the forms of language, folk customs, architecture, relationship, etc. Yongding County, the Hakka culture resorts

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶158: indigenous museum collections:

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶159: Increasingly, indigenous communities consult museum holdings in order to inform social movements reclaiming cultural heritage, though collections and their records are often not conserved or made accessible with these goals in mind. We report a project conducted with Arctic Sámi communities in collaboration with the Sámi Museum Siida

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: in archaeological ethnography aimed at increasing accessibility for descendant community members that may potentially expand collections' use for researchers.

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶159: This abstract appears below in North Sámi. Davvisámegiella: Etnográfalaš museaid čoakkáldagaid leat dábálaččat čoaggán, bajásdoallán ja geavahan antropologijadahje museasuorggi dutkit. Eamiálbmotservošat galledit museaid čoakkáldagaidain eanet ja eanet vai besset ealáskahttit iežaset kulturárbbi. Čoakkáldagaidja daidda gullelaš dieđuid eai goittotge dábálaččat leat seailuhan ja dahkanrabasin dan dárkkuhusa várás. Dárkilis etnográfalaš jearahallamiid bohtosiidovttastahttin álkit logahahtti 3D hábmenteknihkkii, erenomážit fotogrammetriai- mii evttohit servoša geahččanguovllus vuolgi metodologiija, man ulbmilin leabuoridit čoakkáldagaid rabasvuođa servoša lahtuide ja jos vejolaš, maddáidutkiide. Seammás mii deattuht, ahte dakkár lahknanvugiin 3D-mállidjuohkimis galgá leat várrugas. Erenomážit dakkár eamiálbmogiid bokte, geaidkulturárbbi geavahit boastut dálá áiggis, goas 3D-hábmen ja prenten lea álki.

¶160:

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\\Abstract concepts of heritage\\Intangible - tangible links

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶129: And the prehistory is embedded in the modern village of Avebury.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶40: A 'heritage manager' who wishes a quiet and an orderly life may hope their heritage place is culturally dead; whatever meaning it once had, now it is an archaeological site, an ancient monument, a tourist attraction. But many sites are not dead.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶270: The secret life of objects

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶251: Performance, Memory and Landscape.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶104: Buildings as persons:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: Grounding knowledge/walking land:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶134: as our authors urge, we should demand more intellectual depth from our monuments today. Not simply a cultural asset anchored in the Roman empire,

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 1 reference coded [2.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.48% Coverage

¶14: We are seeing the emergence of more holistic, integrated and culturally relative approaches to curatorial work that acknowledge the relationships among objects, people, and society, and explore these relationships in social and cultural contexts. Through cross-cultural comparison, curating can be seen as a form of social practice linked to specific kinds of relationships between people and objects as well as to wider social structures and contexts.

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 1 reference coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶69: In aviation museums throughout the United States, World War II aircraft have become crucial objects in shaping a narrative of memorial for millions of people.

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶10: We might say the inability to articulate reflects a larger dimension—an aspect of the infinite—residing in the object.

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶46: Sites of Memory: Argentina

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶11: Since the advent of the field of material culture studies, scholars have begun to look at museum objects, whether as art or not, from the perspective of different lives—that of their makers and users

Reference 2 - 1.03% Coverage

¶47: The drum's use, its royal significance and sacredness, is barely documented in its museum record, which can result in its misinterpretation. The recommendations are that the drum's documentation, preservation, handling, and storage in the museum should incorporate its intangible cultural attributes

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: Objects tied to

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶13: ; b) Objects used or consumed as part of visitors' life-scripts; c) Objects associated with individuals dear to the visitor; d) Objects associated with childhood; and e) Objects that invoke vicarious nostalgia.

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶21: to emphasize that historical scientific instruments embody social and cultural meanings that go beyond the pursuits more commonly associated with scientific activity,

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶26: would do well to consider how best to approach public places resonant with emotionally charged memories.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶14: as expressing what is unique about their experience and understanding of Queensland, Australia

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.81% Coverage

¶52: This article explores the relationship between hunting and landscape in the "shires" of the East Midlands, where modern hunting developed as part of the radical landscape changes experienced from the late eighteenth century

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.72% Coverage

¶28: This article explores the notion of object efficacy through discussing further relational values such as place, oral and written histories, visionary leadership, and political and culturally defined imperatives, particularly as they contribute to reviving an object's embedded knowledge

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶129: Relational Objects: Connecting People and Things Through Pasifika Styles

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶85: Focusing on the intellectual and practical relationship between tangible and intangible heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: an Uncommon Ground

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶9: the symbolic complexity of the site,

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [2.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.19% Coverage

¶48: and the close relationship between biological and historical landscape values is emphasised. Examples of changing evaluations over time and among different groups of people are given. In conclusion the paper stresses the need for a holistic approach to preserve the natural and cultural heritage and secure a long-term utilisation of the landscape.

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: in tying this to function

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶63: Venice and Antiquity: the Venetian Sense of the Past,

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶22: analyses how individuals within families relate to favoured objects

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.05% Coverage

¶120: although researchers have acknowledged the role of furniture in the study of material culture, scant attention has been paid to the specific meanings given to furniture made by a known family member.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.96% Coverage

¶110: Not only are they the material product of any community's collective activities over time, they become important reference points in everyday life and mnemonic devices for contextualising the past and future. They serve to imbue localities with symbolic meanings. These 'landmarks' and 'lieux de me'moire' effect a rendezvous in place and time of the lived-in world with the collective memory.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: While the proposals contained some reference to the dock's role as a site

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: and creation of heroic landscapes,

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶129: concluding that far from advocating peace and reconciliation, the Peacekeeping Monument captures a defined period in Canadian polity.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: Remembering through Space:

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶15: and gain a closer look at how heritage recalls a collective memory transforming a traditional settlement

Reference 3 - 0.63% Coverage

¶11: also concepts of heritage must usefully incorporate an understanding of the nature of intangible experiences

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶11: that are associated with the physical aspects of heritage

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶12: the extent to which narratives are obscuring an understanding of the objects

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶25: the relationship between migrants and space,

Reference 7 - 0.68% Coverage

¶38: Human activities interact with natural processes to produce landscapes. Cultural and natural phenomena sit side by side

Reference 8 - 1.02% Coverage

¶38: Investigations and interviews with local residents confirmed that the feng shui woods are: (1) regarded as cultural heritage because they bear testimony to a cultural tradition

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶9: give a physical expression of British Asian culture in streets such as Brick Lane.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: Lugou Bridge as Monument and Memory

Reference 3 - 1.76% Coverage

¶14: in terms of monument and memory. With 800 years of history to its credit, this structure carries with it a select set of textual memories passed down from one dynasty to the next, and finally into the 20th century when its traditional associations of architectural and natural beauty were supplemented by its modern association with the beginning of the Anti-Japanese War of Resistance (Second World War in China).

Reference 4 - 0.61% Coverage

¶31: explores the implications for conservation management planning of interpreting and managing the intangible heritage associated with such sites.

Reference 5 - 0.89% Coverage

¶17: examines the hypothesis of vertical integration between heritage and the performed arts. This is often a response to scarcity, and in many cases it implies conversion of heritage back to its original function.

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶49: which must try to embrace both the tangible and the intangible.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶17: the official landscape heritage in Sweden is formed in an interplay between regional and national discourses,

Reference 2 - 0.68% Coverage

¶19: Instead of recurring to the concepts of pure nature, pure culture and its relating marketing value, I propose to adapt the historically rooted concept of political landscape

Reference 3 - 0.63% Coverage

¶13: The aim is to demonstrate why a dialectics between a 'landscape knowing' and a 'landscape seeing' is relevant in debates about natural and cultural heritage.

¶14:

Reference 4 - 1.00% Coverage

¶15: We receive communal legacies from two sources—the natural environment and the creations of human beings. To be sure, these inheritances everywhere commingle; no aspect of nature is unimpacted by human agency, no artefact devoid of environmental impress.

Reference 5 - 0.99% Coverage

¶18: just as the natural environment is studied separately in specialised disciplines. The paper proposes that in developing resource-management plans the effects of cultural resources on natural resources, and vice versa, must be integrated and addressed.

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶52: A Global Site of Heritage? Constructing Spaces of Memory at the World Trade Center Site

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: the sacralising and trivialising of space

Reference 2 - 0.68% Coverage

¶11: In questioning how the 'cultural and visual art world' invests a new imagination and creativity onto abandoned possessions and derelict artefacts, the paper explores the recovery of social memory and the recycling of the past.

Reference 3 - 1.08% Coverage

¶11: My main concern is to map out the journeys that certain tangible markers of prosperity and socio-economic hardship take through official and low-key recycling initiatives. Hence, the aim is to look at how Cornwall's historically significant nautical relics and waste are transformed into works of art and therefore into solid metaphors of cultural distinction

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: and their collective memories.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶31: highlights the way in which meanings are invested in places and things

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

¶33: replete with extensive intangible values and as outstanding examples of a continuous living/nourishing tradition and history

Reference 7 - 0.52% Coverage

¶33: Underpinning the theme of the paper is the activity of reading the landscape with its sense of continuity and interrelationships between people, events and place through time

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶63: was formed through their long-term everyday interactions with nature

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶63: is vital in conservation

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶17: Our interest in Watson's monument is in understanding the role of material culture in the fostering of popular memory. On one hand, the production side of this equation has been well considered

Reference 2 - 1.02% Coverage

¶17: On the other hand, the consumption side of public memory is less well understood. This paper seeks to identify how the people of St. Catharines have engaged the monument commemorating Watson's service and his death. We use archival research and surveys in order to understand the monument's relationship to residents of the city.

¶18:

Reference 3 - 0.81% Coverage

¶41: In the second part, keeping to the common, intuitive understanding, a simple schematic diagram is used to demonstrate that it is impossible to define the natural heritage in Europe decoupled from a simultaneous reference to the cultural heritage that co-created it

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶44: Human Heritage and Natural Heritage in the Everglades

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶49: Culture and nature have been interwoven through the millennia

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶38: The living relationship between intangible and tangible forms of heritage, as well as natural and cultural heritage, is a situated one

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶12: the role of material culture in memory practices in rural Southern France.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: The Landscape of the Gaelic Imagination

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶18: This paper is an attempt at constructing a model of the landscape of the Gaelic imagination

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶18: A major division is noted between those parts where nature is domesticated, and the wilderness where nature is the ascendant force, in constant need of propitiation.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶27: Homeland Emotion: An Emotional Geography of Heritage and Homeland

Reference 6 - 0.68% Coverage

¶30: allude to the importance of socio-cultural and psycho-social aspects in natural resources management. However, approaches to natural resources management are more often addressed in isolation from cultural and heritage resources

Reference 7 - 0.51% Coverage

¶30: to illustrate that the current CBNRM programme originates from a management failure to perceive cultural and heritage resources as components of the broader 'environment'

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶37: intense emotional ties to the industrial landscape,

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶39: can be displaced from 'real' to 'un-real' (or substitute) sites

Reference 10 - 0.53% Coverage

¶41: The findings of the study, based on in-depth semi-structured interviews, suggest that the village landscape is an enabling medium through which traditional culture is preserved

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶41: rural heritage acknowledged.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶122: derive their importance from being a reflection of people's contexts. Throughout the process in which meanings are created and ascribed to archaeological sites, the remains of the past are transformed into such reflections.

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶162: Dealey Plaza in central Dallas serves both as a 'cradle' and a 'grave'; at this historic site Dallas was born and an American president died.

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶162: Dealey Plaza became a place of pilgrimage, which caused a change in the monumental landscape

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶172: in an effort to maintain the ability of the historic environment to engender 'spontaneous fantasies', which serve to emotionally attach the revitalisation culture with its historic downtown

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶112: are currently used in museums, heritage sites and popular culture as a symbol of a regional culture in the western Indian Ocean.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶123: As a material and emotional discourse, nostalgia binds memory, place and experience.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶127: I argue that explicit discussion of the meanings given to material culture through their use is the key

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶129: are not just inanimate objects. They carry ideas and convey messages

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶129: this article provides three examples from the Royall House where the material world has been submitted to textual and linguistic analysis

Reference 6 - 0.68% Coverage

¶154: Historical archaeological, sociological and landscape studies, including long-term projects working with descendents of the mining families, have provided detailed insight into the palimpsest of meanings applied to the social landscape of the working class inhabitants

Reference 7 - 0.51% Coverage

¶154: can be seen as a complex heritage of working class pastimes, networks of labour through kin and fictive kin relationships, strategic movement across the region and the interaction between communities.

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [3.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶15: the translation of a painted goddess into a symbol of classical education

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: discusses how ties with society are accumulated and interpreted as the 'culture' of an artefact

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶16: This vocabulary – developed for this article – helps us identify deeper connections between artefact, context and society by focusing on how interaction has been shaped around the artefact.

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶113: Evaluating presence in cultural heritage projects

Reference 5 - 0.62% Coverage

¶114: surveys current notions of social and cultural presence as they may help the evaluation of cultural heritage projects. We argue that cultural heritage requires specialized evaluation, as key issues both connect and separate the aims of presence researchers and cultural heritage experts

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶123: a clearly identifiable object pregnant with traditions

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶127: and the narrative that the resulting memorialscape produces.

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶155: By sketching links between tangible and intangible heritage,

Reference 9 - 0.39% Coverage

¶161: presents the key findings of recent maritime heritage research in Bermuda. It recounts the essential ways contemporary Bermudians use their relationships with the sea to formulate

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶163: These material objects once bore material witness to crucial moments in the life of the family and today serve

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶165: . The materiality of these relics provides a locus for unique convergence of religious symbolism,

Reference 12 - 0.48% Coverage

¶165: However, this paper attempts to go beyond an examination of such exhibits as symbols and treats them as objects in themselves, arguing that their purported sanctity and their profanity as material objects generate ambivalence

Reference 13 - 0.23% Coverage

¶174: the immaterial realm there located (the social worlds inhabiting the referred-to place) in a particular city

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶197: fluid nature of the meanings

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: existent around objects;

<Internals\IJHS 2013 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶149: they are also, more importantly, inscribed with meaning by those for whom they are heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶172: The text understands the Volkshäuser not only as architectural witnesses to the needs and activities of this once so significant political and cultural mass movement

Reference 3 - 0.69% Coverage

¶188: Specifically, I ponder the ways that a young Chinese woman in the film Days of being wild, following the breakup of a love affair, becomes locked in a landscape of lost love that is populated with objects sticky with affect, objects which although they transmit painful affects nevertheless bind her by a dynamic that Lauren Berlant terms 'cruel optimism'

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶188: might, in a similar way, have become impregnated with affects

Reference 5 - 0.43% Coverage

¶188: Archaeology and heritage studies have great potential to foster empathy with the experience of past others, but this calls for a sophisticated understanding of how objects become imbued with affect and how they transmit it.

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶196: Emerging in archaeology cultural biography considers the way that social interactions between people and objects over time create meaning.

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶106: Such re-uses place the autonomy of buildings in the absence of their original users under question.

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶106: it reveals attempts to maintain the 'absent other' reflected by the way churches are adapted with minor alterations

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: delineating a rich landscape of emblematic places,

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: attachment to particular musicians or music scenes

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶150: materiality

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: How does a house remember?

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶161: through exploring the complex relationship between the materiality of architecture and social memories

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶161: It unveils that the ongoing process of memory is intrinsically intertwined with spatial and temporal dimensions of the physical dwelling and built environment

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶170: to include the exploration of intangible entanglements.

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶115: in order to transcend the boundaries of the tangible and intangible heritage categories

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶111: The Chinese harmony discourse

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶156: Pilgrimages are often messy affairs, not only leaving all sorts of material detritus behind, but also in many cases severely damaging or even destroying the sites that are visited as part of journeys to a sacred place. As such, this immensely popular religious tradition constitutes a social practice that is deeply tied to the landscapes and places that are considered to be holy

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶125: the land itself are locked in a symbiotic relationship where each depends on the others to define their existence. Looking after, or protecting this heritage, is therefore about attending to place, and the nature, storytellers, objects and stories contained within it

¶126:

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶134: Assessing stories before sites: identifying the tangible from the intangible

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: that intangible values are intertwined with material resources and spaces

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶135: the stories (or intangible values) of a region or national history can form the primary mechanism for identifying physical heritage sites

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶135: we suggest how national stories – or intangible values – might be used to identify representative sites.

¶136:

<Internals\IJHS 2016 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [3.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: This article argues that without full recognition of the religious beliefs intimately embedded in the traditional social structures, practices and attitudes related to heritage sites

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶28: how emotional attachments to cultural properties impact the course of built heritage conflicts

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶30: being a resting place for ancestors.

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶31: Religious objects in museums: private lives and public duties

Reference 5 - 0.58% Coverage

¶38: The hut forms part of a heritage cluster, an urban assemblage that weaves together the local and national, the past and present, the familiar and remote. In this article, we examine the replica hut in relation to the complex temporal and spatial relations that give it meaning, and to which it gives meaning. Our focus is the hut as a point of convergence between memory, material culture and the histories – and possible futures

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶48: and the meanings ascribed to them

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶154: After the Second World War, the Vijećnica began to embody shared collective memories through its function as the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Nacionalna i Univerzitetska Biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine).

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶154: cemented its place within the Bosnian psyche as a collective memory institution, but its reconstruction is transforming the discourses surrounding the building and the collective memories it embodies

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶172: We suggest that Although people-to-place relationships are underwritten by these ideals

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶178: In order to encourage holistic approaches, the framework is designed to combat the false dichotomies of cultural/natural and tangible/intangible heritage; it is hoped this will make the framework widely applicable

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: the garden symbolises Tan's last 'spiritual world'

Reference 12 - 0.59% Coverage

¶194: that hosts and embodies heritage in complex ways. Standing on the edge of Brighton, UK in a once-remote part of the Sussex Downs, the Memorial was built in 1921 to honour Indian soldiers who fought on the Western Front during the First World War. As both a sacred place and a space of socio-cultural heritagization processes, the monument is an enduring testament of past values of war heroism, but also more ephemeral practices of ritual.

Reference 13 - 0.35% Coverage

¶113: Additionally in Belfast, other – unofficial – cultural sites provide further evidence of socio-religious symbolism, most notably the Irish Republican History Museum, Roddy McCorley's Club in West Belfast, and murals in both Loyalist and Republican communities

Reference 14 - 0.25% Coverage

¶129: A common strategy in this practice is 'placing heritage' – affixing the idea of a European cultural heritage to certain places in order to turn them into specific European heritage sites

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶122: Furthermore, in tracing the place memories, both within and outside of the high prison walls

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶128: as well as how Buddhist communities in England construct heritage through these buildings.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶128: an analysis of faith buildings, their spatial dimensions and role in 'memorywork'

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: that, unlike what happens with the Inca remains, express intense affective ties with the physicality of other non-archaeological spaces.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶162: The structure encapsulates a specific Mongolian nomadic

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶162: by encompassing a way of life based upon pastoral migration, complex familial relationships and hierarchies, and spiritual beliefs. As Mongolia has rapidly urbanised over the past century, the form and function of the ger have changed

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶197: thereby restoring tangible evidence

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶106: Narrating objects, collecting stories

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: This historicisation happens through the contextualisation of the monument

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

¶170: argues for the need to see beyond only spatial factors for the 'making of home', and therefore considers temporal factors through the role of the heritage in forming narratives, which combine temporal and spatial relations

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [2.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: heritagization of spontaneous memorials. There is an emphasis on the two facets of heritagization: how meanings attached to a memorial and its objects are created and expressed

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶10: the multifaceted links between people

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶23: segments of the global community – who each form a collective-self using Tsodilo as a first-place

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶27: through the mobilisation of heritage, to make claims about the Chubut Province

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶35: opens up a discussion over the processes of forgetting and remembering that occur in the adaptive reuse of quite commonplace buildings that, nevertheless, have been classified as 'heritage'

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶36: Plotting Jane Austen: heritage sites as fictional worlds in the literary tourist's imagination

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶37: linked both temporally and geographically to her life and works

Reference 8 - 0.48% Coverage

¶37: I argue that the fan's desire for connection is by no means an organic or natural quality of the heritage site itself. Rather, creating connections between the revered object (Austen) and the physical spaces that purport to contain her necessitates imaginative work on the part of the literary tourist. That such performative work is necessary in both the 'real' (Chawton) and 'fictional' (Lyme Park) locations

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: by inscribing her presence – and those of her characters – onto these spaces.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶170: Transcendent myths, mundane objects

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶171: produce experiences through objects that, while they are deliberately cast as mundane and everyday, work to support widely-shared narratives of the musical traditions of which they are a part.

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶186: and places a greater emphasis on embodied experiences of, and emotional attachments to, historic urban spaces.

Reference 13 - 0.24% Coverage

¶141: Miniature objects from non-European contexts have ideological elements which are often overlooked in the museum space because their small size and iconic relations make them difficult to accurately interpret

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: it is only by carefully considering their origins and affordances

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶131: On the one hand, the live fruition of a music work in a theatre is an experience very difficult to be recreated in a different context or handed down to posterity; but, on the other hand, opera houses are important centers for cultural preservation and diffusion, and their work cannot get lost immediately after performances.

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶140: Landscapes, Heritage and Culture interact in accordance with two directions: the Heritage Landscapes and the Landscape's Cultures. This paper introduces a model of the complex system of such interactions occurring along these two directions and within two co-evolving frameworks

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶174: the materialized expression of holiness

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶211: rather than on the multiplicity of their tangible and intangible values

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: Since this site represents the

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶217: In its time, what was an inexpensive violin has today reached that of an economically important violin by acquiring what has been named “prosthetic memory”, a process where scenes shown to the public by the media are assimilated as personal experience of events they themselves did not live. This article will explore the process on how a common object has gained prestige both as cultural heritage and allure as a treasure

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶201: Through present study, we have shown that intangible and tangible cultural heritage are connected

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\\Abstract concepts of heritage\\Intangible heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: ritual, memory and the public sphere in Malta,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶145: and oral traditions.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶198: Acoustics of historic spaces as a form of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: the storage of acoustics as audio heritage.

¶100:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: Intangible Cultural Heritage Conventions.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶228: The Dancing Kudu:

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [4.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶147: through the living culture of bojale.

¶148:

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶159: a philosophy that quickly expanded to encompass the world of what is now called intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶160: Smithsonian Folkways Recordings: The Role of Music in Breaching the Barriers of the Box

Reference 4 - 1.11% Coverage

¶161: Smithsonian Folkways Recordings is the nonprofit record label of the Smithsonian Institution, the United States national museum. Folkways pairs with the Smithsonian's annual Folklife Festival in honoring and bringing to public attention the keepers of intangible cultural heritage traditions from many parts of the world

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶161: In 2011, Folkways recordings of regional music from Colombia sparked an entire Folklife Festival program

¶162:

Reference 6 - 0.88% Coverage

¶163: As Colombia began to develop its Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) policy, it signed an agreement with the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage to collaborate on a Smithsonian Folklife Festival of Colombia's national living traditions,

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶163: for the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 8 - 0.85% Coverage

¶163: We examine the relationship between the Festival and Colombia's intangible cultural heritage communities, policies, and practices, through intercultural dialogues that contribute to shaping Intangible Cultural Heritage policy from the bottom up.

¶164:

Reference 9 - 0.52% Coverage

¶167: Today there is a growing global awareness of the need to address issues related to the safeguarding and use of both tangible and intangible heritage.

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶167: their traditional intangible cultural heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶19: Heritage Trouble: Recent Work on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Property

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶10: A major factor driving contemporary concerns about the fate of intangible cultural property is the rise of the Information Society,

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶10: Efforts to preserve intangible heritage have tended to follow Information Society models by proposing that heritage be inventoried

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: related to intangible cultural property, with an eye toward identifying their merits and flaws

Reference 5 - 1.02% Coverage

¶10: It argues for a more ecological perspective, one that takes account of the unpredictable quality of information flows as well as the costs of attempting to manage them. Also explored are some of the difficult, unanswered questions about whether all intangible cultural heritage is equally worthy of protection.

<Internals\\IJCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶4: certain aspects of this local tradition

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶19: over traditional medical knowledge (TMK) through various forms of cultural documentation such as archives, databases, texts, and inventories.

Reference 3 - 0.32% Coverage

¶19: and the discovery of an Ayurvedic drug as part of a bioprospecting benefit-sharing scheme.

Reference 4 - 0.58% Coverage

¶19: Examined together, they demonstrate that neither TMK, nor Ayurveda, nor even the process of cultural documentation can be treated as monoliths in heritage practice.

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶20: The Commodification and Exchange of Knowledge in the Case of Transnational Commercial Yoga

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶121: Furthermore, this article analyzes how yoga, due to its unique characteristics as an embodied practice and intangible form

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [6.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶140: Hunting as Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶141: Hunting as Heritage: "Save a Whale, Harpoon a Makah"

Reference 3 - 0.65% Coverage

¶142: This set of articles is not intended to deal comprehensively with the totality of the relationship between heritage and hunting. Rather, it is designed to emphasize the connection

Reference 4 - 1.20% Coverage

¶142: The role of hunting as a way of life is emphasized. This creates heritage even if its practitioners do not recognize it as such. The heritage so created can take many forms; but in particular hunting has produced an important intangible heritage expressed through art, music, poetry, and literature to name but a few of its aspects.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶143: Prayers for the Whales

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶144: this article's intention is elsewhere: to acknowledge the importance of ethics and spirituality as intangible cultural heritage

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶147: Argungu Fishing Festival in Northwestern Nigeria

Reference 9 - 2.02% Coverage

¶48: There is a saying that Africa is the festival continent. Throughout the year in towns and villages across the continent, colorful and vibrant religious, harvest, fertility, and cultural festivals are held. Bare-hand fishing competition among thousands of fishermen, equipped with a hand net and large gourd, is the main event of the cultural extravaganza at Argungu in Kebbi State in northwestern Nigeria. The competitors splash into the stream, scouring the water for huge freshwater fish. The Argungu fishing festival (Fashin Ruwa) is a celebration of life

Reference 10 - 0.61% Coverage

¶48: The festival takes place usually in February after all agricultural work is finished. It marks the end of the growing season, and it opens the fishing season with a bang.

Reference 11 - 0.73% Coverage

¶50: thus brought to an end a practice that had been present in the countryside for some 200 years. In this article I explore the complexities of foxhunting as a social and cultural practice prior to the ban

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶53: Hunting as Intangible Heritage: Some Notes on Its Manifestations

Reference 13 - 0.39% Coverage

¶54: The extraordinary ubiquity of hunting behavior, ritual, and representation creates an enormous field of study

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶41: on traditional textile design protection in Ghana, establishing the importance

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶41: of these designs in Ghana's history and culture

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶57: and intangible heritage

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶184: Ename International Colloquium: Between Objects and Ideas: Rethinking the Role of Intangible Heritage

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶185: The Fourth Annual Ename International Colloquium, entitled “Between Objects and Ideas: Rethinking the Role of Intangible Heritage,” was held in Ghent, Belgium

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶141: It will consider the geopolitical context that has informed discussions about protecting the intangible wealth

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: Intangible Cultural Property

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶143: digitization of intangible heritage

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶143: , and shared memories

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶143: an island iconic in Fiji for its firewalking practice (vilavilairevo)

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶145: This discussion reviews the differences between traditional Micronesian principles regarding traditional knowledge, or ‘esoteric’ knowledge

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶147: (Piper methysticum), a plant exchanged and consumed for many Pacific social and

Reference 8 - 0.45% Coverage

¶155: These include fears that traditional knowledge and skills are not being passed on to young people (Nason and Peter; Pigliasco)

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶155: will take aspects of culture with them when they leave (Nason and Peter);

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.78% Coverage

¶17: Digital Technologies and Traditional Cultural Expressions: A Positive Look at a Difficult Relationship

¶18: Digital technologies have often been perceived as imperilling traditional cultural expressions (TCE). This angst has interlinked technical and sociocultural dimensions.

Reference 2 - 1.54% Coverage

¶18: In a sociocultural context, digital technologies have been regarded as the epitome of globalization forces—not only driving and deepening the process of globalization itself but also spreading its effects. The present article examines the validity of these claims and sketches a number of ways in which digital technologies may act as benevolent factors. It illustrates in particular that some digital technologies can be instrumentalized to protect TCE forms, reflecting more appropriately the specificities of TCE as a complex process of

Reference 3 - 1.13% Coverage

¶18: and culture. The article also seeks to reveal that digital technologies—and more specifically the Internet and the World Wide Web—have had a profound impact on the ways cultural content is created, disseminated, accessed and consumed. It is argued that this environment may have generated various opportunities for better accommodating TCE, especially in their dynamic sense of human creativity.

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶152: Intellectual Property for Mystics? Considerations on Protecting Traditional Wisdom Systems

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶153: Efforts to protect, if not revitalize, intangible cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶153: Traditional Knowledge, Customary Law and Traditional Cultural Expressions are inseparable “property,”

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶155: The death of a wise old one is the loss of a whole library

Reference 8 - 0.02% Coverage

¶179: faith;

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [4.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: Intangible Heritage and Erasure

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: builds on recent discussions on intangible heritage

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶16: The emergence of intangible heritage in the international heritage scene is tied up with fears of cultural homogenization

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶10: one of which was based on the recording of traditional Lhirian songs

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: the Traditional Knowledge Debate

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: An ongoing debate on the protection of traditional knowledge

Reference 7 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: Intangible Cultural Heritage in a Modernizing Bhutan: The Question of Remaining Viable and Dynamic

Reference 8 - 1.01% Coverage

¶19: considers the measures being taken in Bhutan to support the cultural practices and traditions of weaving as Bhutan rapidly moves to modernize. Woven cloth is one of a number of artisan practices in Bhutan that contribute to a unique body of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 9 - 0.79% Coverage

¶19: However with modernization and an increasingly global outlook, many socioeconomic transformations are taking place, challenging traditional cultural practices to remain relevant and viable to younger generations

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: cultural practices

Reference 11 - 0.46% Coverage

¶27: Changing Climate, Changing Culture: Adding the Climate Change Dimension to the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 12 - 0.47% Coverage

¶28: explores the interplay between climate change and cultural heritage, in particular the intangible aspects of cultural heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [2.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶4: traditional knowledge and intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶4: traditional knowledge and expressions of culture

Reference 3 - 0.51% Coverage

¶26: Intangible Property at the Periphery: Expanding Enclosure in the 21st Century

¶27: This issue aims to assess the state of claims over intangible forms of property

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶32: Intangible

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶32: the Regional Arts of Indonesia

¶33:

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶33: analyzes how intangible cultural expressions

Reference 7 - 0.41% Coverage

¶133: Producers' limited claims on authority over cultural expressions such as music, drama, puppetry, mythology, dance, and textiles

Reference 8 - 0.54% Coverage

¶135: documents the practices of pharmaceutical creativity in Ayurveda, focusing in particular on how practitioners appropriate multiple sources to innovate medical knowledge.

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: in efforts to safeguard their intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

¶137: of multimedia aimed at documenting, transmitting, and revitalizing intangible heritage

Reference 11 - 0.27% Coverage

¶141: Protecting Traditional Knowledge Holders' Interests and Preventing Misappropriation

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: The Intangible Property Cordon

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: the commemoration of tradition

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶118: Survival, Revival and Continuance: The Menglian Weaving Revival Project

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶119: have led to efforts to preserve, revitalize, and continue craft traditions

Reference 3 - 1.29% Coverage

¶119: This article records an effort to support the distinctive Dai culture in the province of Yunnan, China, by first establishing an archive of documents, photographs, and oral records of the traditions

of a Dai community in the county of Menglian and following that by reviving and expanding the traditional weaving carried out by Dai women.

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶19: Group crafts and traditions have often developed and varied over centuries; further adaptations may be needed to restore viability.

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶40: Safeguarding the Alevi Semah Ritual as Intangible Heritage

¶41:

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶41: intangible heritage program

Reference 7 - 0.57% Coverage

¶41: explores the complexities of state-led intangible heritage management, using the Semah ritual of Turkey's Alevi religious groups as a case in point.

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶41: during Semah's intangible heritage nomination process

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: between intangible and tangible

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶36: 2003 Intangible Heritage Convention

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶37: Intangible Heritage Convention

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶37: intangible cultural heritage and of its safeguarding.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶137: intangible cultural heritage (ICH)

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶18: Reflecting Absence, or How Ground Zero Was Purged of Its Material History (2001–2010)

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶13: draw up one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in their respective territories

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶13: no specific law on intangible cultural heritage has been enacted

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶12: intangible cultural heritage (ICH), due to its nature as an evolving, living heritage

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶12: While past ICH protection efforts have focused primarily on developing countries, the example of tartan

Reference 6 - 0.67% Coverage

¶12: some alternatives are considered within the IP regime, such as sui generis protection, while highlighting the challenges of reconciling the domestic regulation of diverse ICH.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: Intangible Cultural Heritage Safeguarding:

Reference 2 - 1.73% Coverage

¶18: Since “intangible cultural heritage” (ICH) became the new focal point in the global heritage discourse, governments and scholars in many countries have begun to promote this new form of “immaterial” culture. The People’s Republic of China has been one of the most active state parties implementing the new scheme and adapting it to domestic discourses and practices

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶18: focusing on the incentives of scholars and officials to participate in ICH policy networks

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

¶16: However, this article suggests that this same government's twenty-first century policies regarding intangible heritage and "culture"

Reference 5 - 0.85% Coverage

¶16: For example, indignant internationally touring folklore workers imagine a hyperreal scarcity of specific expressions that have become framed as "cultural resources" for the nation

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 7 references coded [2.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: the Treatment of Their Intangible Cultural Heritage Value

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶18: embodies a group's intangible cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: intangible

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: in order to examine how the modern urban intangible merits of city spaces

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: for the safeguarding and recognition of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶15: Local Perspectives on Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶125: This case opens a discussion as to how Western courts should consider religious interests

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: for forms of heritage not solely rooted in the material world

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶17: involving intangible cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.55% Coverage

¶17: Developing these observations, we critique current UK approaches to intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶19: to be intangible cultural heritage of humanity in 2005.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: Afro-Cuban Folkloric Dance

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶20: how these gaps impact the use of folkloric dance in cultural institutions.

Reference 7 - 0.87% Coverage

¶20: for it is in the dancing bodies that gaps between policies of authorship and the reality of unstable streams of transmission and reception materialize.

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

¶19: alteration of the traditional masked dances for visitor preference is contributing to cultural change within Dogon communities.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶42: the remaking of memory

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶11: Not only must concepts of intangible heritage be developed

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶14: than built heritage are the bonds of kin and associated social events.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶30: Intangible Heritage in Conservation Management Planning: The Case of Robben Island1

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶31: its intangible heritage

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶31: ways of safeguarding the intangible heritage associated with it.

¶32:

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶36: intangible heritage

Reference 5 - 0.65% Coverage

¶51: explores the role of corporations and financial organisations in maintaining a memory of employees who have served during the wars of the 20th century.

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [3.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶10: Ships of Relations: Navigating through Local Cornish Maritime Art

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶11: This paper challenges superficial views of 'recyclia' (or recycled art) so to consider more conceptual, holistic perspectives.

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶19: Trafficking in Liquor, Trafficking in Heritage: Beer Branding as Heritage in Post-apartheid South Africa

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶120: A burgeoning literature on post-apartheid heritage configuration has largely overlooked the use of branding

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶136: and intangible heritage

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: From Tangible to Intangible

¶138:

Reference 7 - 0.42% Coverage

¶138: Although the scope of heritage, in general, is now agreed internationally to include 'tangible' and 'intangible' as well as 'environments'

Reference 8 - 0.50% Coverage

¶161: It is argued that kangas are still an integral part of ritual and social activities in Zanzibar and that they shed light on the complex history of the Swahili coast.

Reference 9 - 0.54% Coverage

¶161: the author states that kangas contribute to the intangible heritage of Zanzibar in their encapsulation of the island's oral history, art, social commentary and concepts of beauty

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: Intangible

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: Intangible cultural heritage

Reference 12 - 0.55% Coverage

¶163: is 'the practices, representations, expressions as well as the knowledge and skills that communities, groups and in some cases individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage'

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶163: it is argued that the recognition of such intangible cultural heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶16: 'Peace' has not lent itself easily to emblematic or mnemonic forms of representation

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶16: To this end, the promotion of peace has most often been realised through intervention, occupation, and fluid, temporal forms such as campaigns, marches, songs, dances and other extended programmes.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: tangible and intangible heritage

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶127: The recent growth of interest in heritage events

Reference 5 - 0.76% Coverage

¶41: A critical gap is pinpointed; despite its primary role, the intangible cultural heritage of the practices of farming and forestry that have forged the European natural heritage for centuries is not systematically recorded, recognised or conserved.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶173: Monty Python's Iconicity

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: safeguarding intangible heritage

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: 'oral heritage of humanity'.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: regarding intangible cultural

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: including the otherworld, as evinced by place-names, poetry, songs and tales.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶19: Intangible Heritage

¶20:

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶20: explored with reference to the cultural context, environment and intangible heritage of the Western Isles

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶20: Cultural traditions

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶20: While moves in academic discourse to re-inscribe the concept of collective memory into the field of local history

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶25: Dynamics of Informal Networking: Two Studies of Cattle Draft in the Perspective of Deeper Time

Reference 8 - 0.68% Coverage

¶26: At the present time, two thirds of the world's farmers work with draft animals, most especially cattle. This has become exceptional in Europe, but such practices are today attracting attention as an example of intangible heritage

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶26: involving both material and immaterial heritage.

¶27:

Reference 10 - 0.35% Coverage

¶28: Emotive narratives informed by cultural habit and experience are what connect people to their ancestors and homelands.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - \$ 4 references coded [1.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶50: Revived, remixed, retold, upgraded? The heritage of the York Cycle of Mystery Plays

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶151: The original medieval tradition has been interpreted in a variety of forms, each of which has embraced a different element of the character of the original Biblical prototype.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶154: Photosharing on Flickr: intangible heritage and emergent publics

Reference 4 - 0.72% Coverage

¶155: This paper argues that such socio-visual practices themselves constitute an intangible heritage. By drawing on the work of scholars Jose Van Dijck and Nancy Van House, Dawson Munjeri and Michael Warner, the paper proposes that this enactment of intangible heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: This article aims at understanding the meanings of intangible as well as agricultural/fishery heritage

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶139: By contrast, the oral history accounts of the leprosariums' residents, as a possible source for intangible and radical heritage

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶144: Intangible heritage embodied and Intangible heritage

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶151: and intangible heritage

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶154: the intangible forms of labour heritage, such as stories in the landscape and of movement between places

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶154: it is the stories, meanings, diaries, and the continued attachments to these places today that play the larger role in the remembering of the working class past.

¶155:

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶170: to integrate the preservation of intangible heritage (in the form of traditional crafts)

Reference 8 - 0.77% Coverage

¶170: The paper starts with a theoretical discussion of skills as a form of tacit knowledge, a mode of knowing that does not easily submit to verbal explanation and transfer. The authors then discuss the methodology, purposes, procedures and precedents of collecting information about artisans and their skills

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶170: intergenerational transmission of skills

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶118: Bedouin intangible heritage in Jordan

¶119:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶119: the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity in 2005

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶119: it is argued that through the process of proclaiming intangible heritage

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶121: In October 2003, 28 cultural expressions from around the world were proclaimed Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶121: Taking forward debates on the safeguarding of intangible heritage,

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶121: The proclamation of the practice of sandroing (sand drawing) as a masterpiece of intangible heritage

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: the continuation of cultural practices

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶152: intangible heritage

Reference 9 - 0.27% Coverage

¶155: that has contributed significantly to traditional knowledge being shared between Zanzibar in Tanzania, Lamu in Kenya and Ilha

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶157: are being challenged to incorporate intangible heritage into the nomination, inscription and management systems,

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶193: which was based on the tangible as well as the intangible heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [3.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶121: The Olympics, amateurism and Britain's coaching heritage

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶122: little is actually known about the ongoing relationships between the Olympic Games and Britain's coaching traditions, social practices which form an important part of the nation's intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶122: As Britain prepares for 2012, coaching is at the forefront of the drive for success but the experiences of previous home Olympics suggest that cultural heritages such as coaching practice can be highly resistant to change and that intangibles such as preferences for voluntarism will continue to impact on attempts to professionalise coaching.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶128: Non-events and their legacies: Parisian heritage and the Olympics that never were

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶152: From foodways to intangible heritage: a case study of Chinese culinary resource, retail and recipe in Hong Kong

Reference 6 - 2.04% Coverage

¶153: Chinese foodways is a complex mix of regional elements including a wide range of ingredients and culinary skills, and is considered a system of knowledge not only inherited from the past but also determined by socio-political changes in different eras. Even though great differences can be found between northern and southern ingredients and culinary skills, there are common characteristics shared among cuisines in various regions through internal migration as well as importation of ingredients and cooking skills. Apart from studying Chinese foodways as regional traditions in the historical context, we should look at it as intangible heritage from the socio-political perspectives regarding the current debate on cultural preservation. In this article, I aim to investigate Chinese foodways related to heritage preservation focusing on culinary resource in agricultural and cultivation system, wholesale/retail trade network and family recipe, in order to have a better understanding of food heritage in the fast-changing Hong Kong society

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶168: The authors make a brief critique of the paper itself as an example of the intangible heritage of the labour movement

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 36 references coded [8.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: intangible heritage of Dutch colonialism.

¶128:

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶132: Popular music heritage

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶133: Popular music as cultural heritage: scoping out the field of practice

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶134: sets out to deepen our understanding of the relationship between popular music and cultural heritage and to delineate the practices of popular music as cultural heritage

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶134: We focus on Austria, England, France and the Netherlands – countries with diverse popular music histories and with varying national and international reach. Popular music heritage is present in national and local public sector heritage institutions and practices in a number of ways

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

¶136: Developed as part of a large-scale European project examining popular music, cultural heritage and cultural memory, our analysis is based on qualitative studies of popular music heritage discourses that reflect a broad cross section of sectors, institutions and industries

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: Talkin bout my generation: popular music and the culture of heritage

Reference 8 - 0.58% Coverage

¶138: Relating the specific example of popular music to wider debates on cultural heritage and heritagisation, the paper calls for greater problematising of discourses of popular music as cultural heritage, and considers, by way of conclusion, how a critical focus on the lived, performative and 'hauntological' dynamics of music heritage practices

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: Mapping popular music heritage in Slovenia

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶140: to map Slovenian popular music heritage (PMH) and to critically assess the prospects of its future development

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: It then uses this framework to critically examine the current situation of PMH in Slovenia

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶141: When alternative ends up as mainstream: Slovene popular music as cultural heritage

Reference 13 - 0.61% Coverage

¶142: To determine what kind of picture of Slovenian popular music heritage this work portrays, its most important segments (all monographs, expert and scholarly articles, schoolbooks, and film and television documentaries that address aspects of Slovene popular music) are analysed. Results show that the publications cover mainly urban and alternative music genres

Reference 14 - 0.72% Coverage

¶142: While this is interesting, there is at least one problematic side effect in this respect – namely that in this way, the music enjoyed by the majority of Slovenians is almost completely left out of the analytical focus. This means that not only is the picture of Slovenian popular music emerging from

these accounts rather biased, but also that many problematic elements of this music are also left out of critical analysis.

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶43: Remembering the popular music of the 1990s: dance music and the cultural meanings of decade-based nostalgia

Reference 16 - 0.45% Coverage

¶44: Following the popularisation of dance music in the 1990s, and the consolidation of disc jockeys (DJs) as global stars, this article examines the attachment of music audiences to this decade by examining the popular flashback dance parties held in the Netherlands.

Reference 17 - 0.66% Coverage

¶46: This article explores the retrospective cultural consecration of popular music in Austria. Examining two recent documentary projects, one focusing on Austropop, a Viennese popular music phenomenon of the early 1970s, and the other on the punk-inspired music scene of Linz in Upper Austria from late 1970s, the article shows how both projects seek to invent an Austrian popular music heritage

Reference 18 - 0.12% Coverage

¶47: Music in the margins? Popular music heritage and British Bhangra music

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶48: As part of the Popular Music Heritage, Cultural Memory

Reference 20 - 0.20% Coverage

¶48: through a focus on British Bhangra. The selection of British Bhangra music as the specific site of focus for this paper

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶50: Staging the Beatles: ephemerality,

Reference 22 - 0.03% Coverage

¶77: Intangible heritage

Reference 23 - 0.14% Coverage

¶197: As an archive composed of music-making processes rather than commercial 'products'

Reference 24 - 0.05% Coverage

¶199: performed (intangible) culture

Reference 25 - 0.14% Coverage

¶199: focuses on the 'Royal Khmer Ballet' as cultural performance and heritage re-enactment

Reference 26 - 0.15% Coverage

¶102: Between narratives and lists: performing digital intangible heritage through global media

Reference 27 - 0.15% Coverage

¶103: Global media represents and transmits the intangible cultural heritage of nation states

Reference 28 - 0.11% Coverage

¶103: Intangible heritage sanctioned by this international institution

Reference 29 - 0.06% Coverage

¶103: online intangible heritage lists

Reference 30 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: freeze intangible heritage

Reference 31 - 0.28% Coverage

¶103: the proliferation of user-generated YouTube videos of the very practices officially safeguarded potentially re-enacts heritage as it changes and takes on new shapes.

Reference 32 - 0.34% Coverage

¶103: The claim that narratives and lists on YouTube might counter the fossilising of representations of national intangible heritage is explored through the case study of the Mevlevi Sema Ceremony of Turkey

Reference 33 - 0.21% Coverage

¶105: The event in question is the Lord Mayor's Show in London. First established eight centuries ago, the Show is an annual ritual

Reference 34 - 0.42% Coverage

¶105: One day each year, City life is temporarily suspended by the passing of the new Lord Mayor in his State Coach accompanied by a procession of well over one hundred participating organisations with an audience of tens of thousands lining the route

Reference 35 - 0.11% Coverage

¶108: Drought and Rain: re-creations in Vietnamese, cross-border heritage

Reference 36 - 0.52% Coverage

¶109: The Drought and Rain dance trilogy, by Vietnamese–French choreographer Ea Sola, evokes memory, history and everyday practices through song, stylised gesture and stark, graceful images. The performances aim not to represent ancient and wartime Vietnamese pasts as much as call attention to the ways in which

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 26 references coded [3.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶126: supported by sound archives and institutional collections that serve to preserve this intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶135: the intangible cultural heritage of Humanity

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶142: Beyond biomedicine: traditional medicine as cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶143: Over the past decade, intangible cultural heritage (hereafter, ICH),

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶143: the continuation of its myriad manifestations have reached unprecedented levels of recognition and attention

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶143: Traditional Medicine (hereafter, TM) has long been included under the vast umbrella of ICH, yet there have been few attempts to explore that relationship

Reference 7 - 0.39% Coverage

¶173: Viking Metal, Pagan Metal and their relatives represent subgenres of Black and Folk Metal characterised by their historical and mythological references, their incorporation of folk melodies alongside traditional music and instruments, and the use of contemporary material culture and dress.

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: Intangible Cultural Heritage Conventions

¶177:

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶192: music as intangible cultural heritage

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶194: explores the performing arts as cultural heritage in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in the western Pacific

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶194: then through intangible cultural heritage

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶102: 'Popular demands do not fit in ballot boxes': graffiti as intangible heritage at

Reference 13 - 0.32% Coverage

¶103: within the context of this debate, this study argues that the emerging framework of intangible heritage is a useful model for reconsidering graffiti at heritage sites. Arguments for such graffiti as intangible heritage are particularly strong

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶103: through the lens of the emerging field of intangible heritage.

¶104:

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶125: intangible heritage (stories)

Reference 16 - 0.22% Coverage

¶132: multinational intangible heritage

¶133: Borne by people, intangible heritage is not tied to a territory, nor it is necessarily found within the borders of a single country

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: recognises this transnational character of intangible heritage

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: to safeguard the world's intangible heritage

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: This article examines Karagöz shadow theatre as a case in point.

¶134:

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: Despite a growing recognition that intangible heritage

Reference 21 - 0.14% Coverage

¶140: A vernacular way of "safeguarding" intangible heritage: the fall and rise of rituals in Gouliang Miao village

Reference 22 - 0.11% Coverage

¶141: documents a vernacular method of interpreting and safeguarding intangible heritage

Reference 23 - 0.11% Coverage

¶141: the evaluation system of intangible cultural heritage in the twenty-first century.

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: safeguarding the intangible heritage within the community.

¶142:

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

¶143: knowledge transmission.

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

¶148: intangible

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 27 references coded [5.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶18: The Beijing Cultural Heritage Protection Centre (CHP), a citizen volunteer non-governmental organisation, launched a project to help a Qiang village named A'er preserve its intangible and tangible cultural heritage. This paper describes the damage that was done and the needs of the Qiang people in the remote village of A'er, which is generally considered one of the last major repositories of traditional Qiang culture

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶18: The CHP team, working with them, provided necessary instruments and methods for recording.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶18: Intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶19: intangible cultural heritage (ICH) and safeguarding have become influential concepts in international, national and local cultural policy. But the thinking employed in the ICH model

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: it is based on fieldwork among the performers at the Jemaa el Fnaa Square in Marrakech,

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶51: Protecting contemporary cultural soundscapes as intangible cultural heritage: sounds of Istanbul

¶52:

Reference 7 - 0.51% Coverage

¶52: aims to evaluate culture and traditions of everyday life from a sonic perspective and to suggest ways for protecting characteristic sounds and soundscapes. This multidisciplinary research, having roots in such fields as soundscape studies, intangible cultural heritage (ICH), museum studies and sensory studies, explores the larger contemporary cultural soundscape of Istanbul.

Reference 8 - 0.64% Coverage

¶52: Sounds constitute an inevitable part of daily life and are therefore very important as ICH. Thus, they deserve to be protected to strengthen cultural memory. However, sonic culture is twice endangered due to the physical characteristics of sound itself and the dynamic structure of intangible culture. Therefore, urgent protection of contemporary cultural soundscapes in the context of ICH is crucial for transferring the present sonic environments to following generations

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶167: intangible cultural heritage and postnationalism

¶168: Since 2004, Felix Cotellon, the president of the centre for traditional music and dance on the island of Guadeloupe, has spearheaded a grass roots campaign to see gwoka

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: Gwoka, a drum-based music and dance,

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: The Turnover Club: locality and identity in the North Staffordshire practice of turning over ceramic ware

Reference 12 - 0.64% Coverage

¶180: Being a 'turnover-er' – someone who always turns over pottery to check whether it is Stoke-on-Trent ware – is an oft practised, but little examined part of the living heritage that connects those with affinity to 'the Potteries' (as the region is known) and its ceramic ware. The project set out to explore qualitative accounts of turning over and to gauge its salience and reach as a practice, linking this to broader accounts of material culture, consumption and heritage

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶197: Migrating heritage: experiences of cultural networks and cultural dialogue in Europe

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶101: This paper explores dialogic public folklore practice through community self-documentation projects, folklife festivals,

Reference 15 - 0.13% Coverage

¶101: in intangible cultural heritage (ICH) initiatives. Critical heritage scholars involved with ICH

Reference 16 - 0.06% Coverage

¶101: reconceptualisation of the social base of ICH

Reference 17 - 0.18% Coverage

¶102: 'We Can Always Go Back Home': critical lessons in helping to safeguard and promote the Singing and Praying Bands living tradition

¶103:

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶103: the centuries-old Singing and Praying Bands living tradition

Reference 19 - 0.37% Coverage

¶103: The article underscores the need for 'bottom-up' approaches in safeguarding living cultural traditions, bringing to light the potential strengths of public folklore work and the benefits its theories and methodologies can bring to the intangible cultural heritage discourse

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶104: Intangible cultural heritage and the better angels of folklore's nature

Reference 21 - 0.18% Coverage

¶105: that is relevant to ways that heritage professionals assess folklore as intangible culture heritage.

¶106: Deep commoning: public folklore

Reference 22 - 0.14% Coverage

¶121: The Netherlands' most important tradition, the celebration of the feast of Saint Nicholas, (Sinterklaas)

Reference 23 - 0.13% Coverage

¶121: To the majority of the population, however, Zwarte Piet is an essential part of its heritage

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

¶128: intangibility

Reference 25 - 0.22% Coverage

¶131: a discussion of how and why film should be considered heritage, by analysing the role of the Cannes Film Festival (CFF) in turning films into a form of heritage

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶132: The politics of intangible heritage and food fights in Western Asia

Reference 27 - 0.10% Coverage

¶133: safeguarding intangible heritage and ensuring mutual appreciation of it.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 30 references coded [5.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: intangible heritage of the district.

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: Since the 1870s, the Moriones festival has been part of the Lenten celebrations in Marinduque, located at the heart of the Philippines.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18:) as one of the Philippines' intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: especially in light of what needs to be tackled before, during and after the incorporation of traditions and practices as ICH.

¶19:

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶11: intangible heritages as collateral damage

¶12:

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: 'intangible heritage,'

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶12: are able to be accommodated within the framework of intangible heritage. It proposes homelessness as difficult intangible heritage which is produced as 'collateral damage,' an indirect byproduct of other pro-active cultural processes and community values.

¶13:

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: Aesthetic cosmopolitan, national and local popular music heritage in Melbourne's music laneways

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

¶17: Within this field, there are specifics relating to the Australian music industry that appear to find clear reflection in the sites chosen and their level of success as memorial spaces.

¶18:

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶125: Adopting 'things of the little': intangible cultural heritage

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶126: in relation to intangible cultural heritage.

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶126: Findings suggest that intangible cultural heritage

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶136: Villagers' agency in the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶137: It delves in detail how villagers practice their ritual of Pamsöm Pugundang kut 𐄂 amidst the complex process of continuity and change

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: faces the complex issues concerning Korea's ICH designation system.

¶138:

Reference 16 - 0.24% Coverage

¶141: In this paper I pursue a critical analysis of that project in order to problematise the recent emergence of practices aimed at capturing and preserving everyday sounds as 'sonic heritage'.

Reference 17 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: will explore the ger as a vernacular and globally recognised form, assessing whether

Reference 18 - 0.14% Coverage

¶162: of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity as a craft-skill is either sufficient or indeed appropriate

Reference 19 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: that transform intangible heritage by crystallising people's voices and images into 'tangible' digital objects.

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶113: Simulating fisherfolk and performing heritage through ritual, history, and nostalgia

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶114: Drawing on its reputation as the first official fishing colony in Brazil,

Reference 22 - 0.66% Coverage

¶114: , such as the annual Catholic procession on St. Peter's day and the anniversary of the colony's foundation with the presence of the Navy band. After a big fire destroyed most of the mangrove surrounding the colony in 1975, people strived to create spaces of order to offset what was perceived as a loss of the familiar. By forging a conception of the mangrove as heritage and enacting selected replays of the past, residents succeed in granting legitimacy to what would otherwise be a simulacrum of a fishing colony

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: cultural heritage, including the practice of fishing.

Reference 24 - 0.19% Coverage

¶133: examines heritage, and particularly intangible heritage, by concentrating on the experience of smell to explore a heritage site in Istanbul, Turkey

Reference 25 - 0.28% Coverage

¶133: Due to a restoration project, the site became the focus of the 2012 international workshop 'Urban Cultural Heritage and Creative Practice,' which aimed at documenting the existing and threatened scents of the marketplace

Reference 26 - 0.54% Coverage

¶133: covers various methods of scent research, including scent walks, mapping, oral history interviews, and artistic performances, and illustrates how the smellscape of this historic, and now touristic, quarter of Istanbul are changing. By bringing a sensory approach to this important heritage site in Istanbul we demonstrate how an embodied approach, which forefronts scent as intangible heritage and a primary modality

Reference 27 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: and increase awareness of the role scent plays in defining locality.

¶134:

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: Moreover, even when intangible aspects of heritage are pushed aside

Reference 29 - 0.11% Coverage

¶177: Chinese popular music as a musical heritage and cultural marker of the Malaysian Chinese

Reference 30 - 0.57% Coverage

¶178: Chinese popular music, inspired by pre-war Shanghai music known as 'shidai qu' (时代曲) (songs of the era) and evolving to include Canto pop and Taiwanese Mandarin songs, has always been popular among the Chinese in Malaysia. This music is featured on radio, television, karaoke, and performed by orchestras such as the Dama Chinese Orchestra (大马) to enthusiastic reception. The songs have a broad appeal that transcends time, generation, and place

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Empowering marginal lifescapes: the heritage of crofters in between the past and the present

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶11: Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶12: Since 2003, safeguarding intangible cultural heritage (ICH)

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶12: Despite this, academic research has paid limited attention to the safeguarding of ICH in a theme park setting. This paper examines the opportunities and challenges of safeguarding ICH in an ethnic theme park in China.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: The research concludes that essential criteria to contribute to the safeguarding of ICH

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶49: to a greater emphasis on intangible heritage

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶67: Over time these standards became an 'intangible heritage' employed in neoliberal urban policies

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶177: The analysis shows that as a living heritage, Feng Shui still exists in Langzhong in both a physical and social sense.

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶180: Humble theory: folklore's grasp on social life

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: Intangible cultural heritage in contemporary China

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: intangible heritage

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: intangible cultural heritage

¶135:

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: and its relevance to Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) need further consideration

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶135: so as to relate it to ICH.

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶135: to convey the dynamic, subjective and developing ICH values in both intrapersonal and interpersonal embodiments. Using case studies of ICH from Lijiang, China

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶19: The four cases studied included a cultural artistic event,

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶13: Ancient resources: knowledge

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.27% Coverage

¶131: The processes in such an environment are very heterogeneous and complex, including not only the economic management and the logistic activities which take place in the offices, but also on-stage artistic production and craft-made activities in workshops. Probably, these latter activities are the most interesting from the point of view of cultural heritage. This paper provides a classification of the heterogeneous data to put in relationship in order to obtain a thorough and effective database. The ultimate purpose is highlighting which information should be captured, structured, and retrieved in order to transform musical performances in cultural heritage for posterity.

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶182: This development has also made it possible to recognise intangible cultural heritage, which was ignored for a long time, as heritage to be protected and safeguarded.

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: Virtually preserving the intangible heritage of artistic handicraft

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶122: Artistic handicraft is considered to all intents and purposes an important part of Cultural Heritage. The idea of creating a multimedia platform to communicate the tradition of artistic handicraft in Lucchesia (Tuscany, Italy) was born in order to preserve the memory of activities which have contributed in defining this region in terms of history, culture, peculiarity and quality of its products. The town of Pietrasanta, in particular, is well renowned for its artisans, who have been handing down ancient practices for ages, especially in the workmanship of marble and bronze

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶173: intangible characteristics

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶141: performing arts

¶142: Acorn bread: A traditional food of the past in Sardinia (Italy)

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: Especially widespread in Ogliastra, it was made with somewhat unusual ingredients, including ash and clay, and is considered a unique food by many historians

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶143: The laborious process of preparation of acorns for bread-making is said to have been a ceremony with religious connotations, to such an extent that the ingredients came only from plants and areas that were well known by the elders. It was a ritual passed down from generation to generation. Although acorn bread is no longer part of today's diet in Sardinia, it is still remembered by some of the elderly people of our island and is on occasion still made for village festivities.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: the intangible such as traditional life, trade customs, arts and crafts etc. are not taken into consideration

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶172: Audiovisual production, restoration-archiving and content management methods to preserve local tradition and folkloric heritage

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: The current work focuses on the implementation of audiovisual production technologies for preservation and demonstration of local tradition and Cultural Heritage (CH).

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶159: Measuring the benefits of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Hall

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶160: This study applied the contingent valuation to determine the benefits of Intangible Cultural Heritage Hall in Jeonju, Korea.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶161: Intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶162: Since the end of the twentieth century the increasing importance of cultural heritage has been complemented with the recognition and protection of intangible heritage

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: by including a new intangible dimension: sound

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶188: the difficulty in monetary evaluation of intangible heritage

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: for dealing with intangible heritage

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶173: The main motivations for this study are that the preservation of sound recordings is an urgent matter that belongs to the field of Intangible Cultural Heritage preservation

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: in order to develop a tool for the evaluation of immaterial cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶136: Archaeoacoustics of intangible cultural heritage

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶184: and intangible cultural heritage

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶142: folk customs.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶169: The information gathered in this work is intended to contribute in the rescue of the immaterial heritage

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1283: and that the protection of intangible cultural heritage through women could be achieved learning the lesson from preceding successful experiences.

¶1284:

Name: Nodes\\Interpretation and engagement

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶158: From a science future

Reference 2 - 1.03% Coverage

¶159: Once upon a time the characteristic way to transport the reader into another and different world was by science-fiction, through tales set into a supposed future. Now that genre is being swallowed by another, the fantasy fiction of sagas placed in a pretended past, whose usual descent is by California out of medieval, with Jean Auel's tales of Palaeolithic Europe as a prehistoric variant.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶130: The Trust has announced the creating of a 'virtual reality' show in the Great Barn by the village centre.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶1236: Archaeological reports are well suited to multimedia publication which allows access to colour images and large data-sets, as well as permitting several possible journeys through the hypertext.

Reference 2 - 0.95% Coverage

¶1238: Thus the 'PostGutenberg Galaxy' is its successor, the virtual world of bytes on tape, disk and screen — and especially dispersal in the fiberoptic cables enmeshing the globe and transmitting them everywhere at the speed of light. I also use the term 'Skywriting,' for the dissemination of the written word in the PostGutenberg Galaxy is very much like writing it all up in the sky, for everyone to see and to append their own scribbles onto, rather like the serial graffiti in public toilets, except on a galactic scale.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1239: Electronic communications

Reference 4 - 0.97% Coverage

¶1240: The barriers to communication between scholars and between scholars and the public have been falling as the Internet has grown. Although most of the publicity goes to the web, surveys show that the email is used by more people. Since it is based on characters rather than graphics,

bandwidth and modem speed are less problematic than they are for web pages. In addition, while the web is the best way to disseminate information on the internet, electronic conferences and newsgroups are still the best way to interact on the internet.

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1247: Antiquity's experience in adding an electronic element to a printed journal

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1255: Electronic Egypt: the shape of archaeological knowledge on the Net

Reference 7 - 0.61% Coverage

¶1256: Unlike many regional archaeologies the study of Egypt has always had widespread appeal, from archaeologists to Afrocentrists, orientalist to occultists. According to one web-site, 'Egypt dominates the history of the world.' This ever-popular fascination has spilled over into the electronic media since the inception of the Internet.

Reference 8 - 0.55% Coverage

¶1256: Egypt proves to be a telling case study in net politics and potentialities. Simply typing the word 'Egypt' into a Web searcher elicits over 1 million sites, and the content of that material runs the gamut from scholarly resources closely matching those known in print to fringe sites and sci-fi web pages.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶116: Imaging and imagining the Neanderthal

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶177: Presenting archaeology to the public: digging for truths.

¶178:

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶190: historic interpretation

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶114: Comparative studies in the presentation

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶115: a conference in South Korea in September 1997, which offers a useful insight into heritage presentation in eastern Asia

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶17: Because Childe wrote extensively for non-archaeologists and the public his Neolithic and Urban Revolutions have continued to influence historians in general — and historians of technology in particular — into the 1990s.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: During 1999 the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in connection with a temporary exhibition of Amarna art, commissioned a 1:400-scale model of a major part of the city

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶10: The completed model measures 12 x 10 feet (3.7 x 3.0 metres).

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶154:

Ways of telling: Jacquetta Hawkes as film-maker ¶155:

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶155: the role of the archaeologist and writer Jacquetta Hawkes as filmmaker. It is set within the context of her widely ranging work — from poetry and journalism to guide books and academic papers — which made varying contributions to the communication of archaeology from the 1930s to the 1980s ¶156:

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶161: It can be as simple as a photocopied brochure left outside a fenced-off archaeological excavation or as complex as an elaborate series of educational programmes. Fo

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶180: written and oral communication,

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶186: For these varied reasons archaeology is seen in a positive light, as a positive project, both by political decision-makers and the public.

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶192: When challenged to justify this premise they have a number of responses ranging from the conservative 'to know more is to understand more', o

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶192: the enlightened self-interest of 'public knowledge or interest means public spending' and thus the preservation of the archaeologist as well as of the archaeological record

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶248: are promoted as Orissa's version of northern India's 'Golden Triangle' of Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Jaipur.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶385: presentation

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶117: an example of ways in which craftsmen in a declining trade attempted to create new markets by introducing new techniques and forms, and finding new ways to sell traditional skills.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶118: archaeological exhibits at French Expositions Universelles

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶119: to see how archaeological artefacts were presented to the public and how they influenced the development of the subject of prehistoric archaeology at that period.

¶120:

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶208: particularly on the role of academic archaeology, including that of Extra-Mural, as one of the principal promoters of public interest and action in archaeology.

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1297: Popular images of the swashbuckling adventures of Indiana Jones, or somewhat more generally of intrepid archaeologists making the latest Fiild of the Century

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶148: Sound & vision

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶168: Creating digital resources for the visual arts: standards and good practice,

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1582: presentation of

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶151: The Aztecs in London at the Royal Academy

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶152: What is television doing for us? Reflections on some recent British programmes

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶178: with an exhibition, The Museum of the Mind: art and memory in world cultures

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [3.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

¶181: Treasure seems to be a popular subject in Britain at the moment. The BBC was first out with the television series Hidden Treasure, controversially focussing on the monetary value of archaeological finds, to the predictable and appropriate dismay of archaeologists. The programme is supported by an accompanying book (Faulkner 2003) and website (www.bbc.co.uk/history/archaeology/treasure) that fortunately both take a more balanced view

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶181: in the shape of a conference at the British Museum and what the same institution has described as the first major exhibition of national archaeology for fifteen years.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: Exhibitions: exotica and exigencies

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶187: Two exhibitions, in England and France

Reference 5 - 0.60% Coverage

¶187: are showing different ways to promote interest in archaeology and history from regions afar. Sudan: ancient treasures is a lavish and elegant show at the British Museum, London. In Auch, Le crépuscule des dieux, on the Americas, is imaginative but penurious.

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶187: the second a couple of technical principles.

Reference 7 - 1.15% Coverage

¶188: celebrating its centenary. Most are clearly arranged in chronological sections, and amplifying the narrative are an effective introduction and sections on goldwork, pottery and burials. The exhibition is completed by photographs of the multinational Meroe Dam Archaeological Salvage Project, which (it is claimed) has enhanced knowledge of the Sudan's northern Nile. My visit was amidst a steady flow of highly attentive visitors from the world over and an excited but also attentive school party

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶71: Presenting the past

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶259: Marketing heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶241: In 1996 'Internet Archaeology', the first peer-reviewed e-journal for Archaeology, published its first edition (Heyworth et al. 1997).

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1241: Ten years on, this paper examines the rapid changes which have taken place in electronic publication and looks forward to the next ten years.

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶165: Troy: From Homer's Iliad to Hollywood Epic

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶204: In the latest of his periodic reviews of Celtic exhibitions in the pages of Antiquity (Megaw 1981; 1992; 1994) Vincent resumes the Grand Tour and evaluates a series of such events over the past decade.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶239: Archaeology is a brand!

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶114: The exhibition, Rome and the Barbarians: the Birth of a New World, in Venice, meditates on Europe's cultural genealogy.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶175: display and interpretation

¶176:

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶176: The exhibition in Manchester deliberately raises another question too

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶252: Can a museum explain imperialism?

Reference 5 - 0.54% Coverage

¶253: The First Emperor: China's Terracotta Army closed in April 2008, having drawn more visitors than any other since Treasures of Tutankhamun in 1972 (British Museum 2008: 66). There followed, from July to October, impressive and intriguing pieces on Hadrian, the Roman Emperor of the second century AD

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1253: Studying the archaeology in Hadrian, with The First Emperor as a foil, enabled us to assess these questions.

¶1254:

<Internals\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶130: There are new broadcasts and press stories featuring the stones every year, but 2008 was different.

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶136: For the usual focus on the intrinsic qualities of fine art sits awkwardly with archaeological concern for context. The Fitzwilliam did tend to isolate the exhibits; but, here, that yielded an advantage as well as a difficulty.

¶137:

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶122: Public relations

Reference 4 - 0.39% Coverage

¶123: Completion of the motorway M74's west end, through part of Glasgow and its fringe, was taken vigorously as an opportunity both to explain archaeology and local history to residents and to invite them to contribute to the study of the route.

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶123: It engaged well over a thousand schoolchildren, various study groups and community groups, and many other local visitors. Imaginatively and effectively organised

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: and managing public outreach.

¶124:

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1210: So declares the new introduction to the Museum of Archaeology of Catalonia (MAC), in Barcelona. It is too modest

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1227: Telling children about the past: an interdisciplinary perspective.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1228: Archaeology and the media

Reference 10 - 0.45% Coverage

¶1294: They are hung on a framework that matches the Parthenon's colonnades at the same orientation and scale and on the same plan as the great temple itself (Figure 1); so that, walking along the gallery, we can imagine ourselves in the temple by just looking out at it on the Acropolis.

¶1295:

<Internals\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶139: Moctezuma, Aztec ruler was the last of four big temporary exhibitions about 'world rulers' that the British Museum has put on in the past three years

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶139: The previous three exhibitions were on the First Emperor of China, the Roman Emperor, Hadrian, and Shah 'Abbas, respectively. Hadrian and The First Emperor were archaeological (James 2008a, 2008c). So was Moctezuma. It ran from September 2009 to January 2010.

¶140: Kingship is evidently in vogue among London's galleries. During The First Emperor's showing, Tutankhamun entertained on the other side of the river (James 2008b); and the Victoria & Albert Museum mounted Maharaja during Moctezuma's run.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶177: The stimulating recent exhibition Golasecca at the Musée d'Archéologie nationale in France

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1256: Figurine enigmas: who's to know?

¶1257:

Reference 5 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1257: If background is necessary, then how much is needed to make sense of the exhibits? Two recent exhibitions offered different answers. The first was largely descriptive, the second theoretical, and specifically, 'post-processualist'.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1257: Why do they captivate us today; and how should archaeologists cater for that interest?

¶1258:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶136: This is certainly a strange business: on the one hand, the thrill of discovery, the glory of gold, the flattery of the media and the purring of officialdom

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶136: the treasure hunters are applauded and rewarded, but the archaeologists are seemingly obliged to lurk in the shadows, anxious not to spoil the party. Does it have to be like this?

Reference 3 - 1.24% Coverage

¶149: Fiery pool: the Maya and the mythic sea is a travelling exhibition of nearly 100 finds that, together, imply a specific concept of the environment, physical and spiritual, for the Maya of Mesoamerica. As usual, the majority are from 'public' contexts, more or less aristocratic; but the exhibition generalises about Maya culture. Most of the exhibits are of the Classic period (c. AD 250–900), predominantly Late Classic, but there are some earlier pieces and several of the Postclassic (to the Spanish Conquest). Some are well known and there are striking new finds too. Curated by Daniel Finamore & Stephen Houston, Fiery pool draws from more than 40 collections in the USA, Mexico, Central America and further afield. It was shown at the Peabody Essex Museum, in Salem, Massachusetts, in 2010, and the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas, in 2010–11. It is now in Missouri, at the St Louis Art Museum, where its tour finishes on 8 May 2011.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶118: This site is at the same time, however, an object of veneration within the Western imagination

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶120: A first sign of this is his total silence about the protection and exhibition of the archaeological site underlying the museum, one of its major positive (and innovatory) features.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶135: In the gallery: priorities today

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶136: How do visitors make sense of displays? What should curators be trying to achieve with them?

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶136: to celebrate the completed rearrangement of its Greek & Roman gallery. That project provoked much of the discussion but comparisons were drawn from the current development of Oxford University's Ashmolean Museum and from elsewhere in Britain and overseas

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: Archaeology and fiction

Reference 5 - 0.69% Coverage

¶184: the number of people learning about their past from fiction will increase. Very few people learn much about the Mesolithic through formal education; indeed we are both astonished at how many well-educated people have no idea when or what the Mesolithic was. As representatives of our professions, we here demonstrate the special and timely benefits of what we term the informed novel.

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶190: The exhibition, *Mille et une femmes de la fin des temps glaciaires* ("1001 women from the end of the Ice Age")

Reference 7 - 0.43% Coverage

¶190: Assembled from some 20 collections in France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland and the Czech Republic, the exhibition was shown at the Museum of Prehistory in Les Eyzies from June to September last year. The compact presentation was in two parts.

¶191:

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶181: It is from this firm platform that Stonehenge can begin its new era of communication with the public at large.

¶182:

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶205: The learned antiquary M.R. James, writer of celebrated ghost stories, certainly thought so.

<Internals\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶41: Resource and interpretation

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶42: How can archaeologists explain themselves in a country highly literate but little aware of their work;

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: Antiquity on display

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶49: Vikings go multi-media

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶150: The temporary exhibition 'Viking' was on show at the National Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen from 22 June–17 November 2013, and will be on display in London from March–June 2014 and Berlin from September 2014–January 2015. The exhibition is accompanied by a catalogue, titled Viking, edited by Gareth Williams, Peter Pentz & Matthias Wemhoff.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶133: Provision for visiting Stonehenge was radically reorganised in 2013. Why was it so difficult to achieve? Will the new scheme work? Here we present a multi-part review of the new arrangements.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶133: who reviews the effectiveness of a visitor centre several minutes by land train from the stones.

¶134:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶282: Palaeolithic Britain exhibition surprises

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶90: spoke with the press of his impressions of the remains and their relationship to the artefacts found in the tomb. Little of his exact words remain in the public sphere, but the impression he provided to the press was clear in the flurry of media reports that followed his statement. The ensuing media interest and archaeological developments present a number of serious issues for the practice of archaeology in an age in which digital media can magnify the impact of any major discovery

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶90: This article unpicks both the media storm and interpretative paradigms that characterised this case study, and queries archaeological responsibility and visibility in an age of 24-hour news

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶1246: Signes de richesse ('Signs of wealth') is an exhibition of evidence for this practice during the Neolithic period in France. It opened in June 2015 at the French National Museum of Prehistory, Les Eyzies, where the usual fare is Palaeolithic archaeology (Chancerel et al. 2015: 13). The exhibition's main concepts and some of its data spring from the great 'Jade Project' on the acquisition, manufacture and distribution of 'big axes' (Pétrequin et al. 2012). The display is alluring, but the underlying argument is flimsy because the conceptual principles remain implicit. For whom, then, was Signes designed?

¶1247:

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1298: have achieved the public visibility and notoriety of

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶1298: he has appeared on one of America's best-known television news programmes, 60 Minutes. He has been on the cover of Time magazine and in the pages of People, Newsweek and The New York Times. He has been the subject of popular press books (Downey 2000; Thomas 2000; Chatters 2001), and for many years running there were almost annual updates on his whereabouts and status in Science (some 30 in the decade following his discovery).

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1304: The importance of iconography and aesthetics means that museums tend to display the most varied and beautiful vessels, ignoring much of the output of ancient workshops.

¶1305:

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1306: one the catalogue of the first Maya exhibition to be held in Britain in nearly half a century

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [3.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: 'Celts: art and identity' exhibition: 'New Celticism' at the British Museum

¶136:

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶138: yet books dealing with the Celts—Celts in the past, Celts today, Celts who never existed—continue to appear unabated. The titles reviewed here are characteristic of three of the main categories of such fare: exhibition catalogues, general introductions and just nice books to look at.

¶139:

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶156: it should provide a golden opportunity to demonstrate the relevance of our discipline, and to cast present problems in the perspective of past events

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶174: In the recent past, others might have grown anxious about the portentous significance of the year 2012. Maya glyphs, so the hucksters affirmed, predicted a cascade of dire events, not one of which (predictably) has come to pass.

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶197: Then, in April 2015, replicas of the most striking imagery were opened at a purpose-built site, the Caverne du Pont d'Arc.

¶198:

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶115: raise questions about how we represent the past through words and images

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

¶115: Further, with the exception of the first book presented here, all of these titles are written and packaged for a readership extending beyond the professional archaeologist, and they provide the opportunity to consider not only how archaeological narratives are constructed but also how these are communicated

¶116:

Reference 8 - 0.50% Coverage

¶1204: The public will not allow us to deal exclusively with things that are facile, amusing, curious, bizarre, passé, things that present no danger, because they concern societies which are either extinct or remote from our own. The public wants studies with conclusions relevant for the present [. . .] let us not be weary of bringing [scientific] facts into the debate. And if our practical conclusions will turn out to be meagre and hardly topical? All the more reason for us to propagate them liberally and energetically. (Marcel Mauss 1927, cited in Schlanger 2006: 15)

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1205: 'Hot interpretation'

Reference 10 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1206: Below lay artillery and musket shot set out with equal neatness. Owing, perhaps, to such clinical arrangement, or to the unfamiliar angle, or perhaps to the sturdy frame marked 'lützen, 6. november 1632', or else to the gallery's classical formality

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1206: It was the first display in Krieg: eine archäologische Spurensuche ('War: an archaeological search for traces'), an exhibition at the Prehistory Museum in Halle shown from November 2015 to May 2016.

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1254: for those presenting heritage-based information to a specialist, student or amateur audience in a variety of formats, including scientific publications.

Reference 13 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1258: Following a somewhat smaller display in Paris in 2015–2016, many of the finds can now be admired at the British Museum until 27 November 2016 in the exhibition 'Sunken cities: Egypt's lost worlds'.

¶1259:

Reference 14 - 0.27% Coverage

¶1260: As archaeologists we try hard to communicate our insights to a wider public, whether through lucid writing, as exemplified by Brian Fagan's many books, or increasingly through technology such as a 60-second YouTube video. But our subject runs away from us, and our audience, as it gets ever more technical.

Reference 15 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1260: How many practising archaeologists understand that well enough to explain it lucidly in 60 seconds? Or really understand it at all?

¶1261:

Reference 16 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1320: In this follow-up to their earlier article, the authors review the initial reaction from the media, the public and the artist himself, and consider how attitudes may have shifted.

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1331: On show from Sicilian deeps

Reference 18 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1332: Travelling Europe at present is an exhibition about archaeological finds from the seas around Sicily.

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1332: Several of the exhibits are from that site.

¶1333:

<Internals\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶137: to develop their public presentation

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶125: the visualisation of Orkney

¶126:

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶126: As an artist, my father would gradually gather information to visualise yet another archaeological site while my brothers and I played

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶166: Londoners enticed and engrossed

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶167: Now London's Docklands Museum is showing about 500 of the many thousands of finds in 'Tunnel'. At the same time, the exhibition describes how archaeological research and recording works.

¶168:

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶317: World's most famous archaeological replica, Lascaux II was replaced in December 2016 by Lascaux IV. IV deserves to inherit the reputation, but

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶355: And for none is that truer than for the Scythians, subject of the current major exhibition at the British Museum.

¶356:

<Internals\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [2.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶4: The disciplinary imperative to communicate with the public is stronger than ever, finding new opportunities in social media, blogs and TV programmes, and under pressure from funding bodies to demonstrate public benefit or 'impact'

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

¶151: Back in 2013, Rob Witcher, in his first NBC, mused on the future of academic publishing, and especially the potential impact of open access and e-books on traditional book reviews. Reading these lines five years later as incoming Reviews Editor, it is striking how little an impression e-books in particular have made on the market, and more generally how persistent print editions of both journals (including Antiquity) and books have remained in the face of rapidly changing digital technologies. Sales of major e-reader brands have declined since their height in 2014, at least in the UK, and e-book sales have stabilised since then at around 25 per cent of all book purchases.

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶163: Thirty years ago on a London street, an excited young teenager stood in a queue the likes of which he had never previously seen. The wait, however, was worth it, for the reward was the opportunity to see

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶163: But it was not just I who was impressed; public interest in the event was extraordinary. With hindsight, it is easy to overlook the novelty that the warriors represented at that time.

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶163: the arrival of the exhibition in London at the start of an endless global tour as the new face (or faces) of Chinese cultural heritage.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶193: and the way that archaeologists relate to the public

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶194: Archaeology's 'People'

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶100: Changing archaeology's 'brand' would be helpful

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶101: I share fully the authors' concern that archaeologists must seek ways to engage people influenced by 'reactionary populism'

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶101: who may be "greedy, patriarchal, xenophobic or uninterested in the past" (

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶104: Rome's zenith commemorated

Reference 12 - 0.22% Coverage

¶105: Last year, 2017, was the nineteen-hundredth anniversary of Trajan's death. The occasion was marked in various ways across Europe, and the opportunity to reflect on Trajan's legacy was particularly poignant in view of the continent's present troubles.

¶106:

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶147: suggest how to capitalise on existing successful connections among research communities and between researchers and the public.

¶148:

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶220: a sentiment analysis

¶221:

Reference 15 - 0.17% Coverage

¶221: Using data collated from social media (Twitter), the authors conducted sentiment analysis of reactions to instances of heritage destruction and repurposing in the Middle East between 2015 and 2016

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶239: have greatly expanded the potential for their exploration by members of the general public. Further promotion of this fact and how to engage with such data could prove to be of significant value to both archaeologists and other interested parties

Reference 17 - 0.12% Coverage

¶342: Archaeologists have more opportunities than ever to disseminate their research widely—and the public more opportunities to engage and respond.

Reference 18 - 0.05% Coverage

¶343: the reality and complexities of generating public impact

¶344:

<Internals\Curator 1994> - § 14 references coded [14.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶8: Learning Science with Interactive Exhibits

Reference 2 - 1.03% Coverage

¶10: Behavioral studies indicate that girls generally engage in more cooperative behavior at museum exhibits, and boys explore exhibits more actively on their own.

Reference 3 - 1.11% Coverage

¶12: a growing public idea that museum work can be shared by entities such as theme parks and exhibition halls and the perception that education should be shaped as recreation.

Reference 4 - 0.96% Coverage

¶16: Identification and characterization of two key visitor groups by age emerged from a year-long visitor research project at the Chicago Botanic Garden

Reference 5 - 3.08% Coverage

¶16: the impact their distinct leisure interests and values will have on program planning and marketing. Applying the data to decision making and action requires prioritizing the Garden's responses to each of these audiences regarding use of interpretive materials/activities, design of special events and learning programs, development of a family discovery center, expansion of environmental programming, and emphasis on the social experience of a casual visit to the Garden.

Reference 6 - 1.22% Coverage

¶18: Its inaugural gallery exhibition, ART INSIDE OUT: Exploring Art and Culture Through Time, was designed to help visitors explore the historical and cultural context of twelve works of art.

Reference 7 - 2.35% Coverage

¶18: Contextual areas" are provided for six of them. They employ models, replicas, artwork, art materials and tools as well as interpretive panels and interactive computer installations to enable visitors to fully comprehend and appreciate the immediate world from which each work emerged. the six other works are contextualized by interactive computer installations.

Reference 8 - 0.27% Coverage

¶137: Planning for People in Museum Exhibitions

Reference 9 - 0.38% Coverage

¶49: Beyond the Blockbuster: Good Exhibitions in Small Packages

Reference 10 - 1.43% Coverage

¶150: In 1990, the Indianapolis Museum of Art organized an exhibition that reunited, for the first time in a century, the four landscape paintings created by neo-impressionist Georges Seurat during the last summer of his life.

Reference 11 - 1.11% Coverage

¶150: Using Seurat at Gravelines: The Last Landscapes as an example, this article addresses the advantages — for museums and their visitors — of the small temporary exhibition.

Reference 12 - 0.27% Coverage

¶151: The Exhibition: Lecture or Conversation?

¶152:

Reference 13 - 0.36% Coverage

¶160: A Mixed Bag —“The Exhibition: Lecture or Conversation?”

Reference 14 - 0.94% Coverage

¶162: The facts of the Holocaust are presented objectively. At the same time, the museum employs design elements that involve visitors in the narrative

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 16 references coded [21.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.45% Coverage

¶16: Designed primarily, but not exclusively, for youngsters aged 10 to 15 years, it is about growing up in contemporary Japan and the international culture of youth. An international team of developers, designers, and consultants spent five years preparing and funding the exhibition, using formative evaluation throughout.

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶112: Water, Earth and Sky: The Art of Perry Wilson An exhibition

Reference 3 - 2.82% Coverage

¶122: For the permanent exhibition at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum the design approach was minimal and transparent, and the designers were in dialogue only with the story — not with the history of design or the conventions governing most museum presentations. We reached for a sense of immersion by trying to erase the seams between exhibits and architecture.

Reference 4 - 2.64% Coverage

¶122: We tried above all to see that people leave the museum not profoundly dejected but with some other feeling evoking the resilience of life and hope. The design intended to make the environment

so united with its subject that memory of the museum experience and the sharing of memory through discussion will carry on in the lives of the visitors.

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶126: Treasures of the Czars — An Inaugural Exhibition

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶131: Collaborative Multimedia

Reference 7 - 2.60% Coverage

¶132: Six natural history institutions contributed video and other images to produce a single multimedia exhibit about famous paleontology sites throughout the United States. In *Mesozoic Monsters, Mammals and Magnolias*, users can view videos of the original excavation of each of the sites and also play computer games relating to each location.

Reference 8 - 0.69% Coverage

¶133: An Analysis of Differences Between Visitors at Natural History Museums and Science Centers

Reference 9 - 3.58% Coverage

¶134: Typically, front-end evaluation is used for understanding details about visitors in the context of a proposed exhibition. Front-end evaluation can also help collaborating museums understand the nuances among their visitors regarding demographics, attitudes, and preferences for interpretive strategies. Carefully articulating the characteristics of the actual audience, potential audience, and target audience will help exhibit developers fine-tune their exhibitions

Reference 10 - 0.36% Coverage

¶135: Visitor Meaning-Making in Museums for a New Age

Reference 11 - 0.46% Coverage

¶136: Providing an approach to understanding visitor experiences,

Reference 12 - 0.94% Coverage

¶136: in a range of patterned ways that reflect basic human needs, such as the need for individualism and the need for community.

Reference 13 - 0.36% Coverage

¶137: between human meaning-making and museum methods

Reference 14 - 3.03% Coverage

¶154: The literature on family behavior in informal science settings consists primarily of observational studies of behavior, focusing on generation and gender roles and learning strategies. Much effort has been expended studying the family visit, building the foundation for further study. A question that remains is: Can we infer learning from observations of learning behavior among family members?

Reference 15 - 0.35% Coverage

¶155: what a family is, why families visit museums,

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶156: A Low-Tech Interpretation:

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 20 references coded [15.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: Exhibitions

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶15: The Barbie Exhibition: Show but Don't Tell

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶17: examining the history of its exhibitions

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶17: The 1994 Black Mosaic exhibition

Reference 5 - 0.67% Coverage

¶121: questions arise as to the most effective means to engage all zoo visitors.

Reference 6 - 0.97% Coverage

¶121: zoos are missing opportunities to capture the attention and involvement of the full range of zoo visitors,

Reference 7 - 1.06% Coverage

¶121: considers the needs of these two groups and provides design guidance and examples of programs to meet those needs.

¶122:

Reference 8 - 1.65% Coverage

¶122: surveys of zoos, site visits, and the thinking and conclusions of a workshop/seminar participated in by students, zoo professionals, and others involved in zoo design and education.

Reference 9 - 0.67% Coverage

¶126: and that the level of learning is related to specific observed behaviors.

Reference 10 - 0.30% Coverage

¶135: creating multimedia outreach kits

Reference 11 - 2.21% Coverage

¶135: Wonderwise kits target students in grades four through six through student-centered, inquiry-based activities, specimens and tools, videos of the scientists working in the field, resource-based CD-ROMs, and short biographies of the scientists.

Reference 12 - 0.63% Coverage

¶145: The Inside Story of Science City—An Outdoor Public Science Exhibition

Reference 13 - 0.34% Coverage

¶146: Science City is an outdoor exhibition

Reference 14 - 0.84% Coverage

¶146: by creating a series of exhibits that people would “find” in public places in New York City.

Reference 15 - 1.06% Coverage

¶146: eye-catching exhibits and signs were placed along fences, on streets and buildings and in subway stations and parks.

Reference 16 - 1.19% Coverage

¶148: Changes in perception have influenced and been influenced by the three-dimensional reconstructions mounted in museums and galleries

Reference 17 - 0.91% Coverage

¶48: these in turn have been influenced by the availability and use of mounting materials and techniques.

Reference 18 - 1.45% Coverage

¶48: The final form of any reconstructed dinosaur is often influenced by factors beyond the control of the conservation, preparation, and mounting workers involved.

Reference 19 - 0.34% Coverage

¶49: A Dual-Grid System for Diorama Layout

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶53: An Exhibit Denied

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 25 references coded [46.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶4: The Special Challenge of Exhibitions of Contemporary History

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶6: an exhibition—Jean Despujols: Indochina Odyssey—

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶6: This exhibition, along with an ancillary exhibition and extensive interpretive programs,

Reference 4 - 0.85% Coverage

¶8: In the attempt to introduce this fabulous creature, museums around the world have resorted to life-sized models.

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶9: Understanding Visitor Comments:

Reference 6 - 2.65% Coverage

¶10: presents an analysis of the comments on an exhibition, Flight Time Barbie, at the National Air and Space Museum (NASM), Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, DC. The responses to this exhibition included judgments about the subject matter of the exhibition, opinions about its presentation, and remarks regarding its appropriateness to the museum.

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶11: Text in the Exhibition Medium

Reference 8 - 0.30% Coverage

¶12: Exhibit Labels: An Interpretive Approach

Reference 9 - 0.53% Coverage

¶17: Bringing Leonardo to Life: Introducing Students to the Codex Leicester

Reference 10 - 1.57% Coverage

¶18: integrating computer technology and other interactive components into their exhibits, challenges arise as to how best incorporate these elements into the learning that occurs in a traditional museum setting.

Reference 11 - 5.23% Coverage

¶18: In October of 1996, the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) hosted the exhibition Leonardo's Codex Leicester: A Masterpiece of Science, which included interactive computer stations as well as ten working models designed specifically for the exhibition. This article explores the museum's approach to making use of these interactives in planning and implementing a school program for this exhibition. The program was experimental in its format, given the short run of this exhibition, as well as limited planning time. The purpose of this article is to determine what a museum can do to offer quality programs that reach as many students as possible when working under time constraints.

Reference 12 - 11.30% Coverage

¶20: The amount of time visitors spend and the number of stops they make in exhibitions are systematic measures that can be indicators of learning. Previous authors have made assumptions about the amount of attention visitors pay to exhibitions based on observations of behavior at single exhibits or other small data samples. This study offers a large database from a comparative investigation of the duration and allocation of visitors' time in 108 exhibitions, and it establishes numerical indexes that reflect patterns of visitor use of the exhibition. These indexes—sweep rate (SRI) and percentage of diligent visitors (%DV)—can be used to compare one exhibition to another, or to compare the same exhibition under two (or more) different circumstances. Patterns of visitor behavior found in many of the study sites included: (1) visitors typically spend less than 20 minutes in exhibitions, regardless of the topic or size; (2) the majority of visitors are not “diligent visitors” —

those who stop at more than half of the available elements; (3) on average, visitors use exhibitions at a rate of 200 to 400 square feet per minute; and (4) visitors typically spend less time per unit area in larger exhibitions and diorama halls than in smaller or nondiorama exhibitions. The two indexes (SRI and %DV) may be useful measures for diagnosing and improving the effectiveness of exhibitions, and further study could help identify characteristics of “thoroughly-used” (i.e., successful) exhibitions.

Reference 13 - 0.44% Coverage

¶121: Exhibitions and Expectations: The Case of “Degenerate Art”

Reference 14 - 3.44% Coverage

¶122: a study of the exhibition “Degenerate Art”: The Fate of the Avant-Garde in Nazi Germany conducted in 1991 and 1992 at two venues, Washington, DC, and Berlin, Germany. The study, based on survey data, found that visitors in both locations were very similar, and that their descriptions of the main purpose of the exhibition were also alike. The two audiences differed strongly, however, on whether or not the exhibition had anything to do with their lives.

Reference 15 - 0.74% Coverage

¶122: A significantly higher percentage of Washington visitors found the exhibition personally relevant.

Reference 16 - 0.73% Coverage

¶122: Overall, the study addresses the relationship between prior attitudes and exhibition experiences.

Reference 17 - 0.26% Coverage

¶131: Developing Family-Friendly Exhibits

Reference 18 - 2.41% Coverage

¶132: The PISEC project has three phases, two of which have been completed: (1) a research study to establish behavioral indicators for family learning; (2) the development and evaluation of four exhibit enhancements aimed at achieving family learning goals; (3) a research study of the impact of the four enhanced exhibits.

Reference 19 - 2.73% Coverage

¶133: “Family learning components,” or exhibit enhancements, designed to help adults and children learn together, were developed, field-tested, revised, and installed at each of the four museums. PISEC has identified seven characteristics of successful family learning exhibits: multi-sided, multi-user, accessible, multi-outcome, multi-modal, readable, and relevant.

Reference 20 - 4.06% Coverage

¶147: a study conducted for an exhibition team at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History (NMAH). As part of the planning process for a major exhibition, we studied visitors at a small preview exhibition, The Social Roots of Rock and Soul. Personal interviews, including a tape-recorded portion in front of the Rock and Soul display about the images and the themes, were conducted at four venues of the Smithsonian's 150th Anniversary traveling exhibition, America's Smithsonian (Los Angeles, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Houston).

Reference 21 - 1.84% Coverage

¶148: The most significant finding from visitor responses is strong regional differences. The study also showed that visitors responded to the images and storyline differently, depending on whether the material was presented through video or panels.

Reference 22 - 0.32% Coverage

¶149: Enhancing Family Learning Through Exhibits

Reference 23 - 0.54% Coverage

¶150: identifying the characteristics of successful family learning exhibits.

Reference 24 - 2.52% Coverage

¶151: (2) the development and evaluation of four exhibit enhancements aimed at achieving family science learning goals (Borun and Dritsas, 1997); (3) a research study comparing the frequency of learning behaviors for treatment families that have used enhanced test exhibits to control-group families that have used only the test exhibits.

Reference 25 - 2.56% Coverage

¶152: all four modified exhibits produced significant increases in performance indicators. Using seven characteristics of successful family exhibits—multi-sided, multi-user, accessible, multi-outcome, multi-modal, readable, and relevant—as a guide to exhibit development proved to be an effective strategy for increasing active family learning.

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 15 references coded [9.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶14: ON THE EFFECTS OF MODELING

Reference 2 - 0.77% Coverage

¶17: it offers steps to follow in planning such exhibitions and provides some examples.

¶18:

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶12: EXHIBITING DILEMMAS

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: THE SPOILS OF WAR

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶19: CREATING A NATIONAL EXHIBITION ON DEAF LIFE

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

¶20: Applying Public Perceptions in Exhibition Development

Reference 7 - 2.79% Coverage

¶21: exhibition on radiation* and the environment. In the exhibition-development process, students' and lay people's conceptions on radiation issues as described in the literature were considered. How these conceptions and the theoretical frame of constructivism may guide exhibition development is discussed

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶23: (1) a tool for measuring visitor agendas;

Reference 9 - 0.74% Coverage

¶23: Visitor agenda was defined as having two dimensions: motivations and strategies.

Reference 10 - 1.05% Coverage

¶25: assess visitor satisfaction. Comparisons between males, females, Spanish speakers, and English speakers were made.

Reference 11 - 0.30% Coverage

¶26: GRANDMA MOSES—STAR OF THREE SHOWS

Reference 12 - 0.36% Coverage

¶40: Exhibiting Japanese History and Culture

Reference 13 - 0.48% Coverage

¶41: relating to exhibiting Japanese history and culture.

Reference 14 - 0.50% Coverage

¶42: ALBERTO GIACOMETTI AT THE MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Reference 15 - 1.12% Coverage

¶48: its scope from several cabinets of specimens to displays of wildlife, exhibitions about ecology, astronomy, and technology

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 16 references coded [15.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶8: THE VIRTUAL AND THE REAL: MEDIA IN THE MUSEUM

Reference 2 - 3.10% Coverage

¶12: Also discussed are four major categories of experiences that individuals find most satisfying in museums: (1) Social experiences center on one or more other people, besides the visitor; (2) Object experiences give prominence to the artifact or the “real thing”; (3) Cognitive experiences emphasize the interpretive or intellectual aspects of the experience; and (4) Introspective experiences focus on the visitor's personal reflections, usually triggered by an object or a setting in the museum.

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶13: Communication and Persuasion in a Didactic Exhibition: The Power of Maps Study

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶14: The Power of Maps, an exhibition presented in 1992

Reference 5 - 1.66% Coverage

¶14: the result of surveys administered to visitors at the Cooper-Hewitt as they entered and exited the exhibition with a control group of surveys administered to visitors at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC, who had not seen The Power of Maps exhibition.

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶15: the Science Wars: A Curators View

Reference 7 - 0.79% Coverage

¶16: the Smithsonian's Science in American Life exhibition that led to the ensuing visitor study by the Institutional Studies Office

Reference 8 - 1.14% Coverage

¶22: the experiences visitors find satisfying in museums. Using a list constructed from interviews with visitors and surveys, data were obtained from visitors in nine Smithsonian museums.

Reference 9 - 2.07% Coverage

¶22: Object experiences, Cognitive experiences, Introspective experiences, and Social experiences. The article points out that the type of most satisfying experience differs according to the characteristics of museums, exhibitions, and visitors. It also proposes an interpretation for these data, and suggests some possible applications.

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: Why Do They Come?

Reference 11 - 0.80% Coverage

¶25: the background, methodology, and results of a yearlong study of visitor motivation conducted by the Visitor Research Team (VRT)

Reference 12 - 1.64% Coverage

¶25: The article details the VRT's use of focus groups to determine what really motivates visitors to attend museums. Study results are consistent with recent work in the field showing that learning and recreation are the primary motivations behind museum visitation.

Reference 13 - 0.79% Coverage

¶25: Winterthur visitors ascribe meanings to the words learning and recreation that are different from education and entertainment.

Reference 14 - 0.44% Coverage

¶42: Project Math-Muse: Interactive Mathematics Exhibits for Young Children

Reference 15 - 0.66% Coverage

¶43: working with children's museums to design and evaluate interactive mathematics exhibits for young children

Reference 16 - 1.31% Coverage

¶43: Observations of children and adults interacting with two exhibit prototypes developed at a local children's museum are presented along with discussions of some of the issues that have arisen in this work so far

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 20 references coded [18.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶18: patterns of use and interaction with exhibition components throughout the NAIB

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶13: PROCESS AND PRODUCT

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶22: Sharing Science Through Technology

Reference 4 - 0.85% Coverage

¶23: The extensive Web site is the primary means by which most of the public have access to the museum since it does not have a building with exhibitions that is open to the public.

Reference 5 - 0.43% Coverage

¶28: The new technologies are tools that museums can use to improve their interpretive programs

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶31: WHY ARE SOME SCIENCE MUSEUM EXHIBITS MORE INTERESTING THAN OTHERS?

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶33: The "Gallop Poll": Using Evaluation to Develop Fossil Horses in Cyberspace, An Online Exhibition

Reference 8 - 1.67% Coverage

¶34: front-end and formative evaluations conducted during the development of the Florida Museum of Natural History's first virtual exhibition, Fossil Horses in Cyberspace <<http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/natscivertpaleofhcfhc.htm>>, which during 2000 received ~540,000 hits equating to ~60,000 user sessions. As with physical exhibitions, evaluation is critical

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶134: appeal of online exhibitions.

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶143: Visitor Behavior and Experiences

Reference 11 - 4.07% Coverage

¶144: Observations showed that visitors are spending about the same amount of time in the galleries as they spend in other museums' nondiorama exhibits, but they visit fewer components. Because some galleries performed better than others, this manuscript provides a rationale for the range of behavioral data by examining behaviors at various component types. In-depth interviews provide another perspective on the visitor experience. They showed that in some cases visitors are not grasping the individual messages of the galleries. Observation data suggest why visitors failed to obtain the galleries' big ideas. The challenge for The Tech is to consider the unique behaviors that the exhibits promote and to rework their exhibits so they more strongly reflect and convey each gallery's big idea.

¶145: ANATOMY OF AN EXHIBITION: ART NOUVEAU, 1890–1914

Reference 12 - 0.28% Coverage

¶150: CHILDREN'S MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS: DISTILLED OR WATERED DOWN?

Reference 13 - 0.29% Coverage

¶154: to improve visitor care, and ultimately visitor experience.

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶154: an exhibition two years following

Reference 15 - 0.44% Coverage

¶155: Raising Standards In Natural History Dioramas: The Background Painting of James Perry Wilson

Reference 16 - 4.97% Coverage

¶156: James Perry Wilson transformed the subjective methodology of diorama background painting into a more objective practice by replacing an emotional and interpretive model with one based on the science of optics and other supportable references. He also succeeded in creating an overall mood in each of his diorama paintings. This article documents the step by step process of Wilson's methods. Wilson's two methods for documenting the site chosen for the diorama were: a plain air field painting, and panoramic photographs. At the museum, he created a complete scale model of

the diorama and its background, accurate in all aspects, though miniature. On the full-scale diorama background, a charcoal underdrawing preceded the painting. The sky was painted first, next the horizon, then the mid-range distances, and finally the foreground. Each stage increased in color value contrast and in resolution of detail. Wilson's mastery is most evident in the "tie-up," where the painted background meets the three-dimensional foreground.

Reference 17 - 0.27% Coverage

¶158: —are meaningful to the public they rely on for support.

Reference 18 - 2.73% Coverage

¶159: For museums to be truly relevant to their audiences, this paper argues for a fundamental shift in how they think about and organize exhibits.

¶160: Exhibits need to become more topical and issue-oriented, rather than generalized and systematic. Furthermore, a successful topical exhibit program needs to operate on two separate, yet integrated, levels: long-term exhibits providing context on broadly relevant, interdisciplinary themes; shorter-term exhibits on specific, current issues embedded within the longterm exhibits, linking that broad content to visitors' lives

Reference 19 - 0.31% Coverage

¶163: <http://www.HISTORYWIRED.SI.EDU>: THE SEARCH FOR JUST THE RIGHT TOOL

Reference 20 - 0.40% Coverage

¶164: HERE IS NEW YORK. IMAGES FROM THE FRONTLINE OF HISTORY: A DEMOCRACY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 28 references coded [38.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: CHOOSING TO PARTICIPATE

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: Storytelling: The Real Work of Museums

Reference 3 - 1.55% Coverage

¶17: the ways in which the narrative or story form generates personal connections between visitors and content and thus is ideally suited to the work of museums. Starting with a review of the qualities of narrative, the article provides specific examples of how stories and storytelling have worked in exhibitions, public programs and outreach to schools.

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶9: such as curriculum kits that would “reach out” to specialized audiences.

Reference 5 - 0.77% Coverage

¶11: the growth of science playgrounds as an international trend among museums to create safe, challenging outdoor environments that use play to explore the foundations of science.

Reference 6 - 0.91% Coverage

¶12: Successful exhibitions for children and families share these qualities and outdoor exhibitions encourage a degree of exploration and full-body experience often not possible nor appropriate inside a museum.

Reference 7 - 3.44% Coverage

¶13: Two case studies are provided as evidence of the importance of play in the interpretation and design of science playgrounds. The first, Science Playground at the New York Hall of Science (opened 1997), uses an interpretive strategy in which evaluation and remediation are continually incorporated into the educational process. Experimental workshops were conducted to observe children's intuitive uses of the physics-based exhibits, uninhibited by any authoritative explanations. From this evaluation, the institution elected not to produce interpretive signage at each unit, but rather to develop a guide for visitors and one for educators that outline the exhibition's basic physics principles and encourage visitors to experiment and make connection to their own experiences.

Reference 8 - 0.56% Coverage

¶15: the idea of play as essential not only in child development, but also in development of successful outdoor science exhibitions.

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶25: An Advocate for Everything: Exploring Exhibit Development Models

Reference 10 - 0.34% Coverage

¶26: The appendix also includes a sample exhibit process document from one museum.

Reference 11 - 4.35% Coverage

¶35: To evaluate visitors' use of the exhibitions and the communication strategy of the Milan Natural History Museum, we compared results gathered with two methods, based respectively on the timing of visitors and on the unobtrusive observation of exhibit-use behaviors. We collected data from a sample of 100 groups of visitors (not guided), randomly selected at the museum entrance. We

recorded the following data for each group: halls visited, length of stay in each hall, any kind of behavior showing visitor/exhibition interaction and the displays where interactions occurred. The study shows that visiting time does not give enough information about the actual use of exhibits by the audience. The investigation of visitor/exhibition interactions revealed itself to be the most usual method to describe the visitors' use of the exhibitions. The most important factor influencing visits to the Milan Natural History Museum is the communication technique used in the exhibition areas.

Reference 12 - 0.47% Coverage

¶137: Sometimes, these collections are displayed haphazardly and their interpretation may lack thematic context.

Reference 13 - 0.24% Coverage

¶138: The Interpretation of Measuring Instruments in Museums

Reference 14 - 2.36% Coverage

¶139: This article is a case study that analyzes the display and interpretation of navigational instruments and related astronomical instruments in history museums. Based on the study, the author offers observations and recommendations on how museums might better intellectually communicate to their visitors about scientific or mathematical instruments. This article suggests that the multidisciplinary perspective of historical archaeology provides a comprehensive, holistic context for exhibiting and interpreting measuring instruments

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶142: Christo In Paris, A Film

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

¶143: Umbrellas, A Film

Reference 17 - 0.34% Coverage

¶144: Exhibition: Devices Of Wonder: From The World In A Box To Images On A Screen

Reference 18 - 0.42% Coverage

¶147: YOUNG CHILDREN'S INTERACTIVE EXPERIENCES IN MUSEUMS: ENGAGED, EMBODIED, AND EMPOWERED LEARNERS

Reference 19 - 3.48% Coverage

¶154: One perspective holds that individuals visit museums because of interest in the materials exhibited. Another holds that visits to museums are markers of social status, influenced more by social class variables, such as educational attainment. Information from the survey allows for construction of a set of interest indices, which reflect the respondents' levels of interest in various museum topics. The survey data also allow the estimation of regression models that test the relative roles of interest versus respondents' educational attainment as indicators of their likelihood of visiting any one of five different types of museums. Results show that topic interest is a stronger predictor than educational attainment. The implications for attracting museum visitors are discussed.

Reference 20 - 0.26% Coverage

¶155: Signs Fail to Increase Zoo Visitors' Ability to See Tigers

Reference 21 - 4.30% Coverage

¶156: ZOO exhibits have fairly high attractive power, but often do not engage visitors or hold their attention for long. A drawback of naturalistic zoo exhibits is the frequent inability of zoo visitors to find the animals, as increased animal visibility increases visitor stay time and engagement. Even visible animals can be difficult for visitors to find unaided. In this study, signs pointing out the animals' locations were added to a tiger exhibit at Zoo Atlanta, but they did not increase the number of visitors who found the tigers in the exhibit. While the signs were accurate in pointing out the tigers' locations (due to the high predictability of the tigers' resting habits), very few visitors reported even using the signs. Interviews with visitors indicated that visitors did not read the signs, and that animal activity and children's ability to see animals may affect visitors' self-reports of ability to find tigers.

¶157: THE MILLENNIAL MUSEUM: ELECTRONIC POSTCARDS

Reference 22 - 0.21% Coverage

¶161: DO WE KNOW HOW TO DEFINE EXHIBIT EFFECTIVENESS?

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶162: *In* Byzantium

Reference 24 - 4.14% Coverage

¶163: During Spring 1997 we experimented with a research method combining quantitative and qualitative approaches to documenting visitor experiences in *The Glory of Byzantium*, a special exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In addition to using standard demographic and behavior surveys, a small team of researchers and volunteers gathered information, compared experiences, and summarized their observations of people in the exhibition. Each team member conducted about a dozen structured conversations with visitors as they left the exhibition. Subsequently the team met as an informal focus group to describe their experiences. We found that many museum users arrived with relevant experiences and high expectations for this somewhat

specialized exhibition; we also found users whose approach to the exhibition was less well-informed, but whose enthusiasm and trust for the museum experience moved them to attend with satisfaction.

Reference 25 - 2.24% Coverage

¶165: In summary, the overview of ten years of evaluations portrays theater as a successful format for communicating information and ideas on many levels, which visitors enjoy and remember. Much remains to be learned about the effectiveness and impact of theater in museums. It is the intention of this paper to use the collective results of these studies as a foundation, and to move the conversation from basic evaluation to further research examining the learning potential of this medium in greater depth.

¶166:

Reference 26 - 0.17% Coverage

¶166: Exhibiting Thought-Provoking Objects

¶167:

Reference 27 - 3.06% Coverage

¶167: The piece inspired staff members to conduct a survey to assess the photograph's potential for exhibition. Survey participants interpreted the image in a variety of ways. While the majority assumed a filial relationship between the portrait's two subjects, a significant minority concluded that the picture showed a slave nanny with her White infant charge, a history that the piece's fragmented provenance supports. Most participants found the cut out face of the adult subject intriguing, and their responses suggested the power the photograph could have in an exhibition and the value of artifact questions.

¶168: Changing Permanent Exhibitions: An Exercise in Hindsight, Foresight, and Insight

Reference 28 - 3.97% Coverage

¶169: durability inform the ideology of the permanent exhibition. Once installed it is usually considered complete, and will remain unchanged until its content is questioned or considered outdated, or its physical deterioration becomes embarrassing. Museum curators work on very few, if any, permanent exhibitions during their career, and when they do their primary focus is on the scholarly content. It has only been in the past few years that museums, and curators, have looked to the discipline of visitor studies as being integral to process of exhibition development and the accessibility of content. A permanent exhibition constructed prior to this collaboration is revisited by its curator who applied five visitor studies' methodologies to the gallery to ascertain whether the curatorial/design concept was accessible to the visitor. This paper presents some ideas and findings from that study.

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 28 references coded [47.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.31% Coverage

¶17: issues of museums and virtuality. In considering the diverse ways that museums are approaching virtuality, the focus here is on the common ground and shared objectives, rather than the differences between museums and their virtual re-creations. Put simply, on-site museums and their online counterparts are merely two ways of exhibiting cultures. In this sense, “virtuality” is a fundamental exhibition practice.

Reference 2 - 0.92% Coverage

¶17: unparalleled access to virtual replicas of museum artifacts. This transformation is inspiring new forms of preserving and displaying cultures both on- and off-line.

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶18: Evaluation for Effective Web Communication: An Australian Example

Reference 4 - 2.20% Coverage

¶19: The communications platform of the Internet and the World Wide Web has provided a new medium for disseminating the work of museums and cultural institutions. In this article, we argue that while we remain influenced by the technology and systems-thinking which built the platform, we have not re-thought its creative possibilities for education, communication and expression of cultural values.

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶10: Are They Watching? Visitors and Videos in Exhibitions

Reference 6 - 6.84% Coverage

¶11: Data from the Women's Health summative evaluation video study prompted a comparison with similar data for other videos in exhibitions. Values for attraction power, holding time, and holding power were compiled in a database of 45 video titles. On average, 32 percent of the visitors are attracted to videos, and the average time spent watching is 137 seconds. An attraction power of more than 60 percent was exceptional. On average, people watched more than one-third of the total length of videos, but less than one half. A holding power of more than .70 was exceptional. Once a video has attracted people's attention, it does not always hold it. Visitors are constantly tempted to move to another exhibit element, looking for what's next. One cannot assume that introductory videos will be watched thoroughly by the majority of visitors. This has implications for introductory videos that are expected to teach visitors concepts and vocabulary necessary to understand the rest of the exhibition or a main message that ties everything together. Using these data as a guideline, we can realistically gauge what levels of use are possible, and what levels of success, as measured by visitors' attention, can be anticipated.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: THE POWER OF THE OBJECT

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶19: Rethinking the Visitor Experience: Transforming Obstacle into Purpose

Reference 9 - 3.39% Coverage

¶20: A re-evaluation of several factors—including criteria of experience, content organization, and the nature of inquiry—could lead to exhibitions more closely aligned with visitors' processes of self-motivated activity and museums' goals for informal learning. One way is to shape exhibits and activity around problematical situations developed out of the exhibit experience itself and shaped by visitors' own purposes. By shifting focus from knowledge taxonomies to problem-solving situations, museums could increase their exhibitions' potential for providing engaging educational experiences to visitors.

¶21:

Reference 10 - 9.98% Coverage

¶24: Historically, zoos have avoided complex topics like biodiversity loss from overpopulation and overconsumption in their educational materials, for fear of being offensive or creating a sense of hopelessness. To measure visitor attitudes towards educating about such topics and to help determine effective presentation techniques, we assessed people's knowledge of and attitudes towards the commercial hunting and consumption of wildlife in West and Central Africa (the bushmeat crisis) and examined how the use of different types of images affected these variables. Zoo visitors were exposed to one of six series of photographs, each accompanied by the same text. Photos in three of the series contained explicit, disturbing images of dead animals. The other three series presented benign images related to the bushmeat crisis (i.e., logging, changes in hunting practices). While 83 percent of visitors had never heard of the bushmeat trade, 98 percent felt zoos should be educating about the topic. Ninety-seven percent felt the disturbing images were appropriate for zoo visitors except for children under the age of 12. While people spent significantly more time looking at the disturbing images, this did not lead to increases in knowledge (factual or conservation-related) on the topic. However, visitors who saw the disturbing images were significantly more likely to report being influenced by the images. While the type of image did not affect the frequency of conservation-related behaviors, significantly more people engaged in a conservation-related behavior when an opportunity was provided on-site rather than off-site. The results demonstrate that the public believes zoos should educate about bushmeat, and that realistic images influence people's perception of an issue.

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶26: THE MANUAL OF MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS

Reference 12 - 0.31% Coverage

¶27: ADULT MUSEUM PROGRAMS: DESIGNING MEANINGFUL EXPERIENCES:

Reference 13 - 0.24% Coverage

¶130: On Making Exhibits Engaging and Interesting

Reference 14 - 0.43% Coverage

¶133: Motivational Factors and the Visitor Experience: A Comparison of Three Sites

Reference 15 - 2.38% Coverage

¶134: The free-choice learning offered in these settings is closely linked to visitors' intrinsic motivation, making it important to understand the motivational factors that impact on visitors' experiences. This paper presents data from a questionnaire administered to visitors at three sites: a museum, an art gallery, and an aquarium. Similarities and differences among the sites are reported in relation to visitors' expectations

Reference 16 - 0.97% Coverage

¶134: the study of motivational factors might contribute to the development of a common theoretical foundation for interpretation in museums and other informal learning settings.

¶135:

Reference 17 - 0.48% Coverage

¶136: Thus, tourists watch wild primates approximately as long as they watch captive ones.

Reference 18 - 1.90% Coverage

¶138: Emergent from this study, we address several findings that indicate that museum-based exhibits and programmatic experiences embedded in the common and familiar socio-cultural context of the child's world, such as play and story, provide greater impact and meaning than do museum exhibits and experiences that are decontextualized in nature.

Reference 19 - 0.54% Coverage

¶144: THE ART AND SCIENCE OF SEEING: APPLYING VISUAL LITERACY INTERPRETATION IN NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUMS

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶145: FEELING OR LEARNING?

Reference 21 - 0.34% Coverage

¶146: Park and Museum Interpretation: Helping Visitors Find Meaning

Reference 22 - 2.85% Coverage

¶147: Interpretation is defined as an activity that “facilitates an intellectual and emotional connection between the interests of the visitor and the meanings of the resource.” The concept of helping visitors connect to meanings is a constant theme in the development of philosophies and practices in interpretation over the last century. Parks and museums have long shared in the effort to put this concept into practice. This article documents this history and the implications for contemporary interpretation.

¶148:
Reference 23 - 4.02% Coverage

¶149: There is more to developing effective exhibitions than following a particular process model. The Fort Worth Museum of Science and History utilizes a strategy that includes a clearly articulated framework of core purpose and values, development teams that think systemically and focus on maintaining positive relationships, along with the help of outside experts, professional literature, and visitor feedback to continually infuse the team's thinking. This strategy has led to exhibits that more clearly reflect the institution, and at the same time are deemed extraordinary learning environments by two important stakeholders: the advisors whose content and technical expertise supported the project, and by visitors.

Reference 24 - 0.32% Coverage

¶150: A Conversation on Object-Centered Learning in Art Museums

Reference 25 - 2.23% Coverage

¶151: In art museums, the issue of what and how to teach is complicated by the fact that many people, including artists, museum professionals, psychologists and educators consider art primarily as something to be enjoyed, and they posit this enjoyment in direct opposition to learning about art. Partly because of this, the function of art museum education and gallery-based instruction is still evolving.

Reference 26 - 0.53% Coverage

¶152: Mission, Message, and Visitors: How Exhibit Philosophy Has Evolved at the Monterey Bay Aquarium

Reference 27 - 2.29% Coverage

¶153: Since the Monterey Bay Aquarium opened in 1984, its exhibit teams have been guided by an exhibit philosophy that is mission-driven, message-driven, and visitor-driven. Balancing mission, message, and visitors over the years has meant that the exhibit philosophy has evolved as the aquarium learned about their visitors, changed their mission, and kept the focus on the Monterey Bay. Like many aquaria and zoos,

Reference 28 - 0.26% Coverage

¶154: Art Inside Out: Children's Museum of Manhattan

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 19 references coded [24.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

¶15: This article discusses the advantages of environmental history as a strategic focus for the Museum, and looks at one of its major exhibitions.

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶18: It also emphasized multiple interpretive perspectives, mutual engagement with communities

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶11: All the (Natural) World's a Stage: Museum Theater as an Educational Tool

Reference 4 - 3.73% Coverage

¶12: a range of theatrical events developed by the Education Unit of the Natural History Museum, London. Theater is used to target non-traditional audiences, thereby helping meet the museum's educational mandate in innovative ways. The museum's galleries have recently hosted a variety of characters, traditional and contemporary, historical and fictional, in a number of dramatic formats: ensemble pieces, role-playing, puppetry, dance, mime, and acrobatics. The examples described here provide the occasion for exploring related issues, such as the museum's overall objectives for the program, the responses of visitors, and the spatial and temporal limitations to the design process.

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶16: Interpretive Centers: The History, Design, and Development of Nature and Visitor Centers

Reference 6 - 1.65% Coverage

¶24: it instantly provided the Atheneum with the objects necessary for a new series of Americana galleries. This article analyzes the initial installation of the collection and its place in museum history. The installation, which struck a balance between pure aesthetic display and historical reconstruction

Reference 7 - 0.89% Coverage

¶24: a discussion of the dismantling of the original installation in the mid-1930s and the Atheneum's transition from the period-room format to "masterworks" galleries.

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶32: EDSITEMENT AS WEB SITE AND PUBLIC PROGRAM

Reference 9 - 0.22% Coverage

¶133: MAN AND BEAST: A PARADOXICAL RELATIONSHIP

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

¶139: Visitors' Perceptions of the District Six Museum

Reference 11 - 3.98% Coverage

¶140: builds on and extends the conceptualization of “hot” interpretation (Ballantyne and Uzzell 1993) by presenting empirical data regarding visitors' perceptions of the District Six Museum in Cape Town, South Africa. The study examines visitors' reasons for visiting, expectations of the visit, responses to the visit, and suggestions for change, in relation to the differing needs of previous residents, local and international visitors. Results of the study are discussed in terms of the need to facilitate connections between interpretive content and visitors' previous experiences and knowledge. The paper considers issues of hot interpretation when a community museum increasingly attracts national and international visitors.

Reference 12 - 0.27% Coverage

¶144: One approach cannot be separated from the other.

¶145:

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶157: Time to Listen

Reference 14 - 3.32% Coverage

¶158: a reflection on two aspects of the exhibition development process that are important but elusive. One is a habit of listening, and the other is the importance of allowing time for listening—to advisers, visitors, and other members of the exhibition team. The team that developed the touring exhibition *Invention at Play* used visitor research throughout the process of exhibition development to explore the links between the work of inventors and familiar human activities such as exploration, imagination, and play. The exhibition won an award of excellence at the AAM convention in Portland, Oregon in 2003

Reference 15 - 0.71% Coverage

¶160: so they might better appreciate the potential diversity of volunteer programs as methods of broadening museums' roles in society.

Reference 16 - 0.27% Coverage

¶161: Visitors' Long-term Memories of World Expositions

Reference 17 - 5.91% Coverage

¶62: the outcomes of a study that investigated the nature and character of visitors' long-term memories associated with their experiences at large-scale exhibitions. The study investigated themes that characterized visitors' memories of two global exhibitions: World Expo 86, hosted in Vancouver, Canada in 1986; and World Expo 88, hosted in Brisbane, Australia in 1988. There are a few studies in the literature that have considered long-term memories associated with visits to informal learning environments, but no studies to date that have considered the impact and long-term memories associated with large-scale exhibitions such as world expositions. This study probed the long-term memories of a total of 50 visitors who attended either Expo 86 or Expo 88, through in-depth face-to-face interviews. Analysis of the interview data suggests that the key themes in memories of these events center on the social dimensions of visitors' experiences, visitors' recalled agendas at the time of the experience, and the socio-cultural identities of visitors at the time of the experience.

Reference 18 - 0.42% Coverage

¶63: CULTURE and culture at the Royal Ontario Museum: Anthropology Meets Marketing

Reference 19 - 0.25% Coverage

¶65: La Orilla del Encanto: The Edge of Enchantment

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 38 references coded [56.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶4: TO EXPLAIN OR NOT TO EXPLAIN

Reference 2 - 1.33% Coverage

¶6: This is an insider's look at how a cross-functional exhibition team worked to produce a compelling new exhibition. Among the issues addressed are: development of a theme; choice and use of artifacts; presentation organization and techniques

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶6: practical issues of exhibition team organization and contract management.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶7: "America on the Move" in the Press

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶8: "Cyberpals!/Les Cybercopains!": A Look at Online Museum Visitor Experiences

Reference 6 - 0.53% Coverage

¶9: examines approaches to creating museum Web sites that offer quality experiences to online users.

Reference 7 - 2.79% Coverage

¶9: Web teams developed “exchange” experiences through online discussion, and by creating links among users, or between museum staff and users. In three case studies, Web sites encouraged visitors to cycle between online and on-site museum visits. Web developers describe using quantitative and qualitative online audience research strategies. WebTrends™ software has enabled Web teams to report complex log analyses. Creating online experiences in partnership with users is the intention of Web developers.

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶10: How Families Use Questions at Dioramas: Ideas for Exhibit Design

Reference 9 - 1.05% Coverage

¶11: explores the role of questioning in scientific meaning-making as families talk, look and gesture in front of realistic and artful dioramas at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County

Reference 10 - 0.86% Coverage

¶11: This paper examines three families' dialogues, excerpted from a larger study of collaborative sense-making among family groups in a natural history museum.

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶15: HISTORY IN SOUND AND LIGHT

Reference 12 - 0.22% Coverage

¶20: Interactivity: Moving Beyond Terminology

Reference 13 - 5.14% Coverage

¶21: Museum professionals strive to provide meaningful experiences for visitors. Meaningful experiences are those that provide choice and control in the exploration of ideas, concepts, and objects. In many cases, these experiences occur through an interactive component. Although a number of studies have focused on interactives in museums, the field would benefit from an intensive look at how visitors perceive of and learn from these experiences. Discussion about this topic has been sidetracked by conversations about the terminology that describes this type of experience. Drawing upon studies conducted in this area, this paper looks at the role of interactives

in museums by exploring three broad themes: clarity of purpose and underlying assumptions; design factors; and social engagement and learning. In conclusion, suggestions are offered for ways that these studies might inform the development of interactive experiences.

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶122: Interactives and Visitor Learning

Reference 15 - 0.96% Coverage

¶123: Interactives—computers and other multimedia components, physical manipulatives (including whole-body and tabletop activities), and simulations—occur in all types of museums.

Reference 16 - 1.89% Coverage

¶123: Museum professionals have enlisted constructivist theory to support the notion that interactive elements are invaluable components of any exhibition experience, and are effective learning tools that enable active visitor engagement. Interactives are also seen as vital to sustaining institutional image and expanding institutional popularity.

Reference 17 - 2.95% Coverage

¶124: Despite the increasing use of interactives in exhibitions and the substantial investments being made in their design and maintenance, there is a paucity of research as to whether these constructivist assumptions are supported. There is little work exploring visitors' perceptions of specific types of interactives, or the role of interactivity in the visitor experience generally. Museum staff thus have a limited ability to make informed decisions about the level and type of interactivity that might enhance exhibition experiences.

Reference 18 - 0.83% Coverage

¶125: This study investigated two aspects of interactivity: 1) visitor perceptions of interactivity in two different contexts, a museum and a science center

Reference 19 - 0.32% Coverage

¶126: Designing With Multiple Interactives: Five Common Pitfalls

Reference 20 - 5.52% Coverage

¶127: Interactive museum exhibits are ubiquitous in science centers, and are becoming increasingly popular in art, history and cultural museums. At an interactive exhibit, visitors can act on the exhibit and the exhibit reacts. While there is much theoretical and empirical support for the idea that interactive features promote science learning, we believe that serious design problems can arise if an uncritical “more is better” approach is taken to interactivity. This article describes five common pitfalls of designing exhibits with high levels of interactivity or multiple interactive features: 1)

multiple options with equal salience, 2) features allowing multiple users to interfere with one another, 3) options that encourage users to disrupt the phenomenon being displayed, 4) features that make the critical phenomenon difficult to find, and 5) secondary features that obscure the primary feature. Examples of each of the five problems are presented, and possible design solutions are offered.

Reference 21 - 5.11% Coverage

¶129: The increasing use of interactivity obliges museums to make decisions about the most appropriate interpretive strategies for exhibitions and experiences. Interpretive strategies have immediately apparent costs for an institution, as well as other less obvious implications. Interactive exhibits generally cost significantly more to develop, design, fabricate, and operate. There also are other, non-quantifiable costs. For instance, environments might be very appealing to some visitors but less appealing to others. Some activities may inhibit social interaction among visitors. There is a danger that broken interpretive exhibits may convey a perception of low confidence in the museum, or that obsolete technologies may suggest inadequacy (especially in a science presentation). Finally, interactive exhibits that don't function optimally may create internal and public uncertainty about the core mission of the museum.

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: Entertainment,

Reference 23 - 0.20% Coverage

¶136: EYE-TO-EYE WITH ANIMALS AND OURSELVES

Reference 24 - 0.30% Coverage

¶137: in the "Congo Gorilla Forest" Conservation Exhibition

Reference 25 - 1.97% Coverage

¶138: Most zoo visitors are primarily motivated by the joys of watching animals, which may preclude attention to major ecological issues that are the focus of research in biodiversity, habitats, and other matters pertaining to the survival of wild animals. The Wildlife Conservation Society exhibition Congo Gorilla Forest is a popular animal-watching experience

Reference 26 - 1.77% Coverage

¶138: This article reviews the phases of an evaluation process that assisted WCS staff in making decisions about exhibition design and interpretation; it discusses measurement challenges in assessing outcomes; and it uses key findings from the evaluation process to define and explain the interpretive success of the project.

Reference 27 - 1.23% Coverage

¶138: The exhibition's effectiveness is attributed to understanding visitors' expectations and interests, creating an array of exhibit formats to engage people, and communicating conservation messages visually and experientially.

Reference 28 - 0.38% Coverage

¶139: Evaluating Visitor Conservation Research at the Monterey Bay Aquarium

Reference 29 - 2.00% Coverage

¶140: This has led to increased conservation content in exhibitions and more evaluation studies focused on visitors' conservation knowledge, understanding, attitudes and behavior. This article reviews conservation-related findings from the aquarium's exhibition evaluation efforts over the last 14 years, summarizing the major themes that emerge from this body of work

Reference 30 - 0.73% Coverage

¶140: Visitors' interest is most influenced by their personal involvement with conservation issues and previous visitation to the aquarium

Reference 31 - 0.61% Coverage

¶141: Emotional Dimensions of Watching Zoo Animals: An Experience Sampling Study Building on Insights from Psychology

Reference 32 - 7.97% Coverage

¶142: There is little research about how visitors to zoos and aquariums respond emotionally to the animals they experience. The research that does exist has seldom been informed by current psychological literature on affect, which examines the nature and roles of sentiments, moods, emotions, and affective traits. Emotion is multidimensional: it focuses on a person's core goals; directs attention and interest; arouses the body for action; and integrates social group and cultural factors. It is thus a central component of meaning-making. This article provides an overview of the literature on emotion as it applies to human emotional responses to animals. Informed by this literature, this paper presents results from a research study conducted at a zoo. Subjects (279 adults) were each electronically paged once while viewing one of three zoo animals (snake, okapi, or gorilla). Subjects completed scales on 17 specific emotions, seven items measuring evaluation and arousal, and other scales and responses to the animal. Four patterns of emotions emerged, ranging from "equal opportunity" emotions to "highly selective" emotions. The variables that were most important in influencing emotions were not demographic ones, but the kind of animal, subject's emotionality, relation to the animal, and other items predicted by emotion theory. Implications for biophilia, conservation, and the study of emotional responses to animals are discussed.

Reference 33 - 2.00% Coverage

¶144: The study used a behavior change model from the health arena: the Prochaska Model of Behavioral Change. The model proved helpful but had some drawbacks, suggesting the need to develop a more sensitive change model. The implications of this study could assist institutions in thinking about what audiences or messages to emphasize in order to influence behavior.

Reference 34 - 0.13% Coverage

¶149: Is It Interactive Yet?

¶150:

Reference 35 - 0.28% Coverage

¶152: Strategies for the Curiosity-Driven Museum Visitor

Reference 36 - 0.54% Coverage

¶153: Tracking studies show that museum visitors typically view only 20 to 40 percent of an exhibition.

Reference 37 - 0.60% Coverage

¶153: Current literature states that this partial use sub-optimizes the educational benefit gained by the visitor,

Reference 38 - 4.28% Coverage

¶153: that skilled visitors view an exhibition comprehensively and systematically. Contrary to that viewpoint, this paper argues that partial use of exhibitions is an intelligent and effective strategy for the visitor whose goal is to have curiosity piqued and satisfied. By using analytical approaches derived from "optimal foraging theory" in ecology, this paper demonstrates that the curiosity-driven visitor seeks to maximize the Total Interest Value of his or her museum visit. Such visitors use a set of simple heuristics to find and focus attention only on exhibit elements with high interest value and low search costs. Their selective use of exhibit elements results in greater achievement of their own goals than would be gained by using the exhibition comprehensively.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 30 references coded [30.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.73% Coverage

¶120: the question of how transnational audiences experience anthropology exhibitions in particular, and the natural history museum overall

Reference 2 - 2.76% Coverage

¶120: Through case studies of British, American, and Kenyan museum audiences, this research probed the cultural preconceptions that museum visitors bring to the museum and use to interpret their evolutionary heritage. The research took special notice of audiences of African descent, and their

experiences in origins exhibitions and the natural history museums that house them. The article aims to draw connections between natural history museums and the dynamic ways in which museum visitors make meaning.

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶121: Saudi Arabia and the “Gift of Friendship” Exhibition

Reference 4 - 0.64% Coverage

¶122: The task of developing and presenting an exhibition at the King Abdul Aziz Historical Center in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶122: and public engagement,

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶122: There are implications for exhibition development and interpretation

Reference 7 - 1.09% Coverage

¶124: The project—Written in Stone: Epigraphy from the National Museum of Saudi Arabia—is a virtual Web exhibition of inscriptions dating from the late second millennium B.C. to the nineteenth century AD.

Reference 8 - 0.66% Coverage

¶134: The case study examines both the history of the YSC and young people's descriptions of their experiences in the program

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶135: Youth and Science: Engaging Adults as Advocates

Reference 10 - 0.51% Coverage

¶136: come to engage in science activities through an informal, museum- and community-based context

Reference 11 - 0.39% Coverage

¶137: Solitary vs. Shared: Exploring the Social Dimension of Museum Learning

Reference 12 - 3.55% Coverage

¶138: The literature suggests that the social dimension is an important aspect of museum learning. Many visitors report having discussed or shared information with their companions. There is also evidence, however, that some museum visitors prefer to visit alone or to learn by themselves. This study explores qualitative and quantitative differences in the nature and outcomes of solitary and shared museum learning experiences. Forty solitary adults and 40 adults visiting in pairs were observed and interviewed during their visit to a museum exhibition area, and a proportion of participants were contacted by telephone four weeks after the visit.

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶139: Studying Artifacts of Visitor Learning

Reference 14 - 0.83% Coverage

¶140: along with ideas for implementing them in museum settings, and outlines the procedures for using two specific protocols.

¶141: Interacting with Interactives

Reference 15 - 0.35% Coverage

¶147: The Animated Muse: An Interpretive Program for Creative Viewing

Reference 16 - 1.04% Coverage

¶148: Explore a Painting in Depth, an experiment presented in the Canadian Collection of the Art Gallery of Ontario, consisted of a booth that offered seating for two visitors and, opposite them,

Reference 17 - 3.31% Coverage

¶148: In a 12-minute audio-guided Exercise for Exploring, visitors were invited to engage in a creative process with the imagery of the painting. This paper sketches how the experiment evolved, presents the background of the Exercise for Exploring, and surveys the effects of the exhibit on a wide range of visitors. The question is raised: How can facilitating visitors' creative responses to artworks be part of the museum's educational mandate and its arsenal of interpretive resources? More broadly: Do strategies that foster and privilege visitor creativity, as well as honor the creativity of artists,

Reference 18 - 0.36% Coverage

¶149: A Case Study of "Planetary Landscapes: Sculpting the Solar System"

Reference 19 - 4.12% Coverage

¶150: a case study of the design, development and evaluation of a science museum exhibition called Planetary Landscapes: Sculpting the Solar System. The exhibition was created by Chabot Space and Science Center in Oakland, California, in collaboration with the artist Ned Kahn. (A slightly smaller version has been traveling to science museums around the country, and has been sent to the Middle East and Asia.) This exhibition affords a chance to explore the work of a gifted artist as he seeks to merge art and science and create beautiful inquiry-based exhibits. The story also relates how a museum design team and an evaluation team sought to support the exhibition design in ways that would augment and not interfere with the expertise of the artist.

Reference 20 - 0.46% Coverage

¶154: Interactive museum exhibits have increasingly placed replicated and virtual objects

Reference 21 - 2.15% Coverage

¶154: Findings suggested that: 1) explanations of biological processes were more frequent than other types; 2) model and virtual plants supported more process explanations than did the living plants; 3) the model plant supported more references to school than did the living and virtual plants; and 4) the living plant supported more references to everyday experiences than did the virtual plant.

Reference 22 - 0.53% Coverage

¶157: Jacqueline Kennedy: The White House Years. Selections from the John F. Kennedy Library and Museum

Reference 23 - 0.51% Coverage

¶163: Collaborative Exhibitions and Visitor Reactions: The Case of Nitsitapiisinni: Our Way of Life

Reference 24 - 0.51% Coverage

¶164: This article explores the impact of collaborative exhibitions on museum visitors' experiences

Reference 25 - 0.84% Coverage

¶164: and museum staff at the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, demonstrate that museum visitors rarely recognized the extent of the collaboration,

Reference 26 - 0.97% Coverage

¶164: This study provides some interesting insights about public perceptions that will help promote deeper reflection on the issues surrounding collaboratively developed exhibitions

Reference 27 - 0.17% Coverage

¶165: Narratives in a Science Center:

Reference 28 - 1.35% Coverage

¶166: issues raised by research into people's views of science and scientists, and the implications for interpretative forms in museums. The principles proposed here are based on a series of meetings that looked at the use of narratives in science and

Reference 29 - 0.91% Coverage

¶166: The use of narrative form to design experiential guides opens up the possibility of changing a visitor's relationship to the traditional text encountered in museums.

Reference 30 - 0.25% Coverage

¶171: Videotaping Art Installations: A Research Tool

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 33 references coded [28.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶110: By presenting the collections to the public, museums not only document different epochs

Reference 2 - 1.00% Coverage

¶110: German industrial culture in the Rhine-Main region is described and understood as a "route" that serves as a conceptual key identifying crucial architectural, historical and cultural resources of the region

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶120: Lincolns in Latex: Exploring Lincoln's Legacy at the Abraham Lincoln Library and Museum

Reference 4 - 1.96% Coverage

¶121: This is the reason for this journey into hyperreality, in search of instances where the American imagination demands the real thing and, to attain it, must fabricate the absolute fake; where the boundaries between game and illusion are blurred, the art museum is contaminated by the freak show, and falsehood is enjoyed in a situation of "fullness," of horror vacui. —Umberto Eco, *Travels in Hyperreality*

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶123: The Official Liberace Museum Web Site: The Atomic Testing Museum Web Site

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶124: Branded Nation: The Marketing of Megachurch, College Inc., and Museumworld

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶125: No Logo

Reference 8 - 1.11% Coverage

¶129: Museum visitors typically look at only about a third of the elements of an exhibition, and often give only limited attention to those. Can visitors really be getting something worthwhile from such partial usage of an exhibition?

Reference 9 - 0.82% Coverage

¶129: but the visitor does not need to engage with exhibition content deeply or systematically in order to gain the benefits that museum experiences offer for identity work.

Reference 10 - 0.52% Coverage

¶131: described here as: explorer; facilitator; professional/hobbyist; experience seeker; and spiritual pilgrim

Reference 11 - 2.74% Coverage

¶133: Jay Rounds and John Falk, writing at the leading edge of this inquiry, explore curiosity, motivation and self-identity as paramount considerations for the special type of learning museums promote. Their analyses present interesting challenges for the museum practitioner, who may observe that people find the pursuit of curiosity pleasurable and value it more highly than knowledge acquisition. The practitioner may conclude that museums have a calling: They stand for the value of curiosity for its own sake, and for that reason will never wear out their welcome.

Reference 12 - 0.48% Coverage

¶136: A Journey Unlike Any Other: An Interactive Exhibition at the National Museum in Copenhagen, Denmark

Reference 13 - 1.66% Coverage

¶137: A Journey Unlike Any Other is an interactive museum exhibition that introduces visitors to the experience of being a refugee. First, the visitor is confronted with hostility from soldiers in the homeland, and later, after an escape, with all the difficulties derived from meetings with police and immigration authorities in the new country.

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶138: Creating A Journey Unlike Any Other

Reference 15 - 0.31% Coverage

¶141: Grandparents Speak: Museum Conversations across the Generations

Reference 16 - 1.08% Coverage

¶142: is strongly influenced by three factors: 1) the learning environment (defined as the response to large design features); 2) conversational engagement (defined as explanatory, analytic and synthetic discussions of objects);

Reference 17 - 0.50% Coverage

¶142: It examines how this particular group of grandparents used the museum setting to take on diverse roles

Reference 18 - 0.78% Coverage

¶142: The conversational segments reproduced here are a means of unpacking the MLC model and exploring the discourse behaviors of this particularly interesting group.

Reference 19 - 0.18% Coverage

¶143: SlideShow: The Baltimore Museum of Art

Reference 20 - 0.30% Coverage

¶144: Beauty Within: The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe

Reference 21 - 0.14% Coverage

¶149: Awake: The Art of Taking Time

Reference 22 - 0.22% Coverage

¶150: The Curator's Task: Opening up Space and Time

Reference 23 - 0.18% Coverage

¶152: Kimsooja and the Discipline of Looking

Reference 24 - 0.67% Coverage

¶157: What do visitors want or expect from an educational leisure activity such as a visit to a museum, zoo, aquarium or other such experience?

Reference 25 - 0.77% Coverage

¶157: The commonalities between learning for fun and other theoretical constructs such as “experience,” “flow,” “intrinsic motivation,” and “curiosity” are explored

Reference 26 - 0.29% Coverage

¶157: with implications for future research and experience design.

Reference 27 - 0.34% Coverage

¶158: Memories of Math: Visitors' Experiences in an Exhibiton about Calculus

Reference 28 - 5.66% Coverage

¶159: Handling Calculus is a set of interactive exhibits about mathematics developed by the Science Museum of Minnesota and TERC. The exhibits are designed to engage visitors with kinesthetic, application-oriented, and concept-focused approaches to calculus and pre-calculus concepts. As we examined visitor interviews collected during the evaluation of Handling Calculus, it was striking how often respondents' experiences with the exhibits stimulated memories they associated with school math. Respondents recognized math terms and symbols, reconstructed graphing skills, and recalled fragmentary concepts they had learned in school. In addition, they recounted stories about their former math teachers and the ways in which they had been taught mathematics, as well as a range of both positive and negative emotions they associated with school math. Respondents recognized and valued the hands-on and whole-body approaches used in Handling Calculus, contrasting the exhibits with their paper-and-pencil school experiences. Some respondents wondered if they would have done better at school calculus if their teachers had used the approaches taken by Handling Calculus.

Reference 29 - 0.86% Coverage

¶161: Museum personnel ponder how to design their programs to serve educational and pedagogical needs most effectively, and how to market the value of their institutions to teachers.

Reference 30 - 0.31% Coverage

¶166: THE BRIDE STRIPPED BARE: ART MUSEUMS AND THE POWER OF PLACEMENT

Reference 31 - 0.47% Coverage

¶173: While still desiring to communicate information about the world from vast and complex collections

Reference 32 - 0.41% Coverage

¶174: An Analysis of Visitor Circulation: Movement Patterns and the General Value Principle

Reference 33 - 2.78% Coverage

¶175: How visitors circulate through museums determines what they will see, where they will focus their attention, and, ultimately, what they will learn and experience. Unfortunately, the consistency of these movement patterns is not readily apparent. This article reviews the literature on visitor circulation in light of the general value principle which predicts choice behavior as a ratio of perceived experience outcome (benefits) divided by perceived costs (time, effort, and so on). Although this principle at first appears obvious, its implications may be more profound.

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 22 references coded [21.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.05% Coverage

¶16: A survey of exhibitions that have sought to portray the history of flight as something more than a story of unalloyed progress, or that depart from traditional master narratives focusing solely on achievement and valor, provides both examples of success and cautionary lessons.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶10: However, zoo exhibit interpretation,

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: The Science Museum in London is about half interactives

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶14: the Exploratorium has built a large presence on the World Wide Web and in cities around the world

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶19: Do Museum Exhibitions Have a Future?

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶20: the need for interpretation and learning

Reference 7 - 1.48% Coverage

¶134: In the past 50 years, museums have adapted various media for use in museum exhibitions. In the past 15 years, both the formats and the applications have changed dramatically, altering the relationships between museums and visitors, and between visitors and collections. Taking on the challenge of the newest media allows museums to experiment and to reinvigorate their interpretive programs.

Reference 8 - 3.23% Coverage

¶156: A total of 335 visitors to three institutions that house giant pandas participated in the study. These institutions are: the Chengdu Research Base of giant Panda Breeding, and the Chengdu Zoo, in China; and Zoo Atlanta in the U.S. After viewing the giant pandas, visitors were interviewed on whether they ever observed a panda play session, whether they observed panda play on the day of the visit, whether they wanted additional information on panda protection, and how satisfied they were with their visit to the pandas. An informational flyer was given to each interested survey participant after the interview. Visitors did not differ in their request for conservation information according to whether they had ever seen pandas play. However, visitors who observed panda play on the day of their visit expressed greater satisfaction with their visit

Reference 9 - 1.36% Coverage

¶158: In this study a multiple or collective instrumental case study approach was employed to examine the learning experiences of the adult members of 13 family groups; this approach demonstrates that adults visiting the aquarium as part of a family group are active social learners and not merely facilitators of the experience for younger visitors or caregivers.

Reference 10 - 0.64% Coverage

¶158: In addition, we discuss the longitudinal impacts of the aquarium visit and provide valuable insights as to the relevance of these experiences in visitors' everyday lives.

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶161: Maternal Scaffolding in Two Museum Exhibition Halls

Reference 12 - 2.85% Coverage

¶162: A total of 31 mother-child dyads were observed and videotaped within two different exhibition halls and the conversation was transcribed for analysis. Using categories of coding that compared higher-level conceptual conversation versus perceptual conversation such as naming, the different types of teaching techniques were examined via paired t-tests. More conceptual, higher-level verbal teaching was observed within the traditionally designed exhibition hall than within a hall designed specifically for children and families. Interviews with the mothers indicated that they were aware of physical differences between the two exhibition halls and intentionally varied their scaffolding in relation to the physical context.

¶163: Melissa Shiff's Ark/Archa

Reference 13 - 0.22% Coverage

¶165: Reshaping Museum Space: Architecture, Design, Exhibitions

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶166: Museum Texts: Communication Frameworks

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶168: Living in Fear: Leaving the Person out of Personal Stories

Reference 16 - 0.22% Coverage

¶169: Kelvingrove: Telling Stories in a Treasured Old/New Museum

Reference 17 - 0.81% Coverage

¶170: The project team aimed to integrate the demands of research, design, conservation, education, and communication in order to bring visitors and objects—in all their richness and complexity—into meaningful contact.

Reference 18 - 3.29% Coverage

¶172: presents a theoretical framework for those who facilitate engagements with works of art. The aim is to help facilitators negotiate potential differences between the original meaning(s) of an artwork and the fresh interpretations spectators articulate. The author applies Umberto Eco's ideas about literary texts to instances of interpretation in the visual arts. Eco suggests that the implications of unexpected readings change in different situations. Therefore, the facilitators' challenge is in discovering how to handle each individual encounter. To this end, facilitators may wish to ponder: What meaning does the new interpretation conflict with? And what is the distance between the cultural conventions of spectators and the conventions that framed the creation of the work? Real world examples are used to shed light on these questions and their significance.

Reference 19 - 0.35% Coverage

¶175: Recollections of Expo 70: Visitors' Experiences and the Retention of Vivid Long-Term Memories

Reference 20 - 1.21% Coverage

¶176: This study reports on outcomes of an investigation of visitors' longterm memories of the 1970 Japan World Exposition, Osaka. The paper reports in two parts the emergent outcomes of a study that provides understanding of the nature of visitors' long-term memories of their experiences in an informal leisure-time context

Reference 21 - 1.54% Coverage

¶176: the paper discusses the common and most dominant recollections that emerged from 48 visitors' memories of this event 34 years ago. An overall explication of visitors' memories of their experiences of the event reveals an interesting mix of reactions: wonderment about the world and the amazing technological advances of the era, blended with personal discomfort and frustrations associated with the memories

Reference 22 - 2.06% Coverage

¶176: Second, an analysis and discussion of qualitative data provides case examples of how three psychological and behavioral factors (affect, agenda fulfillment, and rehearsal) shape the vividness of episodic and/or autobiographical memories of the episodes as they are recalled 34 years later. This paper vividly illustrates the power of qualitative data to illuminate understanding of visitors' long-term memories and presents some significant issues for museum staff to consider as they plan for visitor experiences that will have lasting impact.

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 30 references coded [43.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶15: Installation Ruminations

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: Communication with Social Media

Reference 3 - 0.81% Coverage

¶17: starting to use social media such as blogs, podcasts and content shares to engage users via participatory communication.

Reference 4 - 0.81% Coverage

¶17: It argues that the social media space presents an ideal opportunity for museums to build online communities of interest

Reference 5 - 0.63% Coverage

¶17: concludes with some recent findings on and recommendations for social media implementation.

¶18:

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: the experiences they engage in

Reference 7 - 6.84% Coverage

¶11: Considerable time and effort have been invested in understanding the motivations of museum visitors. Many investigators have sought to describe why people visit museums, resulting in a range of descriptive categorizations. Recently, investigators have begun to document the connections between visitors' entering motivations and their exiting learning. Doering and Pekarik have proposed starting with the idea that visitors are likely to enter a museum with an "entry narrative" (1996; see also Pekarik, Doering and Karns 1999). Doering and Pekarik argue that these entry narratives are likely to be self-reinforcing, directing both learning and behavior, since visitors' perceptions of satisfaction will be directly related to experiences that resonate with their entering narrative. Falk took these ideas one step further and proposed that—although people have diverse reasons for choosing to visit museums—these diverse reasons tended to cluster around a relatively small number of motivational categories (2006)

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: Docents as Ambassadors

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶19: Installation Ruminations II: Comfort and Joy

Reference 10 - 2.38% Coverage

¶20: Toward New Interpretive Practices in the Art Museum

¶21: One of the key challenges for the art museum today is how to make the discourses and interpretive repertoires that constitute art both visible and available to the public. Rising to this challenge requires a shift in the way the museum both imagines and carries out its interpretive responsibilities.

Reference 11 - 0.56% Coverage

¶22: Interpretation and the Role of the Viewer in Museums of Modern and Contemporary Art

Reference 12 - 0.89% Coverage

¶23: What does the term "interpretation" mean when it's encountered in museums of modern and contemporary art — and is something missing?

Reference 13 - 2.81% Coverage

¶23: reveal that visitors want more information about art. In this article, interviews with the directors of the Phillips and the Walker (as well as other museum professionals and academics) examine interpretative practices today and suggest plans for tomorrow. When preparing future interpretive

materials, the author advocates that museums expose visitors to the idea that they make their own meaning when viewing art.

¶124:

Reference 14 - 0.59% Coverage

¶125: They beckon, reassure, or confront visitors with new ideas about what might lurk inside

Reference 15 - 0.26% Coverage

¶125: They are the noses on our museum faces

Reference 16 - 0.86% Coverage

¶127: Responses to the exhibition were assessed through quantitative exit surveys and a novel technique involving heart rate monitors

Reference 17 - 1.58% Coverage

¶127: that used the exhibition to catalyze discussion. Together, these studies suggest that provocative exhibitions can foster understanding and awareness among teenagers and adults through a combination of cognitive and emotional responses

Reference 18 - 0.53% Coverage

¶129: The result has been a dramatic improvement in visitor satisfaction and learning

Reference 19 - 1.41% Coverage

¶137: Visitors to museum settings have agendas that encompass a wide variety of missions. Agendas are known to directly influence visitor behavior and learning. Numerous agendas are at play during a visit to a museum

Reference 20 - 2.92% Coverage

¶137: This paper describes and qualitatively analyzes three episodes of competing agendas that occurred on young children's field trips to museums in Brisbane, Australia. The aim is to elucidate the kinds of tensions over agendas that can arise in the experience of young museum-goers. Additionally, we hope to alert museum practitioners to the importance of considering children's agendas, with the aim of improving their museum experience

Reference 21 - 0.38% Coverage

¶138: Pathways for Communicating about Objects on Guided Tours

Reference 22 - 5.76% Coverage

¶139: Guided tours offer special opportunities for lively and varied presentations that match the methods of interpretation to the characteristics of the participating visitors. Most tour guides rely on rather limited, unidirectional (guide-to-visitor) communication. Instead, this paper outlines six different pathways of communication that are possible among guide, visitors, and object. Each pathway offers several specific types of communicative acts. In addition, 35 guided tours in several different kinds of venue were examined to identify the pathways and types of acts that were used. The professional literature describes other types of acts, and more have been developed at the writer's home museum. All in all, the 58 different types of communicative acts described here present a wide range of opportunities for guides to communicate with visitors.

Reference 23 - 0.43% Coverage

¶140: Visitor Meaning-Making at Grand Canyon's Tusayan Museum and Ruin

Reference 24 - 3.34% Coverage

¶141: Meaning-making describes a process by which visitors transform museum experiences into new knowledge and memories. Meaning-making is influenced by visitors' leisure motivations, prior knowledge, socio-cultural context brought to the experience, personally-guided interpretation, and events since the visit. In this study, visitors' long-term recollections included contextual references to how and why they remembered what they experienced. Forty visitors were interviewed by telephone six months

Reference 25 - 3.60% Coverage

¶141: Two patterns associated with a constructivist view of meaning-making were discerned: a) visitors' integration of indoor and outdoor exhibits and b) visitors' comparisons of modern family and community with a more ancient culture. The presence of contextual indicators within visitor recall suggests that new knowledge may be constructed from factors carried forth from the meaning-making process. Evidence within the data suggests that exhibits made more relevant to visitors' socio-cultural identity may enhance on-site experiences.

Reference 26 - 0.15% Coverage

¶145: Heritage Interpretation

Reference 27 - 0.15% Coverage

¶154: No Visitor Left Behind

Reference 28 - 1.28% Coverage

¶156: It explores the benefits and limitations of this unusual primary source and suggests how ephemera can be used more generally in capturing the intentions of and reactions to museum exhibits.

Reference 29 - 0.89% Coverage

¶60: This study examined whether a spokesperson's job title impacts credibility when conservation messages are delivered to the public.

Reference 30 - 2.36% Coverage

¶60: The authors demonstrate that some job titles have greater credibility than others among visitors, and recommend that more attention be given to this variable if attitude and behavior change are desired outcomes. They caution that while source credibility may vary based on job title, the influence it has on persuasiveness is yet to be determined.

¶61:

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 24 references coded [37.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶13: What Do You See in the Renovated Detroit Institute of Arts?

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶17: Sometimes More Is Too Much

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

¶19: Accessing and Incorporating Visitors' Entrance Narratives in Guided Museum Tours

Reference 4 - 3.17% Coverage

¶10: Museum visitors arrive at an exhibit or tour with their own individual experiences, memories and knowledge related to the subject — in a phrase, their “entrance narrative.” We tested what happens to participants in guided tours when the guide first accesses — by two different methods — the entrance narratives of their visitors, and then makes specific connections from these entrance narratives to the content of the tour.

Reference 5 - 3.05% Coverage

¶10: Behavioral measures and questionnaires both indicated that accessing and incorporating participants' entrance narratives profoundly enhanced their experience. The enhancement was somewhat greater among visitors from the general public than among groups of university students. We suggest that guides could use the simple methods described here, in a wide variety of tour types, to enhance visitor experiences.

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶11: Identifying Behaviors to Target During Zoo Visits

Reference 7 - 1.02% Coverage

¶19: Three key sites are isolated for discussion: the names of the museums, their approaches to the topic of the Middle Passage, and lynching

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

¶21: In aspiring to broaden their audience base

Reference 9 - 0.54% Coverage

¶21: change of strategy affecting everything from programs to exhibit design.

Reference 10 - 0.52% Coverage

¶22: Learning From Kids: Connecting the Exhibition Process to the Audience

Reference 11 - 6.34% Coverage

¶23: the debut included a new interactive history gallery for families. The exhibition, Sensing Chicago, was designed primarily to appeal to and communicate effectively with eight- and nine-year-old children. Since this was a new target audience for the museum's exhibition program, the team followed a course for this project that departed from the museum's typical exhibition development. The process was informed by audience research that has broadened our understanding of how a collections-based history museum that traditionally caters to adult audiences can create meaningful and memorable experiences for children. This article focuses on one aspect of the research, a three-month concept-testing phase conducted by in-house staff, which provided the team with useful information that, in turn, impacted the development and design of the gallery.

Reference 12 - 0.31% Coverage

¶25: Representing Others: Musée du Quai Branly

Reference 13 - 0.60% Coverage

¶32: presents a narrative analysis of an elementary school student's view of his visit

Reference 14 - 2.61% Coverage

¶32: Using principles of narrative presentation, the paper describes Tlotlo's thinking throughout his participation in a school visit to the visitors' center at a radio telescope. The paper discusses six features of the visit: student misconceptions; inadequate preparation and followup; memories and imaginings; enjoyment; discussing the visit afterwards

Reference 15 - 1.43% Coverage

¶132: These features are examined within the context of a developing country: both confirming previous research on school visits and providing new insights into how such visits can be interpreted.

Reference 16 - 0.44% Coverage

¶133: Small Wonder: Using SEM Images to Exhibit the “Small Stuff”

Reference 17 - 4.64% Coverage

¶134: Digital image enlargements can be a powerful method for displaying small specimens in museums. In 2007, the Royal Alberta Museum held an exhibition of 28 SEM (scanning electron microscope) images of seeds and other subfossil macroremains, which were shown in a fine-art format. The exhibition was prepared by a museum team using images derived from in-house curatorial research work. This paper describes the exhibition components and reports on an attempt to engage the visitors more closely with the images by asking them to suggest identifications for some “mystery” specimens.

¶135: Spectacular Design in Museum Exhibitions

Reference 18 - 4.90% Coverage

¶136: Intrigued by the crowd-pleasing effects of “the spectacle,” some museums and exhibition designers have begun to enlist the principles used by theaters, theme parks, and public attractions in order to turn museum venues into awe-inspiring experiences — thereby elevating this inclination into a principle we call Spectacular Design. This article summarizes the results of a year-long study that compared and contrasted two categories of spectacle: museum and non-museum. The concept of spectacle is here examined, and a formula is identified, so we can see the commonalities present in Spectacular Design both in public attractions and in museum exhibitions.

Reference 19 - 0.56% Coverage

¶137: Creating a Program to Deepen Family Inquiry at Interactive Science Exhibits

Reference 20 - 0.43% Coverage

¶138: by engaging groups of visitors with interactive exhibits.

Reference 21 - 2.00% Coverage

¶138: Provisional evaluation data suggest that the Inquiry Games improved visitors' inquiry behavior in several ways and was rated as very enjoyable by them. Encouraged by these indicators, we suggest ways in which this program might be implemented on the open museum floor.

Reference 22 - 0.42% Coverage

¶144: Our relationships with our audiences have proved parlous

Reference 23 - 1.40% Coverage

¶144: Exhibitions can have a profound effect on visitors at many levels but it doesn't happen very often. Is that because visitors seek another kind of experience from what we typically offer?

¶145:

Reference 24 - 0.73% Coverage

¶150: The Media-enhanced Museum Experience: Debating the use of Media Technology in Cultural Exhibitions

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 22 references coded [13.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: We're All a-Twitter

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: Exhibitions: From a Perspective of Encounter

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶10: A masterwork viewed in a museum may evoke a strong and sometimes inarticulate response

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶12: and are rated by many more as essential to their needs and their aspirations for their children?

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶13: Cueing the Visitor: The Museum Theater and the Visitor Performance

Reference 6 - 0.92% Coverage

¶14: Exhibitions can have great transformational power; why don't they exercise that power more often? Have museums not fully understood exhibitions as a medium? Have we not devoted enough attention to the full repertoire of visitor feelings?

Reference 7 - 0.99% Coverage

¶16: Are they striving to control visitors so that people will experience what the museum wants? Or are they working to support visitors, who seek to find their own path? The type of approach known as “outcome-based evaluation” weighs in on the side of control.

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶22: Crafting Museum Experiences in Light of Research on Learning

Reference 9 - 0.40% Coverage

¶27: critical questions raised in the report, including: 1) whether and how we represent our subject matter

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶39: the Museum Visitor Experience

Reference 11 - 0.20% Coverage

¶50: Redefining Successful Interpretation in Art Museums

Reference 12 - 1.32% Coverage

¶51: Together we explored how DAM staff encourage more active participation in the museum and the creative tension that ensues between visitor co-creation and institutional control. Woven throughout this conversation are examples that demonstrate the need to move fluidly between high tech and low tech interpretives, onsite and online experiences

Reference 13 - 2.92% Coverage

¶55: This paper presents attributes of pro-wildlife behaviors that emerged from self-completed questionnaires administered to 114 zoo visitors. Questions sought to elicit attributes that visitors felt should be considered in the behavior selection process. The results say that behaviors should: have an on-site option; be new, or if known, include new learning that underpins why they are needed; be easy to do; and have a clear link between the behavior and how it helps wildlife. Respondents also made comments about specific behaviors as well as how behaviors should or should not be requested. We suggest that visitors’ perspectives be incorporated into pro-wildlife behavior selection in zoos, and we propose that these findings may be relevant beyond zoos.

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶58: A Museum Visitor’s Guide to the Universe

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶176: A Smithsonian Exhibition Team Views Visitors Anew

Reference 16 - 1.27% Coverage

¶177: working with a visitor studies specialist from the Smithsonian's Office of Policy and Analysis, used visitor studies conducted by the entire team during planning for a reinstallation of part of the permanent collection. The studies evolved organically during the exhibition planning as questions and hypotheses arose among the team

Reference 17 - 0.78% Coverage

¶177: This research model brought team members together in a spirit of inquiry and a process of discovery, changed their perceptions of themselves and their subjects, and suggested a new typology of visitors.

Reference 18 - 0.97% Coverage

¶179: The exhibition, Changing Places: From Black and White to Technicolor, at the Levine Museum of the New South, in Charlotte, North Carolina, is more than a story about a changing community—it's a platform for an experience that engages its local audience.

Reference 19 - 0.52% Coverage

¶181: artistic practice surrounding the development of the Pasifika Styles exhibition at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (Cambridge

Reference 20 - 0.34% Coverage

¶182: EGO-TRAP: A Mobile Augmented Reality Tool for Science Learning in a Semi-formal Setting

Reference 21 - 0.42% Coverage

¶183: EGO-TRAP is a cellphone-facilitated interactive narrative game created at the Experimentarium in Copenhagen.

Reference 22 - 0.68% Coverage

¶183: EGO-TRAP can be called a "digital narrative" or Augmented Reality (AR)—a digital extension of a physical setting.

¶184: Spaces of Experience: Art Gallery Interiors from 1800 to 2000

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 56 references coded [44.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶14: how you can make work that is smaller, more intimate in that same space?

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶14: discuss Machine Project, the Echo Park, Los Angeles exhibiting space that doubles as an interactive setting

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶15: Beyond Information: Ritual, Relationship, and Re-encounter through Mobile Connectivity

Reference 4 - 2.44% Coverage

¶16: examines mobile development and the social aspects of connectivity as they relate to public experience. The author argues that mobile development is something more than the information-distribution platform for which it is most commonly used within the museum community. Nine stories, in this article, relate the stunningly diverse inventive possibilities of the medium. Mobile is often used to deliver additional content within museum exhibitions, but this paper encourages institutions to consider designing beyond this known paradigm and to see mobile as a means for institutions to build and sustain new relationships with visitors

Reference 5 - 0.22% Coverage

¶19: Introduction: The Future of the Past in Three Dimensions

Reference 6 - 0.94% Coverage

¶10: The digital editor of Curator: The Museum Journal introduces four authors in the special section "Focus on 3D/Digital" who examine four aspects of the 3D revolution on museums' horizons (and in some cases, on the doorstep or inside the halls).

Reference 7 - 0.65% Coverage

¶12: The 2010 Horizon Report: Museum Edition examines emerging technologies for their potential impact on and use in education and interpretation within the museum environment

Reference 8 - 2.90% Coverage

¶14: The use of stereo 3D goes beyond a technology vogue to the creation of effective experiences that are more naturally engaging for audiences by conveying real physical depth perception and the illusions of tangibility and tactility. This paper claims that because museums are all about compelling, memorable, and visceral experiences, 3D will become an increasingly important tool for exhibitions, education, and interpretation; the challenge will be to know when, how, and why to use it. Stereo 3D is described and a trajectory of examples of past and current museum use is presented. The paper also provides a rationale for why, when many technologies are vying for priority and resources, stereoscopic 3D technology should be near the top of the list.

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: 3D Representations in Museums

Reference 10 - 2.51% Coverage

¶16: Museums have developed strategies to allow their visitors to “walk through” three-dimensional replicas of great cathedrals and palaces, tombs and catacombs, stately houses and other architectural achievements from distant lands and ages, and to walk around the great sculptures of the past several millennia. Casts (three-dimensional replicas) provided these 3D experiences in the mid-nineteenth century. In many respects, the older technology of casts retains its advantages over the present state of digital virtual reality, though it has fallen out of favor. This article examines the usefulness of this earlier way of viewing sculptural objects.

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶17: The Future of Three-Dimensional Imaging and Museum Applications

Reference 12 - 1.08% Coverage

¶20: suggests being wary of looking ahead and thinking you can track truly significant changes. It's worth being reminded that all the new tools in the world will only enhance but won't replace the special, even magical, experience afforded by direct contact with original works of art.

Reference 13 - 0.28% Coverage

¶24: and a replacement of them with celebration of the ordinary and the banal:

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶32: Wikipedia Links and Viral Loops

¶33:

Reference 15 - 0.33% Coverage

¶33: beyond just the prospect of sharing the experience with a friend standing next to you

Reference 16 - 0.57% Coverage

¶33: Their own contributions and the museum's skillful use of social media can result in a more engaging exhibition, not a dumbing down of the content.

¶34:

Reference 17 - 1.74% Coverage

¶37: There has been a little explosion of “origin” exhibitions in the past few years. The recent bicentennial of Darwin's birth, in 2009, ushered in a bevy of traveling exhibitions and events.

Grand-scale permanent exhibitions have recently opened at the American Museum of Natural History (the Spitzer Hall of Human Origins) in New York, and the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History (the David H. Koch Hall of Human Origins) in Washington, D.C

Reference 18 - 0.13% Coverage

¶138: Illustrating Interpretive Inquiry

Reference 19 - 0.37% Coverage

¶143: The Persistence of Memory: A Meditation on the Absence of Curators in a Museum Exhibition Project

Reference 20 - 0.43% Coverage

¶144: Michigan—Land of Riches: Re-Examining the Old Grand Rapids Public Museum was a month-long temporary installation

Reference 21 - 0.44% Coverage

¶144: By the standards of most visitors, the participating artists, and the museum's staff, the event was a wild success.

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

¶145: Kid-friendly Labels

Reference 23 - 0.72% Coverage

¶148: Despite the limited content and a long wish-list of enhancements, the Google Art Project offers a glimpse of innovative new ways for museums to use and be used on the Web, collaboratively.

Reference 24 - 0.20% Coverage

¶149: Tangible Things: Harvard Collections in World History

Reference 25 - 0.63% Coverage

¶150: A multiveneue exhibition, Tangible Things: Harvard Collections in World History, which involved a treasure hunt through six museums on the Harvard University campus

Reference 26 - 0.31% Coverage

¶152: Group Inquiry at Science Museum Exhibits: Getting Visitors to Ask Juicy Questions

Reference 27 - 0.24% Coverage

¶154: Cognitive Surplus: Creativity and Generosity in a Connected Age

Reference 28 - 0.16% Coverage

¶156: The Frightening Invitation of a Guestbook

Reference 29 - 2.79% Coverage

¶157: This article examines the writing left in “comments” books at thought-provoking museum exhibitions. What moves a visitor to share criticism, praise, political invective, or spiritual reflections in a public place where the writing is guaranteed to be seen by others? In a world transformed by text messaging and online communication, museum guestbooks are one of the few remaining opportunities to share hand-written insights. Do visitors have a learning curve? Some leave inappropriate, even hateful remarks. By comparing the different moods of comments books at a variety of installations, this essay pays tribute to the legacies of public dialogue in museums, a medium of free speech made possible by a simple blank book.

Reference 30 - 0.63% Coverage

¶159: The Cook, the Marquis, his Wife, and her Maids: The Use of Dramatic Characters in Peter Greenaway’s Peopling the Palaces as a Way of Interpreting Historic Buildings

Reference 31 - 1.34% Coverage

¶160: As curators endeavour to offer new opportunities to look again at museum collections and heritage sites, technological interventions such as Peter Greenaway’s Peopling the Palaces (2007–2010) demonstrate a powerful way of giving voice and emotional realism to historic spaces. Peopling the Palaces is a video installation of 500 characters created

Reference 32 - 2.23% Coverage

¶160: Characters are projected onto the walls, ceilings, and royal bed, bringing back “life” to the historic interiors. In this article I examine the different types of characters created by Greenaway, looking specifically at how their words could help visitors engage with the lived human past of the palace and acquire factual information about day-to-day processes. Drawing on such fundamentals of human nature as love, jealousy, and gossip, these character-led performances suggest ways that dramatic techniques can help to engender imagined and empathetic connections with the past

Reference 33 - 0.10% Coverage

¶161: Questions at the Exhibition

Reference 34 - 0.48% Coverage

¶162: the author describes the process and framework behind the experience of developing a “Legitimate Visual Question Exhibition.”

Reference 35 - 1.39% Coverage

¶162: A Legitimate Visual Question Exhibition can effectively accomplish this. It approaches the task through installations of familiar subjects and stories presented in a manner that provokes questions that aren’t easily answered by cause-and-effect explanations. Several examples from a cultural museum in Israel are used to illustrate the philosophy and approach.

Reference 36 - 0.81% Coverage

¶164: Over the last decade, hundreds of planetariums worldwide have adopted digital “fulldome” projection as their primary projection and presentation medium. This trend has far-reaching potential for science centers.

Reference 37 - 2.87% Coverage

¶164: These “digital domes” are, in essence, immersive visualization environments capable of supporting art and live performances and reproducing archeological sites, as well as journeying audiences through the local cluster of galaxies. Their real-time and rapid-update capabilities set them apart from giant screen cinemas. Studies suggest that well-designed immersive mediums communicate concepts better, create a greater interest in learning, and are more effective than a movie screen or television at conveying scientific concepts. This article introduces digital domes as a new medium, then discusses ways in which the potential of these environments might be tapped in the future to meet scientific and cultural needs in museums of all types.

¶165:

Reference 38 - 0.39% Coverage

¶166: Such findings can assist volunteer agencies in enhancing the quality of their volunteers’ experience.

Reference 39 - 0.38% Coverage

¶167: Transformations in Cultural Communication: Social Media, Cultural Exchange, and Creative Connections

Reference 40 - 0.44% Coverage

¶168: offers two examples of how the implementation of strategic social media programs can drive online cultural exchange

Reference 41 - 0.18% Coverage

¶178: the Public History of Science and Technology

¶179:

Reference 42 - 0.20% Coverage

¶181: It prompted experiments with audience participation

Reference 43 - 0.40% Coverage

¶181: creating opportunities for personal connection within the museum.

¶182: "The Enchanted Palace" at Kensington

Reference 44 - 1.47% Coverage

¶183: Recently, the historic building was transformed into "The Enchanted Palace at Kensington," which sent visitors on a quest through the sumptuous rooms to find seven of the palace's princesses. On their journey, visitors discovered fantastical, fairy-tale-like installations, some of them by the best British fashion designers, and inspired by Kensington Palace's incredible history.

Reference 45 - 0.05% Coverage

¶184: London Re-cut

Reference 46 - 1.87% Coverage

¶185: Film archives offer unique opportunities for co-curation between collections-based institutions and members of the public. By making available source materials and the tools to manipulate them, institutions can work with the public to develop new interpretations of their collections as well as to tap into the remixing and sharing cultures of social and digital media. Digital co-curation projects can develop relationships with audiences that many institutions find difficult to engage

Reference 47 - 0.69% Coverage

¶185: the tools and strategies needed to engage users. It focuses on London Re-Cut, a project to remix London's film history, drawing on material from 11 film archives across the city.

Reference 48 - 0.52% Coverage

¶187: which seemed to me to articulate many of the intuitions that I had developed up to that point about audience engagement with exhibitions

Reference 49 - 0.50% Coverage

¶189: reports findings from a narrative study that explored the nature of returning visitors' engagement with a single museum over time.

Reference 50 - 0.29% Coverage

¶90: Dioramas as Depictions of Reality and Opportunities for Learning in Biology

Reference 51 - 0.69% Coverage

¶91: A diorama is a careful positioning of a number of museum objects in a naturalistic setting. While expensive to construct, dioramas offer tremendous potential as educational tools

Reference 52 - 2.23% Coverage

¶91: We examine the extent to which dioramas reflect or construct reality and the effect on visitors. We suggest that a useful perspective can be to see dioramas as telling stories. Visitors respond well to stories and bring their own experiences, hopes, and fears to them. But to maximize the educational impact of dioramas, the stories they tell need to be constructed with some care. Younger visitors, for example, can benefit from scaffolding, an approach often used when introducing children to literature that is at the upper end of, or beyond, their present unaided capabilities

Reference 53 - 0.25% Coverage

¶92: Digital Storytelling in Museums: Observations and Best Practices

Reference 54 - 0.21% Coverage

¶93: Technology has made possible new kinds of interactions

Reference 55 - 2.01% Coverage

¶93: As a result, interactive designers, including those of us at Second Story, have evolved our skills and approaches to keep pace. This article summarizes many of our observations while sharing some of the best practices that we have evolved to create engaging interactive installations, websites, and experiences. Despite changes in technology and user behavior, a core focus on great storytelling should drive interactive design and serve as the critical element for museums communication and connecting with their visitors.

Reference 56 - 0.25% Coverage

¶96: Ignite the Power of Art: Advancing Visitor Engagement in Museums

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 33 references coded [18.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶7: Museums bear the challenge of reinventing the logic of community engagement

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶9: The survivors are now developing their own traveling exhibition, which they hope will eventually be a permanent museum in the city

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: Making English Rural History Collections Relevant Today

¶11:

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶12: Engaging Islam

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶15: paper analyzes the representation of the museum's Cham collection

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶17: based on open-ended interviews in Australia with 27 people

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: Chan Screven's Contributions to Visitor Studies

Reference 8 - 0.64% Coverage

¶20: The recent passing of Chan Screven—for the last 50 years a giant in the field of visitor studies—compels a pause for reflection. The professional legacy he left behind is briefly described in this article.

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶24: Exhibitions in these disciplines work by equipping and requiring us to step back before we step in

Reference 10 - 0.28% Coverage

¶24: One such exhibition which was potentially emotionally charged did not provoke controversy

Reference 11 - 0.28% Coverage

¶25: The Broken Links Exhibition

¶26: The exhibition Broken Links: Stolen Generations in Queensland

Reference 12 - 1.10% Coverage

¶126: This exhibition is discussed as a case study of “hot interpretation” (Ballantyne and Uzzell 1993), which incorporates emotion into the design of interpretive experiences in order to provoke cognitive and behavioral responses. Visitors’ responses to the exhibition are explored and issues regarding the use of “hot interpretation” techniques are discussed.

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: Culture Ants Project

Reference 14 - 1.70% Coverage

¶128: Culture Ants Project is an original, unique educational model, which aims to raise children’s awareness of and sensitivity to cultural heritage. Specially trained Culture Volunteers show children historical sites of the city and provide information about the city’s historical heritage in an educating and entertaining fashion that addresses their emotional intelligence (EI) and elicits their fondness for historical sites. The model is based on a teaching technique that involves “seeing, perceiving, sensing, and acquiring first-hand experience.”

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶129: “My Child is Your Child”: Family Behavior in a Mexican Science Museum

Reference 16 - 0.45% Coverage

¶130: The prominent roles of the extended family and interactions within family groups are discussed as intrinsic traits of a family’s museum learning

Reference 17 - 0.42% Coverage

¶132: A close analysis of the metaphors reveals three historical models that offered varying visitor experiences for exercising good taste.

¶133:

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶134: central to defining how museums can meaningfully engage with contemporary audiences.

Reference 19 - 0.61% Coverage

¶151: In order to reach more people and ensure human rights education is ongoing, the commission initiated a human rights community development approach, creating the Taku Manawa (My Human Rights) program

Reference 20 - 0.27% Coverage

¶153: to improve public knowledge of the historical and cultural heritage of Vietnamese women

Reference 21 - 0.74% Coverage

¶153: At the outset it honored the positive role played by women in general, and presented some typical individuals acclaimed for their contributions and sacrifices. After some visitor research, the museum is now using a gender-specific approach

Reference 22 - 0.78% Coverage

¶157: It seeks to do so by presenting a composite collage of activities which form part of the organization's offering at various times. Originally intended as a virtual visual walk through the museum—a presentation piece to provide the backdrop for discussion

Reference 23 - 0.21% Coverage

¶160: The Peace Labyrinth: An Interactive Exhibition on Conflict Resolution

Reference 24 - 0.51% Coverage

¶161: The Peace Labyrinth, based on a model developed by Peace Education Projects (PEP) for an exhibition in the Netherlands, is the first project of this type in Israel

Reference 25 - 1.54% Coverage

¶163: Two shows with LGBT / queer perspective that were exhibited in Stockholm, Sweden during EuroPride 2008 are the focus of this article's analysis. They consist of the photo exhibition Show Yourself! at the Nordic Museum, and Queer: Desire, Power, and Identity at the National Museum of Fine Arts. The author himself was the curator of the latter exhibition. This article offers personal reflections on the methodological challenges of translating an abstract queer perspective into museum practice

Reference 26 - 0.39% Coverage

¶168: Shipwrecked: Tang Treasures and Monsoon Winds, and Real Pirates: The Untold Story of the Whydah from Slave Ship to Pirate Ship

Reference 27 - 0.92% Coverage

¶170: considers the question of how museums engage visitors in thinking about the meaning of time (personal and universal) and the role played by objects, text, designed settings, and artistry in bringing the process to life, a theme inspired by an article, "The Mindful Museum" (2007), by Adam Gopnik.

Reference 28 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: the city's museums largely lack a local visiting base.

Reference 29 - 0.25% Coverage

¶177: Experiencing Exhibitions: A Review of Studies on Visitor Experiences in Museums

Reference 30 - 0.57% Coverage

¶178: reviews empirically oriented studies from the United States and Europe concerning visitor experiences in museum exhibitions in order to pinpoint similarities and differences among them

Reference 31 - 0.50% Coverage

¶178: that compose a complex framework of visitor expectations, experiences, and outcomes. Gathering credible data on experiences of visitors in exhibitions or museums,

Reference 32 - 0.74% Coverage

¶178: Social scientists at universities and museums have been asking for 20 years: What are the findings regarding factors, structures, and consequences of exhibition experiences? Where are the blind spots? Which questions should be researched?

¶179:

Reference 33 - 2.73% Coverage

¶185: introducing research on the experiences visitors find satisfying in museums. Subsequent data collection has expanded on these findings, as this Research Note will elucidate. In general, the team found that experiences that visitors were looking forward to on entrance tended to have a distribution similar to that of the experiences they found satisfying on exit. The aim of this note is to present data that demonstrates this consistency, and to observe that visitors' expectations that they would have certain types of experiences upon entering a museum or exhibition were a much larger factor in determining their responses than were minor differences in museum or exhibition content or presentation. In other words, on the whole they came in knowing what experiences they expected, and they left having found them, regardless of what museum personnel presented to them inside.

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 54 references coded [43.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶12: SPECIAL ISSUE ON COMMUNICATING SCIENCE

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: Reflections on Communicating Science through Art

Reference 3 - 1.17% Coverage

¶15: If science can inspire art, can art inspire interest and learning about science? There is widespread experimentation in using the arts as tools for communicating science in science museums and other settings. When the arts work well in communicating important aspects of science, they can be powerful tools

Reference 4 - 0.59% Coverage

¶15: These three art-and-science hybrids have given this writer some understanding of at least one way to sift the successful from the unsuccessful ventures

¶16:

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: Interview: Ben Lillie on Science and the Storytelling Revival

Reference 6 - 2.87% Coverage

¶19: Ben Lillie is the co-founder and host of the Story Collider, a live storytelling series, podcast, and online magazine devoted to presenting true, personal stories about the effect of science on people's lives. Since 2010, scientists and non-scientists alike have told stories at events held at bars and other casual venues in Brooklyn and Manhattan, as well as other cities. They can be heard on the Story Collider podcast, available on iTunes and at the organization's website: storycollider.org. Lillie is also a writer and contributing editor at TED. He earned his Ph.D. in high-energy physics at Stanford University. Peter Linett recently spoke with Lillie about the broader storytelling revival and the changing culture of science communication.

Reference 7 - 1.68% Coverage

¶11: By creating new media channels that enable anyone to reach the public directly, the Internet has reduced the need for a middleman, resulting in the "disintermediation" of science communication. New providers of informal science learning are emerging in community settings, as well as in sources online. These changes raise the critical question of how science centers can adapt to an expanding ecosystem of mediated and unmediated sources

Reference 8 - 0.85% Coverage

¶13: When this research is applied to the design of museum exhibits and outreach material, it becomes clear that there is a tension between being scientifically correct and communicating effectively to a broad, diverse audience

Reference 9 - 1.93% Coverage

¶15: The expedition also modeled a new way of embedding substantial educational outreach and media coverage, and promoting conservation actions. More than 900 people attended educational

events in the Philippines. Extensive television, radio, online, and print media coverage occurred both in the Philippines and in the U.S. during the expedition and after. A conference at the end shared preliminary results among scientists, educators, policy makers, and media, before the Academy team even left the country.

Reference 10 - 0.44% Coverage

¶16: Portal to the Public: Museum Educators Collaborating with Scientists to Engage Museum Visitors with Current Science

Reference 11 - 1.79% Coverage

¶17: In the Portal to the Public approach, science researchers are trained by museum educators with experience in inquiry-based learning, and are then given opportunities to translate their current research for museum audiences. Portal to the Public offers one solution to museums seeking to sustain a commitment to delivering experiences that reflect the dynamic pace of research, and the need to connect local communities to scientific research occurring in their midst.

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: The Great Immensity: A Theatrical Approach to Climate Change

Reference 13 - 2.25% Coverage

¶19: In 2010, the Civilians—a New York based investigative theater company—received a three-year grant from the National Science Foundation to develop The Great Immensity, a play addressing the complexity of climate change. The rigorous research that the Civilians puts into each production, the balance of scientific content and public engagement, the inclusion of scientists within the artistic development process, and the effort to engage a varied audience via a multi-platform media approach, make the project a relevant case study for curators working with public science communication.

Reference 14 - 0.49% Coverage

¶20: New Ways of Looking and Learning in Natural History Museums: The Use of Gigapixel Imaging to Bring Science and Publics Together

Reference 15 - 0.99% Coverage

¶21: We consider how the particular affordances of systems like these can move science communication and learning from didactic approaches centered on one-way communication toward technology platforms that encourage shared observation, dialogue, and engagement.

¶22:

Reference 16 - 1.52% Coverage

¶123: Introducing two articles on crowdsourcing in this issue, Nancy Proctor argues that—although we associate crowdsourcing with Web 2.0 and the social media revolution—its origins stretch back to the nineteenth century. Crowdsourcing is examined for its usefulness in creating radical new relationships between museum constituents, users, and institutions—putting the “wisdom of the crowd” in dialogue

Reference 17 - 0.50% Coverage

¶125: This paper will explore social tagging as one tactic for broaching the divide between experts and non-experts in the online museum

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶125: provide insight into users and their frameworks of perception, and

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: Digital Cultural Heritage and the Crowd

Reference 20 - 0.70% Coverage

¶127: , inviting members of the public, often referred to as “the crowd,” to tag and classify, transcribe, organize, and otherwise add value to digital cultural heritage collection content

Reference 21 - 0.22% Coverage

¶129: Fool Me Twice: Fighting the Assault on Science in America

Reference 22 - 0.11% Coverage

¶131: Visitor Comments as Dialogue

Reference 23 - 0.39% Coverage

¶132: thus museum users are active agents, not empty vessels waiting to be filled with curatorial narrative.

Reference 24 - 1.43% Coverage

¶132: Discussants take up topics that range over specific public programs, the object maker's motivations and intentions, the choice of a subject, the phrasing of a caption, or the selection of objects on display. These discussions are held in hushed conversations in crowded galleries, in casual conversations within museum hallways, or with animated gestures on the front steps

Reference 25 - 0.54% Coverage

¶132: The comments made by visitors in a visitor comment book are therefore instances of the specificities and the universality of that discussion.

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: Timelines in Exhibitions

Reference 27 - 2.83% Coverage

¶134: Timelines serve as the organizing structure for many exhibitions. This essay explores the use of the timeline in museums in an attempt to understand its appeal and its meaning. The article considers the nature of narrative, and of chronology specifically, as well as the history of the timeline and of its use in museum exhibitions. Raising questions about the message sent by chronological ordering, the essay encourages exhibition developers to consider how exhibits might move beyond the timeline to provide visitors with a more nuanced historical understanding and a more active relationship to the past. If we stop taking the timeline for granted, we might find ways to complicate chronology while still taking advantage of its power.

Reference 28 - 0.38% Coverage

¶135: Personal Beliefs and National Stories: Theater in Museums as a Tool for Exploring Historical Memory

Reference 29 - 1.45% Coverage

¶136: through the performance of an interactive museum theater program, The Time Trial of John Brown. Using the Time Trial approach as a case study, this article reveals that interactive theater in museums can provide a platform from which audiences assert their own historical understanding while learning firsthand about their role in creating a shared knowledge of American history

Reference 30 - 0.54% Coverage

¶136: It is through performance and participation that history and memory are both examined and created by the audience.

¶137: "Pure Land": Inhabiting

Reference 31 - 0.13% Coverage

¶138: two exhibition installations that

Reference 32 - 0.80% Coverage

¶138: with immersive, interactive display systems. These analogous installations, Pure Land: Inside the Mogao Grottoes at Dunhuang and Pure Land: Augmented Reality Edition, allow visitors to engage in different ways

Reference 33 - 0.50% Coverage

¶138: The digital facsimiles of this cultural paragon can be transformed, providing formative personal experiences for museum visitors.

Reference 34 - 0.60% Coverage

¶138: Interpreting these installations through the lens of phenomenology and panoramic immersion helps situate them at the forefront of virtual heritage today.

¶139:

Reference 35 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: Taking on a Learning Agenda

Reference 36 - 2.55% Coverage

¶146: Carnegie Museum of Natural History and the University of Pittsburgh are engaged in a research and practice partnership to bring new learning sciences findings and theories into contact with the design and deployment of innovative natural history learning experiences. In this article, we describe four strands of work: 1) connecting people to nature; 2) engaging people of all ages in complex and current scientific debates of regional consequence; 3) partnerships to build a strong regional learning ecology for nature and science; and 4) iterative professional development to support staff as they work with new definitions of learning and engagement in the museum.

Reference 37 - 0.26% Coverage

¶150: Peopling the Public History of Motoring: Men, Machines, and Museums

Reference 38 - 0.41% Coverage

¶156: Providing Access to Engagement in Learning: The Potential of Universal Design for Learning in Museum Design

Reference 39 - 0.44% Coverage

¶157: Universal Design for Learning (UDL) provides an alternate model for the design of museum programs and exhibit spaces

Reference 40 - 1.24% Coverage

¶157: we argue that UDL has the potential to substantially improve the design of informal learning environments. Through two illustrative examples, we describe how the UDL design guidelines can be used to improve the probability that engagement will occur as individuals interact with exhibits, programs, and people in museums.

¶158:

Reference 41 - 0.38% Coverage

¶158: An Exploratory Examination of Their Motivations and Needs and Using Web-based Resources to Meet Them

Reference 42 - 1.06% Coverage

¶159: Interest-driven enjoyment emerged as a primary motivation, though to relax and to socialize outside of the family boundaries were not ranked as important motives for visiting museums. Children, who were directly interviewed, gave positive assessments of their museum experiences

Reference 43 - 0.25% Coverage

¶160: Play For All at Chicago Children's Museum: A History and Overview

Reference 44 - 1.63% Coverage

¶161: Children's museums are a rare treat where almost everything should be interactive and ready to be played with. The Play For All team has made significant changes to the exhibits, staff training, and programming at Chicago Children's Museum by working with local families with disabilities and partner organizations. A culture shift has taken place within CCM. Play For All is now a top priority when decisions are being made.

Reference 45 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: Learning by Doing

Reference 46 - 0.20% Coverage

¶166: the Mobile Guide at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Reference 47 - 0.39% Coverage

¶167: New Ways of "Seeing": The Evocative Power of Audio and the Empowerment of Crowdsourcing in Exhibitions

Reference 48 - 0.31% Coverage

¶168: Human +, an Exhibition Reflecting the Voices and Lives of People with Disabilities

Reference 49 - 0.34% Coverage

¶73: Stay Behind the Yellow Line: Young Children Constructing Knowledge from an Art Exhibition

Reference 50 - 2.11% Coverage

¶74: Studies exploring very young children visiting museums and art galleries are few. The majority of research about museum and gallery visitors explores family group interactions. This paper examines the findings of a study involving three- and four-year-old children visiting an art exhibition in a national museum on more than one occasion. The children's construction of knowledge about being a museum visitor and exhibitor indicates their ability to develop an appreciation of art and an understanding of the purposes of museums and art galleries.

¶75:

Reference 51 - 0.36% Coverage

¶77: From Tagging to Theorizing: Deepening Engagement with Cultural Heritage through Crowdsourcing

Reference 52 - 2.04% Coverage

¶78: This essay argues that crowdsourcing projects can also be a powerful platform for audience engagement with museums, offering truly deep and valuable connection with cultural heritage through online collaboration around shared goals or resources. It includes examples of well-designed crowdsourcing projects that provide platforms for deepening involvement with citizen history and citizen science; useful definitions of “engagement”; and evidence for why some activities help audiences interact with heritage and scientific material

Reference 53 - 0.35% Coverage

¶79: What Now?—The Insurrection of Things in the Amazon, Museum der Kulturen, Basel, Switzerland

Reference 54 - 0.29% Coverage

¶80: Heritage and Social Media: Understanding Heritage in a Participatory Culture

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 26 references coded [33.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶12: The Exhibit as Planned Versus the Exhibit as Experienced

Reference 2 - 1.65% Coverage

¶13: Is it even possible to design museum exhibits that have an above average chance of engaging visitors in meaningful experiences? Museum-based researchers and designers, working over the past

several decades, have endeavored to address this and other questions. Recently, a promising Ideas-People-Objects (IPO) model of the visitor experience, subsequently elaborated on to include Physical (IPOP) has been used in the design and subsequent study of visitors' museum experiences.

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: IPOP: A Theory of Experience Preference

Reference 4 - 3.00% Coverage

¶15: The theory and practice of IPOP emerged from structured observations and interviews with visitors to the Smithsonian Institution museums in Washington, D.C. from the 1990s to the present—a dataset useful in constructing a long view. This research has had one overarching intention: to serve museum visitors better, that is, to provide visitors with experiences that are above average, special, significant, and memorable. In numerous studies and interviews during the last 16 years, visitors have repeatedly spoken about their reactions to Smithsonian museum exhibitions in four typologies distilling their primary interests: I = ideas, P = people, O = objects, and—as we were obliged to add at a later stage—a second P for “physical.” The evidence suggests that exhibitions that strongly appeal to all four visitor typologies will be highly successful with visitors.

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶16: Shaping a Richer Visitors' Experience: The IPO Interpretive Approach in a Canadian Museum

Reference 6 - 2.58% Coverage

¶17: This article presents an interpretive planner's perspective on the relevance to his work of the Ideas/People/Objects (IPO) visitor experience typology formulated by Pekarik and Mogel (2010). The value of IPO in shaping the visitor experience for an exhibition on Haitian Vodou is illustrated in practice from the perspective of a number of interpretive and exhibition design tools, with a focus on how the theory was applied on the ground. The success of the model hinges on fusing what are traditionally perceived as distinct approaches to interpretation (intellectual, personal or aesthetic), thus enriching the visitor experience and increasing satisfaction. In conclusion, the success of the approach is evaluated in terms of visitor comments.

Reference 7 - 2.33% Coverage

¶19: This paper discusses the benefits of using Latent Class Analysis (LCA) versus K-means Cluster Analysis or Hierarchical Clustering as a way to understand differences among visitors in museums, and is part of a larger research program directed toward improving the museum-visit experience. For our comparison of LCA and K-means Clustering, we use data collected from 190 visitors leaving the exhibition *Against All Odds; Rescue at the Chilean Mine* in the National Museum of Natural History in January 2012. For the comparison of LCA and Hierarchical Clustering, we use data from 312 visitors leaving the exhibition *Elvis at 21* in the National Portrait Gallery in January 2011.

Reference 8 - 3.65% Coverage

¶13: This comparative study explored Chinese family groups' dominant visit motivations in science museums and aquariums in order to understand the perceptions of these audiences, who are an under-represented cultural demographic in the literature. In this study, 503 Chinese participants—131 in the China Science and Technology Museum, Beijing; 127 in the Beijing Aquarium, Beijing; 136 in Science World British Columbia, Vancouver; and 109 in the Vancouver Aquarium, Vancouver—completed a Family Group Visit Motivation Questionnaire. The results report four dominant visit motivations for these Chinese family groups. Significant differences in a fifth motivation, social interaction, were detected in comparing the Beijing and Vancouver Chinese family samples. Also, Chinese family groups were more likely to perceive science museums to be settings that can satisfy their educational and personal interest needs, compared to aquariums. This study provides insights for science museums and aquarium practitioners to better understand this audience demographic.

Reference 9 - 0.43% Coverage

¶17: discusses the theory I have come to rely on most consistently to collect and analyze data, interpret interactions at exhibits

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶18: “What is Less or More than a Touch?” Multimedia Classics and Hypermedia Hermeneutics

Reference 11 - 2.18% Coverage

¶19: Hypermedia is so diverse that it is in need of documentation, analysis, and methodology. For more than 20 years, online and offline applications of hypermedia technology have combined text, image, video, animation, and sound into a total work of art (Gesamtkunstwerk). This essay provides an insight into my research project, Multimedia Classics and Hypermedia Hermeneutics, focusing on why it is so difficult to describe and analyze hypermedia applications on cultural topics. It suggests how the functions, contents, and forms of hypermedia could be analyzed; to do so, it looks at Notzimmer, an interactive website story about

Reference 12 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19:

¶20: Mesopotamian Megacity Re-imagined in Berlin

Reference 13 - 2.14% Coverage

¶21: The curators of the exhibition Uruk: 5000 Years of the Megacity claim that Uruk is the earliest known city in the world, the birthplace of writing, bureaucracy, monumental art, and architecture. Their reconstruction of this ancient metropolis in present-day Berlin suggests to visitors that modernity and Mesopotamia are perhaps not worlds apart after all. The sumptuous new exhibition—organized by the Vorderasiatisches Museum/Staatliche Museum Berlin, the Reiss-Engelhorn Museum Mannheim, and the Curt Engelhorn Foundation in collaboration with the German Archeological Institute and the German Oriental Society (DOG)

Reference 14 - 1.48% Coverage

¶149: Scholars, commentaries, guide books, and people “on the street” seem to agree and take for granted that natural history museums are mainly aimed at children. Nevertheless, no studies have specifically investigated the public image of natural history museums. In this study, we provide quantitative evidence that natural history museums are indeed seen by the public as being primarily aimed at children and families with children

Reference 15 - 0.15% Coverage

¶150: Communicative Functions of the Museum Lobby

Reference 16 - 2.95% Coverage

¶153: How can art museums use interpretive technology to engage visitors actively in new kinds of experiences with works of art? What are the best strategies for integrating technology into the visitor experience? In 2012, the Cleveland Museum of Art responded with Gallery One, an interactive art gallery that opened to stakeholders on December 12, and went through a six-week testing period before its public opening on January 21, 2013. Gallery One drew from extensive audience research and was part of a major building and renovation project in which CMA reinstalled and reinterpreted the entire permanent collection in new and renovated gallery spaces. The end result was an innovative and robust blend of art, technology, design, and a unique user experience that emerged through the collaboration of staff across the museum and with outside consultants.

Reference 17 - 0.34% Coverage

¶154: Yoga: The Art of Transformation at the Sackler Gallery

¶155: Magnetic: The Art and Science of Engagement

Reference 18 - 0.13% Coverage

¶157: Free Expression as the Key to Relevance

Reference 19 - 1.27% Coverage

¶159: The Smithsonian Folklife Festival began as a four-day event held over the Fourth of July holiday in 1967, outdoors on the Mall. The impulse for it came from Smithsonian Secretary S. Dillon Ripley. The form of it came from Ralph Rinzler, field research director for the Newport Folk Festival and a documentarian who sought out authentic, grassroots American musicians

Reference 20 - 0.59% Coverage

¶159: It has energized new possibilities for what can be done in the Smithsonian and on the National Mall, and in the lives of people, communities, and institutions well beyond.

Reference 21 - 0.15% Coverage

¶163: to be shown on the National Mall in 2011.

Reference 22 - 0.62% Coverage

¶163: We focus on the Center's signature collaborative program, the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, and on our experience with the 2011 Festival program, Colombia: The Nature of Culture.

Reference 23 - 1.64% Coverage

¶165: The authors, assembling observations of visitor engagement and qualitative data from the 2013 Smithsonian Folklife Festival, compare the event to Hein's constructivist exhibition criteria, to assess whether the Festival allowed visitors to "make meaning," and to see whether visitor meaning-making meshed with the goals of the curators. The answers have the potential to help improve visitor experiences and learning outcomes at museums and other curated cultural events.

¶166:

Reference 24 - 1.17% Coverage

¶167: Interactions of these kinds—in particular those of the Smithsonian's Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage and the Michigan State University Museum, home of the Michigan Traditional Arts Program, as well as collaborations between the Smithsonian Folklife Festival and the Great Lakes Folk Festival, and other programs around the world

Reference 25 - 0.37% Coverage

¶170: Activating exUrbanScreens: Applying Curatorial Design toward Affective Experience in Civic Media Spectacles

Reference 26 - 3.93% Coverage

¶171: As the character of aesthetic experience becomes more complex and multi-faceted, exhibitions become interfaces that actively mediate between physical and invisible realities. Challenging more conventional forms of exhibition-making, this situation becomes exaggerated when producing affective exhibition experiences in non-conventional event-structures and site-specific contexts. This article explores how digital mediation and spatial practice can be productively integrated into new program architectures, specifically the type of civic media spectacles associated with the cultural phenomenon of the White Night or Nuit Blanche. The co-authors engage with the social and cultural dynamics of such "performance spectacles" through the twin perspectives of curator and exhibition designer, which informed the realization of exUrbanScreens, an image-based arts and new media festival that operated as a multi-site, distributed nocturnal event. Practice-based insights give perspective on audience participation in this type of exhibition event and the social dynamics of civic engagement in this particular form of program architecture.

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 44 references coded [48.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: Design as Choreography: Information in Action

Reference 2 - 2.64% Coverage

¶14: Museum exhibitions are conventionally understood to be educational, meaning that they convey information to visitors. The content of this information is understood to include visual, auditory, and written media, as well as content from tactile, spatial, and social encounters. This article asserts that visitors also gain knowledge through bodily kinesthetic experiences while in the exhibition setting. Emerging research in other areas has revealed connections between physical posture and cognitive issues, such as emotion and attitude, but this has not yet been applied to museum practice. I suggest that exhibition planning could exploit bodily experience more explicitly as a form of information; and that body-aware practices like sports, dance, and yoga offer intellectual content suitable for exploration in a museum setting.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: Narrative, Story, and Discourse: The Novium, Chichester

Reference 4 - 0.65% Coverage

¶18: This article considers the varying degrees of synonymity between the concepts of “story” and “discourse,” or “medium” and “message,” as encountered during visitors’ journeys through the space of the museum.

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: Narrative Discourses in British Museum Exhibitions, 1972–2013

¶10:

Reference 6 - 1.18% Coverage

¶10: attempts to apply some of the analytical models of the Russian literary theorist Mikhail Bakhtin to museum displays in order to examine how competing internal and external discourses shape exhibition narratives. This study looks at eight British Museum exhibitions beginning with Treasures of Tutankhamun in 1972 and ending with Hajj: Journey to the Heart of Islam in 2012

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶13: sets out to identify their effects on museum objects and museum architecture—two essential material conditions that shape visitors’ experiences.

Reference 8 - 1.28% Coverage

¶17: the alternative models of exhibition and programming that are being employed by the Gladstone Hotel in Toronto, Canada. Situated as a multi-purpose space, the Gladstone Hotel produces and hosts a myriad of exhibitions, arts, and cultural programming: acting as part-community center, part-bar, and part-art space, the hotel's multifarious approach embraces experimentation and fosters vigorous discussion.

Reference 9 - 0.49% Coverage

¶21: second, renewed interest among science and technology museums in revealing the “behind the scenes” of research, including bringing laboratories into museums

Reference 10 - 0.83% Coverage

¶21: With regard to the second, we argue that biohacking may be a better fit to a museum's desire to exhibit research processes than traditional scientific laboratories, given biohacking's emphasis on enabling citizens to understand and carry out scientific research

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶25: Understanding Islam in a Cross-cultural Context

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶26: Research to Practice: Observing Learning in Tinkering Activities

Reference 13 - 3.60% Coverage

¶27: As tinkering and making spaces proliferate in museums, many researchers, practitioners, funders, and policy-makers seek to understand what constitutes learning-through-tinkering. To support discussion of tinkering-based learning, the Exploratorium sought to articulate and refine a valid, evidence-based definition of learning in its permanent on-floor Tinkering Studio. We studied and made videos of fifty learners and their companions in one of three tinkering activities in the Tinkering Studio. A team of researchers and practitioners used the videos to refine frameworks for learning and facilitation (initially developed in a prior project), leading to the identification of four Dimensions of Learning and three broad Facilitation Moves. We created a Tinkering Library of Exemplars that categorizes over one hundred video clips according to these frameworks. The Library may help articulate important aspects of learning and facilitation, give voice to practitioners' values in defining learning-through-tinkering, and lay a methodological foundation for gathering evidence for such learning. The Library is available for download.

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶28: The Museum Experience: Mapping the Experience of Fine Art

Reference 15 - 4.07% Coverage

¶129: How do visitors to fine art museums experience exhibitions? Can we classify their experiences? What are the factors that drive different types of visitor experience? We set out to answer these questions by analyzing from sociological, psychological, physiological, and behavioral perspectives the responses of 576 visitors to a special exhibition 11: 1 (+ 3) = Eleven Collections for One Museum mounted at the Kunstmuseum St. Gallen, Switzerland, from June to August 2009. Our five-year research project, eMotion: Mapping the Museum Experience, interpreted computer-modeled movement-tracking and physiological maps of the visitors in complement with entrance and exit surveys. We tested individual aspects of the visitor, such as her or his expectations of the exhibition prior to seeing it; his or her socio-demographic characteristics; her or his affinity for art, mood just before and receptivity just after the visit; and spatial, individual, and group-related behavior patterns. Our study breaks down three types of exhibition experience that we call “the contemplative,” “the enthusing,” and “the social experience.” The results yield new information about aesthetic arousal, cognitive reaction, patterns of social behavior, and the diverse elements of the exhibition experience.

Reference 16 - 0.19% Coverage

¶130: Listening to People Listening to Music: Lessons for Museums

Reference 17 - 2.20% Coverage

¶131: The language people use to talk about something can constrain as well as facilitate understanding. This essay explores the lessons learned through a study of how people talked about music to examine what it can mean for museums and museum experiences. The study itself had people talk about their interest, background, and ways of engaging with music, then listen to random cuts of preselected music to talk about what they were hearing. Several themes emerged from the study, suggesting there are clusters to ways in which people frame their experiences of music, which extend to how people might understand the museum experience and what museums might do to make that experience more relevant.

Reference 18 - 0.55% Coverage

¶132: A Digital Interactive from Melbourne

¶133: The Talking Difference Portable Studio from the Immigration Museum in Melbourne, Australia provides a unique example of an installation

Reference 19 - 0.36% Coverage

¶133: The Studio is a custom-designed digital interactive that tours public libraries, schools, and community centers,

Reference 20 - 1.24% Coverage

¶133: This essay applies a theoretical framework informed by dialogic theory and contemporary intercultural and museum studies to examine digital content produced in the Studio. The analysis indicates that there is a high degree of thematic consistency in content produced across a diverse

range of touring locations. While responses vary in the extent to which they demonstrate critical engagement

Reference 21 - 0.18% Coverage

¶135: Visual Propaganda, Exhibitions, and the Spanish Civil War

Reference 22 - 0.29% Coverage

¶139: "Death on Display:" Reflections on Taxidermy and Children's Understanding of Life and Death

¶140:

Reference 23 - 0.53% Coverage

¶140: Our preliminary research plans, and conversations with curatorial partners, suggest that recording and analyzing family conversations at these sites has much to offer

Reference 24 - 0.34% Coverage

¶141: Child-centered Practice in Museums: Experiential Learning through Creative Play at the Ipswich Art Gallery

Reference 25 - 0.99% Coverage

¶142: Over the past two decades, museums and galleries have significantly expanded the scope and diversity of programs and exhibitions offered to children, families and schools. Parents and teachers are increasingly interested in curated public play spaces for children in the early years (from birth to eight years old)

Reference 26 - 2.74% Coverage

¶143: In 2013, the Ipswich Art Gallery (in Queensland, Australia) developed and presented Light Play, an interactive exhibition designed especially for children up to the age of eight. Light Play promoted the use of light as a creative material for making ephemeral art through collaborative play, experimentation and discovery-based learning. As part of the exhibition, a formal research project was run as an integral component of Light Play. Our research documented the qualities that lead to successful creative play experiences for young children in art museums by examining three key aspects of the exhibition: the participants, the environment, and the program. This paper discusses the findings of that research, in relation to making financial and human resource investments in interactive and immersive exhibitions and play spaces for children in the early years.

Reference 27 - 0.34% Coverage

¶144: Aesthetics and Astronomy: How Museum Labels Affect the Understanding and Appreciation of Deep-Space Images

Reference 28 - 3.22% Coverage

¶145: How can we best communicate to museum visitors the science that underlies the incredible images of space that are generated through the data collected from satellites and observatories? The Aesthetics and Astronomy Group, a collection of astrophysicists, space image developers, science communication experts, and research psychologists, has studied how individuals respond to space-image descriptions when viewing images on websites such as the Astronomy Picture of the Day and the Chandra telescope site. In this article, we turn our attention to the communication of scientific information in museum settings, in particular where the exhibit is comprised solely of images. We developed a traveling exhibition of space images expressly for this purpose, and interviewed 167 visitors to the exhibition at four major science museums. We asked the visitors what types of labels they preferred, what they would like to see in labels, and what impressed them about the images. The results of our efforts are presented here

Reference 29 - 0.12% Coverage

¶146: Museum Monsters and Victorious Viruses

Reference 30 - 4.08% Coverage

¶148: Collaborations with partners from public media, libraries, science education, the social sciences, and biomedical research centers extended our outreach to local and national audiences of adults and youth. Our campaign developed programs for radio broadcast, schools, libraries, museums, and publishers to ultimately reach over eight million people. In addition, we conducted a series of research studies focused on understanding the mental models that people create of the complex concepts of microbes and infectious disease and on how to engage hard-to-reach adolescents with this science content. These studies furthered our understanding of how people reason about unseen phenomena, the kinds of materials that might intrigue youth who claim little interest in science, and how to begin to combat misinformation pervasive in this field. Our comparisons of expert, teacher, and teen reasoning about microbes revealed their distinct mental models on the topics of infection, vaccination, and immune response. Our investigation of comics confirmed their power to motivate teenagers to want to read more about science. Across all levels of science identity, we found that youth were more engaged with the comics than with comparable essays. Together, these findings provide insights into

Reference 31 - 0.40% Coverage

¶151: Secondly, though they enjoyed their visit to the museum, most did not want to visit again, so there was no sustained engagement

Reference 32 - 0.23% Coverage

¶151: This, it is hoped, will set it on a path towards more sustained engagement

Reference 33 - 2.67% Coverage

¶153: Since the mid-twentieth century, special exhibitions of art forgeries have appeared in many museums in the United States and Europe. These exhibitions have displayed artworks of many kinds, and have been structured around a variety of objectives and methodologies to engage the public. Fundamentally, they inform that public about an uncomfortable reality: that artistic deception is more common than they may think. The collective phenomenon of these forums displaying faux art has reached a point at which it is a topic worthy of study. This article draws upon representative examples of exhibitions of fake art to present an overview of their “what,” “why,” and “how” in light of commonalities and differences among them. It furthermore traces a loose historical pattern in these exhibitions that shows change over time as well as continuity.

Reference 34 - 0.41% Coverage

¶154: Strategies against Architecture: Interactive Media and Transformative Technology at the Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum

Reference 35 - 0.94% Coverage

¶155: At the core of the new museum is a digital platform, built in-house, that connects collection- and patron-management systems to in-gallery and online experiences. These have allowed the museum to redesign everything from object labels and vitrines to the fundamentals of the “visitor experience.”

Reference 36 - 0.47% Coverage

¶159: Recognizing the Relationships between Interactivity, Story, and Message: Lessons Learned from the Summative Evaluation of the Human Plus Exhibition

Reference 37 - 1.45% Coverage

¶160: Interactivity, message, and story are critical, interrelated components of most educational exhibition designs. In this article, we introduce an Interactivity Design Framework for guiding exhibition designers’ intentional inclusion of interactivity, story, and message in exhibition components. This framework emerges from selected findings from summative evaluation of the Human Plus exhibition, which took place at the New York Hall of Science in late 2013.

Reference 38 - 2.15% Coverage

¶160: Recognizing the target group's interest in human relationships and narrative, the exhibition was designed to be engaging and interactive, driven by compelling narratives of how engineering had enhanced the lives of people with disabilities. Exhibits interwove interactivity and story to convey messages related to both engineering itself and how engineering can meet the needs of people with disabilities. Because of this dual focus, the exhibition evaluation revealed important findings about how, and under what conditions, story and interactivity function to convey message: they can work together or compete

¶161: Comparing the Visitor Experience at Immersive and Tabletop Exhibits

Reference 39 - 3.65% Coverage

¶162: Many museum professionals believe that immersive exhibits—those that surround visitors—provide more attractive, engaging and effective learning experiences than tabletop exhibits. We investigated this claim by comparing visitors' experiences of the two exhibit types, using pairs of exhibits that differed in scale (immersive vs. tabletop), but shared the same content and similar visitor activity. We randomly selected, videotaped, interviewed, and sent follow-up surveys to sixty families who experienced immersive exhibits and sixty families who experienced tabletop exhibits. We found that each design type had strengths. Learners at immersive exhibits more often returned to the exhibits mentioned the exhibits' positive aspects, and saw themselves as part of the exhibits. Conversely, learners spent longer periods of time at tabletop exhibits, and engaged in more content-related reasoning. Study results partially support the view that immersive exhibits may be more fun and engaging than tabletops. However, results also counter the expectations that being immersed in exhibit experiences will lead to greater physical and intellectual engagement

Reference 40 - 0.17% Coverage

¶163: Telling the Story of Welsh Art—But Is Anyone Listening?

Reference 41 - 0.68% Coverage

¶164: However, in an effort to create something resembling a National Gallery, has National Museum Wales ultimately fallen short in achieving wider goals of developing a Welsh narrative through the nation's art holdings?

Reference 42 - 1.40% Coverage

¶164: by focusing on audience engagement with exhibitions. A visitor study, conducted between 2012 and 2014, explored the way in which visitors engaged with works of art that might be classified as being "Welsh." Following this three year period, it became clear that visitors were not viewing Welsh art work as a viewing priority, and tended to not enter the one exhibition area to present a strong Welsh narrative connected to the display of art.

Reference 43 - 0.20% Coverage

¶164: In a context where visitors appear to systematically disengage

Reference 44 - 0.14% Coverage

¶165: Designing for the Museum Visitor Experience

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 33 references coded [36.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶12: Insights on How Museum Objects Mediate Recall of Nostalgic Life Episodes at a Shōwa Era Museum in Japan

Reference 2 - 1.95% Coverage

¶13: Understanding visitors' nostalgic experiences in museums as they make connections between museum objects and their life histories is of considerable interest to the museum field. This study employed a qualitative multiple-case narrative approach to understand the common characteristic themes about the nature of visitors' nostalgic recall, mediated through exhibits at a Shōwa era social history museum in Aichi Prefecture, Japan. Five sustaining characteristic themes about visitors' nostalgic recall are exemplified through five visitor cases in this study

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶13: The outcomes of this study contribute to the broader understandings of the power of museum objects to incite strong nostalgic recollections

Reference 4 - 0.51% Coverage

¶13: more broadly to our understanding of visitors' long-term memories through their encounters with museum objects.

¶14: Considering the Museum Experience

Reference 5 - 0.61% Coverage

¶15: Parents (N=54), and staff and volunteers (N=62) at the museum completed a questionnaire about their perceptions of the participation of children with ASD in museum activities.

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶16: Targeted Museum Programs for Older Adults: A Research and Program Review

Reference 7 - 2.39% Coverage

¶17: Older adults are a growing segment of the population in the United States and other countries, but museum professionals are generally not as familiar with designing and evaluating programs for the elderly as they are for younger audiences. This study reviews research about, and descriptions of, programs targeted at older adults that can provide models for program development, improvement, and evaluation for museum professionals. Information from the past thirty years was reviewed, and the sources, settings, audiences, methods, types, and outcomes of 142 programs were examined. Five main types of programs were found: reminiscence, object-oriented, art, storytelling, and lectures

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: Improving Museum Docents' Communication Skills

Reference 9 - 0.77% Coverage

¶19: This was done by adapting docent presentations. The docents' speech patterns were evaluated before and after a training program, and showed significant improvements in the rate, duration, and use of pauses in their speech

Reference 10 - 0.17% Coverage

¶10: The Storytelling Animal: How Stories Make Us Human

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: The Exhibition on Catholic Culture:

Reference 12 - 0.54% Coverage

¶21: The first exhibition in Vietnam to feature Vietnamese Catholics was held from December 10, 2008 to June 10, 2009 at the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology in Hanoi.

Reference 13 - 0.33% Coverage

¶21: The theme of this exhibition was "Catholic Culture as an Intrinsic Part of Vietnamese Culture."

Reference 14 - 0.75% Coverage

¶21: This article explores how the exhibition was conceived, and how the ideas of the curators were implemented by examining negotiations among different stakeholders involved in the exhibition.

¶22: The Gown Must Go To Town

Reference 15 - 0.65% Coverage

¶23: The "The Gown Must Go to Town" exhibition staged in the Museum of Science and Technology, Accra, highlighting its theme as well as the Afrocentric philosophical messaging of the exhibits.

Reference 16 - 0.96% Coverage

¶28: The author suggests that especially in museums, particularly art museums, creating truly visitor-friendly environments eludes most institutions. The special, sometimes magical, experience of direct contact with original works of art can be encouraged by management decisions

Reference 17 - 0.39% Coverage

¶133: How Popular Music is Exhibited by Museums in Portugal at the Beginning of the Twenty-First Century: A Case Study

Reference 18 - 0.72% Coverage

¶134: Popular music is deeply embedded in the dynamics of the contemporary world by means of its capacity to engender modes of privacy and publicness, to communicate emotion, and to enable us to create connections

Reference 19 - 5.33% Coverage

¶134: Museums have traditionally addressed art-music through the exhibition of musical instruments. But now that the exhibition of popular music has presented new challenges and opportunities worldwide for museum professionals, examining popular music discourses in museums is of the utmost importance in order for it to be meaningfully celebrated as instances of heritage. This paper expands on the representation of Popular Music in museums in Portugal at the beginning of the twenty-first century by discussing a case study: the exhibition *No Tempo do Gira-Discos: Um Percurso Pela Produção Fonográfica Portuguesa* at Museu Nacional da Música, Lisbon, Portugal, in 2007. Two methods of analysis are deployed: interviews with the curators, which revealed insights on their understanding of popular music, and analysis of the exhibition through discourse analysis, specifically through the lens of the analytical concepts genre and register. Although the curators had themselves previously developed insightful and innovative concepts with regard to popular music, discourse analysis reveals how, in this instance, the museum practices were primarily inherited from past traditions, and so failed to convey the meanings previously envisioned by the curators. In order for genuine public engagement with museum exhibitions about music, a collaboration is required between the music studies and museum studies professionals. Only through such a collaboration can it be ensured that those contemporary dynamics are present and meaningful

Reference 20 - 5.00% Coverage

¶136: Drawing inspiration from New Materialist philosopher Karen Barad's challenge to read "diffractively" by experimenting with different patterns of relationality, this article sets out a course of speculative inquiry inspired by the contemporary fascination with digital light-based installations. Taking the UN's designation of 2015 as the "International Year of Light and Light-based Technologies" as its point of departure, a subset of mediated environments are identified that transcend the distinction between physical and digital; materiality and immateriality; invisibility and presence. Employing new technologies to create deeply sensorial and highly participatory forms of aesthetic engagement, the selected examples offer a compelling indication of the post-digital aesthetics that arise from the interrelationship of art, design and computation. Its investigation is structured as a montage of two parts: following an introduction that surveys an illustrative sub-set of contemporary digital light-based art works drawn from the 2014 INST-INT conference, the second half of this text will speculate upon the "dynamic-constructive" relationship between digital media and the form-making processes associated with "practices of light" (Cubitt 2014). The implications of "post-screen media" for curatorial practice is explored in relation to the mediating function played by modes of exhibition and other program architectures.

Reference 21 - 0.32% Coverage

¶143: The Use of Fictional Stories in Science Exhibits: The Emperor Who Only Believed His Own Eyes

Reference 22 - 3.03% Coverage

¶144: explore how fictional narratives (stories) can be used as a learning tool in the context of informal science environments and specifically science centers. They base their argument on an analysis of the theoretical, structural and epistemological properties of stories and how those can serve to establish a story as a cognitive tool. They offer an example of an application of these properties to a story-based learning design called “The Emperor who only Believed his own Eyes” in the context of a large, public science center, and specifically an exhibition about “senses”. This paper focuses on the idea of a “hack,” a museum sanctioned strategy for exploring the potential and implications of narrative-based design as a way to reinterpret science exhibits in a way that can engage young users in content exploration and offer recommendations for future research.

Reference 23 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: could enhance learning, long-term memorability

Reference 24 - 0.15% Coverage

¶146: of a museum experience for all visitors.

¶147:

Reference 25 - 1.04% Coverage

¶148: that could enhance exhibition features, experience activities, and facilities that could be linked to satisfaction of visitors’ desires and offer a potentials strategy for assessing likelihood of return visits.

¶149: Interpretive Voice: A Review of Permanent Exhibition Interpretation at the Rijksmuseum

Reference 26 - 0.30% Coverage

¶155: Flexible Interventions to Increase Family Engagement at Natural History Museum Dioramas

Reference 27 - 2.37% Coverage

¶156: A research/practice collaboration designed, implemented, and tested strategies to facilitate family engagement with natural history dioramas. Across a series of design studies, 295 family groups with at least one adult and one child aged 4–18 were observed at a wildlife diorama of deer in their natural habitat. Each mini-study tested a different intervention intended to encourage families to engage more deeply with the diorama. Compared to a baseline condition where families used the original diorama with no intervention, findings suggested that all interventions supported increased engagement, but that some interventions were more successful at engaging younger children,

Reference 28 - 0.24% Coverage

¶159: What do Parents and Children talk about at a Natural History Museum?

Reference 29 - 3.21% Coverage

¶160: investigated the ways in which families constructed an understanding of evolution exhibits at a natural history museum. We examined museum visitors' use of exhibit text and the types of evolution-related talk in parent-child conversations while visiting the chimp/human and the artiodactyl exhibits. Participants were 52 families with children aged 2- to 11-years who agreed to be digitally recorded. Analyses of parent-child conversations indicated that families who read exhibit text were more likely to stay longer at the exhibits and to encounter the intended content of the exhibits than families who did not read the text. On-topic conversations tended to focus on labelling and describing the exhibit content rather than talking about evolutionary concepts. Physical descriptions of exhibit displays allowed children to make inferences about novel entities (i.e., those in the exhibits) based on prior knowledge.

¶161:

Reference 30 - 0.24% Coverage

¶163: Everyday Encounters with Art: Comparing Expert and Novice Experiences

Reference 31 - 2.71% Coverage

¶164: made sense of their encounters with an exhibition of a single artist, the late Paul-Henri Bourguignon. The study builds on previous research using Dervin's Sense-Making Methodology to study how people interpret their arts experiences within the contexts of their everyday lives. Informants were asked to rank-order their selections among the pieces on display according to which had the most impact for them (however they defined impact). Each informant then did a structured qualitative interview focusing on the work he or she chose as most impactful. The researchers looked at thematic elements and other patterns of similarity and difference that arose in the interviews and offer thoughts on how the results of this study may provide insight to those who work in museums.

Reference 32 - 0.15% Coverage

¶167: Brick by Brick: Unleash Your Inner Builder

¶168:

Reference 33 - 0.19% Coverage

¶169: Art Museum Education: Facilitating Gallery Experiences

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 38 references coded [38.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: Neo-Prehistory: The Exhibition as Poem

¶15:

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: "Let's talk about sex": visitor comments in Contraception: Uncovering the collection of Dame Margaret Sparrow

Reference 3 - 3.02% Coverage

¶19: Contraception: Uncovering the collection of Dame Margaret Sparrow was an exhibition at the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa which featured a participatory activity titled "Let's talk about sex" where visitors could answer the question: "If you could give your younger self one piece of advice about contraception, what would it be?" Over 2200 comments were written, inspiring an evaluation project. The resulting analysis provides insights into visitors' attitudes, values, behaviours, experiences and concerns about contraception, sex, sexuality and sexual health in the early 21st century. The results also demonstrate the value and usefulness of visitor comments both as an exhibition experience and as data to complement formal evaluation methods. The paper also acknowledges the less successful aspects of the project.

¶10: Objects in Focus: Museum Visitors and Instagram

Reference 4 - 3.50% Coverage

¶11: While there is increasingly widespread use of social media by those visiting museum exhibitions relatively little is understood about this practice. Further still, the focus of such practices is unknown yet research in this area can reveal much about how visitors using applications driven by smart phone technology are engaging with exhibition content, space, design, architecture and people. This article draws on a case study of one exhibition using visual content analysis to frame, explore and interpret visual and text based posts by visitors using the social media application, Instagram, as part of their experience. Findings suggest that museum visitors using this application do so to account for and record details of their experience that draws attention to exhibition content, specifically objects. The implications are extensive for cultural institutions given the uptake of social media in all corners of life, with museums and galleries being a lively context for social media use via mobile technologies.

Reference 5 - 0.73% Coverage

¶13: The biodiversity crisis is not salient to many people. A zoo visit not only provides the opportunity to learn about the issue, but also provides direct experiences with animals that may increase public engagement.

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶15: Study 2 confirms these results via visitor reports about the exhibits they observed.

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶15: suggests that NNOCCI interpreter training programming facilitates this culture which in turn is reflected in visitor engagement.

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: Interpreting Food as Museums and Historic Sites

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶26: archaeologists working as colleagues have engaged in a day to day dialogue of researching and telling

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶26: education programming

Reference 11 - 0.33% Coverage

¶28: This case study undertaken after the 2013 reinstallation explored comments in the visitor books

Reference 12 - 0.51% Coverage

¶31: Developing Local Narratives for Objects in National Collections: Lessons Learned from the “Number Please? Working with the Enfield Exchange” Project

Reference 13 - 0.77% Coverage

¶32: Museums of science, technology, and engineering are developing new ways of interpreting and displaying their collections. Increasingly objects are being placed within narratives of everyday use; the human side of technology

Reference 14 - 1.54% Coverage

¶32: explore strategies for developing local narratives for objects from national collections and reflect on lessons learned from a cross-institutional collaboration. This article highlights: the value of local historians, community events and oral histories to developing local narratives; how these activities informed understandings of the telephone switchboard; work life in the communications industry; the relationship between women and technology

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶36: its inaugural exhibitions

Reference 16 - 0.16% Coverage

¶142: The Sweet Spot? Writing for a Reading Age of 12

Reference 17 - 0.23% Coverage

¶143: Writing for a reading age of 12 (or Reading Grade Level of 6 to 7)

Reference 18 - 0.32% Coverage

¶143: But what does a reading age of 12 actually mean and is it still useful as a guiding principle?

Reference 19 - 1.17% Coverage

¶143: It shows that while the idea of a 12-year-old as a benchmark has value, the basis on which it is typically determined is unhelpful if not misleading, and argues for an alternative approach based on meaning. It uses this approach to propose some practical strategies for understanding the key differences between everyday and academic language

Reference 20 - 0.39% Coverage

¶144: Using 3D Printing to Enhance Understanding and Engagement with Young Audiences: Lessons from Workshops in a Museum

Reference 21 - 2.54% Coverage

¶145: as well as their engagement with the cultural history of shoemaking through the museum's collection. Combining the museum's existing pedagogical resources with hands-on technology experiences designed by Semaphore researchers, this study enabled both researchers and museum education staff to evaluate the use of 3D-driven curriculum and engagement materials designed for children visiting cultural heritage museums. This study raises critical questions regarding the practicality of deploying 3D media to engage young learners in museums, and this paper illuminates the challenges in developing models for children to put historical and contextual information into practice.

¶146: Testing a Mobile Platform for Community Co-Created Exhibitions

Reference 22 - 3.50% Coverage

¶147: addresses the latter in describing a mobile platform designed for hosting community co-created exhibitions. It assesses its functionality in two case studies where installations of the platform were hosted by major public museums in New Zealand. Both exhibitions had marine themes, but the co-creation partners varied from a science education centre and their citizen science collaborators, to an informal group of adults and students engaged in water quality monitoring. Reflective evaluation of the co-creative process using the platform revealed one of its major benefits to be its professional aesthetic, which allowed work to be presented to a high standard of display, and empowered co-creators to feel confident in the quality of their work. Further success arose from its physical constraints; a practical scope for exhibitions was demarcated by certain structural

limitations and offered relief from what was initially experienced by novice co-creators as an intimidating amount of freedom within undefined space

Reference 23 - 0.28% Coverage

¶148: What Drives Attendance at Informal Learning Activities? A Study of Two Art Programs

Reference 24 - 2.31% Coverage

¶149: Multiple reasons shape how young people and families choose to participate in informal learning programs at museums and other settings. Youth interest is likely a factor, but so might be geographic proximity, institutional affiliation, household income, and race/ethnicity. We examined the relative impact of these factors through a comparative study of two art programs; one a small, neighborhood-based organization focused on art and STEM, and the other a program in a well-established art museum. The smaller program tended to draw youth from closer geographic proximity. Interest in art drove attendance at both programs, but institutional membership was also important

Reference 25 - 0.19% Coverage

¶151: From the Associate Editor: Alternative Exhibition Spaces

Reference 26 - 0.20% Coverage

¶152: "House of Eternal Return," Meow Wolf Art Center, Santa Fe

Reference 27 - 0.37% Coverage

¶160: Public Perception and Expectations of Biomimetics Technology: Empirical Survey of Museum Visitors in Japan

¶161:

Reference 28 - 2.32% Coverage

¶161: However, empirical analysis is absent. To identify the public perception and expectations of biomimetics technology, questionnaire survey of museum visitors was conducted in the National Museum of Nature and Science in Japan, where the exhibition of biomimetics was held. This research identified that expectations of biomimetics were high generally for the medical applications. The expectation varies with age groups and the age over thirties tended to expect higher in the field related to environmental protection. The expectations of biomimetics were higher for all the age groups after visiting the exhibitions for both commercial use and drivers for life style changes

Reference 29 - 0.19% Coverage

¶162: Evaluation of Touchable 3D-Printed Replicas in Museums

Reference 30 - 0.72% Coverage

¶163: The multisensory aspect of the museum, while neglected for many years, is undergoing a resurgence as museum workers have begun to push towards re-establishing the senses as a major component of museum pedagogy

Reference 31 - 1.03% Coverage

¶163: However, little is known about how museum visitors consider this approach, how they understand it and whether these surrogates are welcome within museums. A front-end evaluation of this approach is presented, finding that visitors were enthusiastic about interacting with touchable 3D printed replicas

Reference 32 - 0.30% Coverage

¶163: Suggestions about the presentation of touchable 3D printed replicas are also discussed.

Reference 33 - 0.30% Coverage

¶164: Stanley Kubrick in the Museum: Post-cinematic Conditions, Limitations, and Possibilities

Reference 34 - 0.71% Coverage

¶165: This paper contextualizes the Stanley Kubrick exhibition, a worldwide exhibition tour program dedicated to showcasing the complete oeuvre of the filmmaker Stanley Kubrick, within 'post-cinematic' conditions

Reference 35 - 1.53% Coverage

¶165: discusses both the limitations and possibilities of the exhibition as it is considered to represent the migration of cinema into the art museum context as one salient phenomenon of post-cinematic conditions. The Kubrick exhibition is explored to uncover the underlying tensions of the 'exhibition of cinema' as a key trend of major international museums, between the movie theater as black box and the art museum's exhibition space as white cube.

Reference 36 - 0.28% Coverage

¶168: Memories of Manga: Impact and Nostalgic Recollections of Visiting a Manga Museum

¶169:

Reference 37 - 3.19% Coverage

¶169: investigated the impact of a visit to a Manga museum in Japan through nostalgic recollections. Twenty-five adult visitors were interviewed about their childhood memories of experiencing manga from reading books as well as watching anime on television following a visit to the Osamu Tezuka Manga Museum in Takarazuka, Japan. From 76 episodic and autobiographical memories, five themes

of impact emerged which speak powerfully to the significant influence and power of Osamu Tezuka's manga and anime on the visitors' lives as children, and of the power of the museum experience to unlock distant latent memories and reconnect with their own sense of self-identity. Moreover, the visitors' own testimony of the impact of manga continued to manifest positively in their lives to the present day as life lessons of enjoyment, morality, and intergenerational learning.

¶170: The World of Enlightenment: Constructing a Sense of Ritual Scene

Reference 38 - 4.20% Coverage

¶171: As one of the semi-permanent exhibitions of the Wereldmuseum (World Museum) in Rotterdam, the subject of "The World of Enlightenment" is to show the "teachings" of Japanese esoteric Buddhism. It is distinguishable from those religious exhibitions whose focus lies in introducing the religious materials based on an art-historical perspective or the classification of a defined style and historical period, as its scope sought to show the audience how the Japanese "secret teaching" is experienced "in practice," namely, in the ritual context. In order to engage museum audiences in the spirituality of Japanese esoteric Buddhist presented in this exhibition, the curator and museum staffs construct five temple-like structures to group the religious objects and highlight their usage in Japanese esoteric ritual. This exhibition review intends to present the special strategy that "The World of Enlightenment" employs to construct a sense of ritual scene to its audiences: certain installations are placed both inside and outside of the five temple-like structures to refer to the "metaphorical presence" of both the Japanese esoteric priest and worshiper, in so doing to make these "imagined" temple setups more "lifelike."

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 44 references coded [36.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶11: While this and other efforts to involve the public in conservation are commendable, they have a burdensome side

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶14: Teaching Ivory 101

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶15: exhibition

Reference 4 - 0.76% Coverage

¶15: The Walters also plays a major role in ivory education, using its collections recently enhanced by a gift of over 400 non-accessioned ivory specimens specifically for public access and outreach

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶121: in order to suggest that the use of such artifacts in museum exhibitions may serve a twofold purpose:

Reference 6 - 0.44% Coverage

¶121: while fostering the public engagement with the history of ivory trade and the issues surrounding this material.

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: exhibitions and public education activities

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶123: have driven the dialogue to raise awareness on a medium which “walks” with humanity from its origin

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶124: The Display of Baroque Ivories

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶124: from the Foundation of the Museum in 1855 to the Present (2018)

¶125:

Reference 11 - 2.41% Coverage

¶125: will primarily focus on the differences in conception, presentation, aesthetic decisions and didactic aims. The different exhibition rooms are partially documented through historical photographs, surviving object lists for the permanent exhibition rooms and the published visitors' guides to the collection, starting with the first volume in 1868. Somewhat exceptionally, the exhibition display was also the subject of an article published in 1924 by Rudolf Berliner (1886–1967), at the time the BNM's curator responsible for the ivory collection. That article introduced his ideas about the display of the ivories

Reference 12 - 1.26% Coverage

¶125: In the wake of the installation of a new permanent exhibition for the Baroque ivories on the upper level of the BNM, opening summer of 2018, the survey also aims to justify the decisions made in the planning of these galleries: retaining traditions and aiming to suggest new ideas for the display of the Baroque ivories.

¶126:

Reference 13 - 0.29% Coverage

¶132: Dialogue Exhibitions: Putting Transformative Learning Theory into Practice

Reference 14 - 0.29% Coverage

¶133: Exhibitions in museums, science centers, and other socio-cultural locations

Reference 15 - 0.72% Coverage

¶133: How can museum educators ensure that learners internalize attitude changes and perspective shifts, and what evidence can be shown that these learning objectives have actually been met

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶134: Social Media and Participatory Authorship in Giant Screen Films

Reference 17 - 0.83% Coverage

¶135: Although the engagement with social media in the production of Hollywood films has been described in the literature, understanding whether social media has been adopted in the giant screen industry is unexamined.

Reference 18 - 1.43% Coverage

¶135: Given that the advent of social media has created the opportunity for new ways for filmmakers to interact with consumers during film production, this research examined the role of social media in the production of these immersive films in light of the existing giant screen collaborative environment.

¶136: Transmedia Storytelling and Its Natural Application in Museums

Reference 19 - 0.76% Coverage

¶137: In the last decade, transmedia storytelling has burst into the fiction and nonfiction worlds. Stories are now told and expanded through different media and platforms, both analogue and digital.

Reference 20 - 1.03% Coverage

¶137: Here we reflect on the traditional modus operandis of museums and determine how close it is to the dictates of transmedia storytelling by analysing the Bosch project of the Museo Nacional del Prado in Madrid (Spain).

¶138: Heritage Education in The Archaeological Sites

Reference 21 - 0.32% Coverage

¶139: reports on a case study performed on the Museum of Calatayud's educational program

Reference 22 - 3.17% Coverage

¶139: This research has been developed by the Spanish Heritage Education Observatory (SHEO) in conjunction with the University of Zaragoza's CIVITAS project. The study shows a qualitative approach and is based on the comprehensive evaluation of the program's educational design and implementation resulting from a previous analysis of a sample consisting of N = 223 educational programs on archeological heritage. The evaluation has been conducted by using the SHEO method, whose aim is to gain deeper insights into educational practices by means of a standards-based assessment of their underlying designs. Following the results of this study, the Museum of Calatayud appears as a clear benchmark: an institution that stands out because of its holistic conception and an approach that addresses issues of symbolism

Reference 23 - 1.09% Coverage

¶139: Our research enables us to draw up a decalogue of key actions which we do not mean to be transferable to other contexts, but rather to provide an example or a starting point for future educational designs and implementations by the museum community and heritage institutions.

¶140:

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶140: MEASURING EXPERIENCE

Reference 25 - 0.22% Coverage

¶141: Empathy for Animals: A Review of the Existing Literature

Reference 26 - 2.58% Coverage

¶142: These organizations provide opportunities for people to develop close relationships with individual animals, a critical step in the development of empathy. Their ability to facilitate hundreds of up-close interactions between humans and animals daily establishes these organizations as important venues for the exploration of empathy towards animals and its potential impact on promoting pro-environmental behavior. In this paper, we review some of the existing literature on empathy in relation to and with non-human animals, offer a definition as it applies to all species, and discuss key components of empathy development including barriers and promoters.

Reference 27 - 0.31% Coverage

¶143: Zoo Exhibit Experiences and Visitors' Affective Reactions: A Preliminary Study

Reference 28 - 0.67% Coverage

¶144: The purpose of the present study was to explore the types of personal experiences that were related to zoo visitors' empathic and affective reactions at an animal exhibit

Reference 29 - 2.85% Coverage

¶144: As such, identifying visitors' personal experiences at an animal exhibit that may lead to empathic and affective reactions has a direct bearing on learning strategies at zoos, aquariums, and other nature-based museums. Adult day-visitors to a United States zoo were asked to provide written open-ended comments describing any "extra special" experiences they had at an exhibit. These reported experiences were then found to be highly related to visitors' quantitative ratings regarding their concern, empathy, and sense of connection with nature and wildlife. Preliminary findings are discussed while taking into consideration the additional research questions that remain involving visitors' empathic reactions to zoo animals.

Reference 30 - 0.25% Coverage

¶145: Overall Experience Rating – Measuring Visitor Response in Museums

Reference 31 - 2.24% Coverage

¶146: The authors present research comparing different measures of experience quality. Using data from visitor studies at the Denver Zoo, they claim that a question that asks visitors to rate their overall experience, when used together with fully grounded five-point ordinal response scales with a category beyond Excellent, provide better results than a number of other, commonly-used scales, including Net Promoter Score. With data from the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, they demonstrate how this measure can be used to compare and evaluate visitor responses across exhibitions.

Reference 32 - 0.44% Coverage

¶147: Instrument Development and Validation for Conservation Learning: A Tool for More Rigorous Research and Evaluation

Reference 33 - 3.67% Coverage

¶148: Modern zoos and aquariums position themselves as sites of conservation learning experiences. With a mantle of economic and public accountability, zoos and aquariums need to understand and promote conservation learning and its related components. While a great deal is known about conservation learning generally, less is known about how visitor experiences in zoos and aquariums impact conservation learning during a visit. This article outlines the need for more rigorous measurement tools for conservation learning in informal learning settings and provides an overview of Shedd Aquarium's work to validate an instrument that reliably and accurately measures aspects of conservation learning in the context of zoo experiences. Initial trends and limitations associated with this validated tool are described. An overview of future research is outlined as are implications for future use of this tool by practitioners and researchers.

¶149:

Reference 34 - 0.21% Coverage

¶150: PST: LA/LA—Art Beyond Borders, But Not Without Gates

¶151:

Reference 35 - 0.13% Coverage

¶157: Curating the Idea of Magna Carta

Reference 36 - 1.09% Coverage

¶158: On 15th June 2015 Egham, the town adjacent to historic Runnymede in the United Kingdom, celebrated the 800th anniversary of the sealing of Magna Carta. In this article the Curator of Egham Museum at the time of the anniversary reflects on the challenges of curating an exhibition

Reference 37 - 1.51% Coverage

¶158: explores the challenges facing small museums in telling stories without objects, the importance of objects to the definition of a museum and its functions and offers examples of other attempts to create museum exhibitions and heritage experiences without objects. Through review and reflection on Egham Museum's Public History orientated approach to the lack of objects at its disposal:

Reference 38 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: exhibitions hosted by contemporary art museums

Reference 39 - 0.25% Coverage

¶161: Creating a Female-Responsive Design Framework for STEM exhibits

Reference 40 - 0.44% Coverage

¶162: This paper describes the development of a Female-Responsive Design Framework for Informal Science Education (ISE)

Reference 41 - 0.53% Coverage

¶162: We discuss four female-responsive strategies, and suggest multiple STEM exhibit design attributes that support each of these strategies

Reference 42 - 0.17% Coverage

¶163: Exhibit Designs for Girls' Engagement (EDGE)

Reference 43 - 1.79% Coverage

¶164: describes an NSF-funded study which explored the relationship between female-responsive exhibit designs and girls' engagement. Across three participating science centers, 906 museum visitors ages 8–13 were observed at 334 interactive physics, math, engineering, and perception

exhibits. We measured girls' engagement based on whether they chose to use or return to the exhibits, opted to spend more time at them, or demonstrated deeper engagement behavior.

Reference 44 - 0.24% Coverage

¶168: Under the Arctic: Looking at People and Permafrost in Alaska

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.86% Coverage

¶130: In so doing, she reflects on the value added to the appreciation of artistic works and her joy in sharing this with others through public display of her collection.

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶16: is not appreciated.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.99% Coverage

¶146: Recently the commons has become a predominant metaphor for the types of social relationships between people, ideas, and new digital technologies. In IP debates, the commons signifies openness, the exclusion of intermediaries, and remix culture that is creative, innovative, and politically disobedient

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶146: Although DVD technology can account for concerns such as monitoring access, preserving cultural knowledge, and reinforcing existing kinship networks

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶138: as a way to interpret the present and the past.

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: I was the curator of the exhibition

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶19: Melbourne Museum between March and June 2004. This paper is a discussion of some of the issues raised by the exhibition and its aftermath, and it is written from the perspective of a curator and a historian.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶182: Exhibition

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶183: Exhibition

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶15: Presenting Past Landscapes: An Approach to Visual Landscape Integrity

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: presentation of heritage sites

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶120: also witnessed growing public interest in ancestry tracing through genetic means.

Reference 4 - 0.72% Coverage

¶147: A promising strategy may be developing consumer awareness of geographic indicators and “noble” kava varieties that Vanuatu's local producers may control yet globally market as “the best in the world.”

¶148:

Reference 5 - 0.75% Coverage

¶168: Participants worked together to identify and assess new and better ways to promote the sharing of art and artifacts—from virtual access to practical strategies for significantly expanding loan programs worldwide

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶163: Now a veritable global phenomenon complete with books, movies, and affiliated merchandise, the Twilight series depicts young, male members of the tribe as vampire-fighting werewolves who ferociously defend a peace and territorial treaty made with local bloodsuckers. In

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶138: Sharing

¶139:

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶16: It has since remained on display in the Hunterian Museum, London

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶128: heritage management and interpretation

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: affinity, interest

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶145: solely for the simplified or “flattened” interpretation of a place.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶145: builds on previous work in the field on interpretation

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [4.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶142: Early Travel Photography and Itinerary of Seoul’s Heritage Destinations

¶143:

Reference 2 - 0.82% Coverage

¶143: introduces the oldest photographs of Seoul’s ruins, which have been recycled for more than a century in a wide variety of print sources, such as travelogues, postcards, museum catalogs, and guidebooks

Reference 3 - 0.69% Coverage

¶43: resulted in the mass distribution of the most “picturesque” monuments, such as Buddhist art and architecture, palaces, and fortress gates targeting the “tourist gaze.”

Reference 4 - 1.25% Coverage

¶45: Digital technologies and the Internet in particular have transformed the ways we create, distribute, use, reuse, and consume cultural content; have impacted the workings of the cultural industries, and more generally the processes of making, experiencing, and remembering culture in local and global spaces.

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶47: protecting its even-handed interpretation

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶47: interpretation

Reference 7 - 0.86% Coverage

¶47: It will conclude with an examination of another type of cultural heritage data: the increasing use of behavioral data about cultural property consumers and audiences as a marketing tool by cultural institutions.

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶11: educational policies warning of how harmful such practices were, in spite of damning reports in the media

Reference 2 - 0.64% Coverage

¶11: educational policies have been put in place to help increase social awareness of the importance of our cultural heritage and the global loss its destruction represents

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶13: which is awareness

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: the Public/Private Divide

¶19:

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶19: is sufficient to maintain public trust, so that people continue to visit museums and to offer objects for their collections.

¶20:

Reference 6 - 0.45% Coverage

¶21: Global outrage provoked by destruction of unique symbols of our shared past is proof that such claims are not unfounded

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶52: cultural branding.

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶10: discusses perceptions of cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 1.54% Coverage

¶16: as cultural images circulate at high speeds through social networks and digital media. Within these media platforms, the visual sensory mode often overshadows aural and kinesthetic ones, as socially interwoven music and dance expressions fade into the background and stand-alone images of spectacular costumes move forward.

¶17:

Reference 3 - 0.64% Coverage

¶45: Most of these repatriations were advertised in the press as voluntary action by the institutions and the individuals who possessed them

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶49: some are now touring in an international exhibition hosted by the British Museum in 2011

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶49: for the British Museum exhibition.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 4 references coded [1.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶8: This article will turn to Toronto's "Music City" strategy that is being deployed

Reference 2 - 0.59% Coverage

¶19: to guide the deaccession process in order to provide the opportunity to maintain these works in the public sphere.

¶20:
Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶33: Digital Reproduction

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶34: have been replaced in situ by high-quality digital reproductions

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

¶12: the messages which museums communicate to their visitors through exhibitions and interpretive projects.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶13: The role of the museum in interpretation

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: Is seeing a good replica as good as seeing the original?

Reference 4 - 0.95% Coverage

¶46: the objective will be to ensure that visitors interacting with 'hands-on' exhibits will take away 'minds-on' understanding of the museum as a whole.

¶47:
Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶50: that is both educational and entertainment.

Reference 6 - 0.35% Coverage

¶76: Creating place identity through heritage interpretation

Reference 7 - 0.56% Coverage

¶77: The case is made for a more theory-driven approach to research in heritage interpretation

Reference 8 - 0.47% Coverage

¶177: interpretation needs to be planned and designed with that outcome in mind.

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [9.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶111: as part of a three-pronged attempt to market their territories.

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶122: Theme Parks, Leisure Centres, Zoos and Aquaria,

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: Media, Message

Reference 4 - 1.52% Coverage

¶144: an inchoate shift in the Trust's emphasis from the preservation of the status quo to engagement with change, both within the context of its own properties and in its relations to the wider society and environment

Reference 5 - 0.81% Coverage

¶148: the difficulties posed for cathedral authorities in contrasting perceptions of visitors as tourists and pilgrims.

Reference 6 - 3.02% Coverage

¶159: These sites present front-line staff, curators, and development bodies with dilemmas concerning legitimacy of presentation/representation and lead to questions about the, often cited, educational mission, of such attractions. The media has had a central role in the development of this phenomenon and documentation and illustration via news and film has been central to much of the interpretation of JFK and the Kennedys.

Reference 7 - 0.92% Coverage

¶161: Extended for a second six-month run the following April, this was to be the most popular exhibition the museum had ever staged,

Reference 8 - 2.50% Coverage

¶161: Indeed, the controversy of the exhibition — a phenomenon partly created, developed and sustained by the media itself — not only formed a backdrop to the planning, design and installation

of the show; to some extent the displays, their effects and their meanings became dependent on the context of argument and rhetoric in which they were generated.

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶166: Interpreting Objects and Collections

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶113: greater community acceptance of heritage conservation

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶123: Evaluation of Museum and Gallery Displays

Reference 3 - 0.87% Coverage

¶134: all heritage attraction operators are faced with the need to become more innovative in their policies on marketing, pricing and interpretation

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶153: Historical restorations spatialise time

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶153: how forms of representation relate to intended content historically

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

¶153: began to reevaluate their interpretive practices and plan for the future.

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶153: earlier decisions which have affected the representation of time.

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶174: presentation and interpretation of these collections

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶176: Thinking About Exhibitions,

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [6.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.70% Coverage

¶19: Interpretive evaluation: Towards a place approach

¶10: The way in which interpretation has been evaluated in the past is examined

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶10: Discussion considers the main contributions and omissions of previous evaluation work and suggests an alternative approach to evaluation informed by theories of place

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶10: in the evaluation of interpretation

Reference 4 - 0.70% Coverage

¶10: inter-relationships, complexities and variabilities between visitors, their experience and the site that is being interpreted

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶10: makes explicit the connections between people, place and interpretation

Reference 6 - 0.53% Coverage

¶10: a more theory-driven approach to the evaluation of interpretation.

¶11: Disneyfication of Cornwall

Reference 7 - 0.62% Coverage

¶12: dominate the scene, if not the economy, and thousands of new residents have been drawn there by this imagery.

Reference 8 - 0.42% Coverage

¶19: Dracula's castle in Transylvania: Conflicting heritage marketing strategies

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶20: issues of marketing,

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶120: policies for interpretation

Reference 11 - 0.20% Coverage

¶120: potential promotional, advertising

Reference 12 - 0.34% Coverage

¶120: interpretive strategies which could be applied to Bran Castle

Reference 13 - 0.90% Coverage

¶146: the inter-connectedness of a number of cultural industries including heritage, museums, tourism, publishing and television, in audience perception and reception.

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: Exhibiting

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 28 references coded [19.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: now increasingly available on-line via new communications technologies

Reference 2 - 1.11% Coverage

¶126: Yield management offers an Operations Manager a decision support framework for examining the revenue and conservation decision variables that integrate the characteristics of the Heritage Visitor Attraction (HVA) experience.

Reference 3 - 0.88% Coverage

¶126: As HVAs serve broader objectives, other than profit maximisation, financial pressures are encouraging the operations manager to devise imaginative and new ways of managing sites.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶136: [heritage interpretation international](#)

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶137: Learning from popular culture: Interpretation, visitors and critique

Reference 6 - 4.12% Coverage

¶138: Heritage interpretive strategies have concentrated on conveying information in a linear communication mode rather than taking into account the possible multifaceted role of the visitor. In many cultural heritage sites, despite the proliferation of multimedia interactive devices, the visitor is assumed implicitly to be a passive observer. Many heritage spaces of popular culture, such as history theme parks, remain marginalised when compared to high culture spaces which are listed and registered. However, they provide insights into complex interactions with visitors. Analysis of some popular culture heritage strategies which focus on the visitor, rather than on the historic object or heritage space, indicates that popular-culture spaces often engage with the visitor in diverse, provocative and potentially critical ways.

Reference 7 - 1.67% Coverage

¶138: This paper, first, discusses some theoretical issues concerning high and popular culture and, secondly, considers a number of heritage spaces in order to illustrate the changing relationship between heritage institutions, their visitors and the generation of meanings.

¶139: Future challenges for Australian and world interpretive methodology

Reference 8 - 0.29% Coverage

¶140: When Tilden wrote his book *Heritage Interpretation* in 1957

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶140: nine suggested challenge areas for world heritage interpretation

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

¶141: Environmental interpretation is flowering in Denmark

Reference 11 - 0.84% Coverage

¶142: In 1986 it was decided to carry out a three-year experimental project with 14 environmental interpreters. Today the number of environmental interpreters has grown to 230.

Reference 12 - 1.12% Coverage

¶142: A modern organisation provides training courses for the interpreters and has developed a series of active interpretation methods in order to make experiencing nature an important tool in modern Danish environmental management

Reference 13 - 1.47% Coverage

¶42: it is important to use live Interpreters and not only technical media in this important work. People respond best to personal, face-to-face interpretation. The interpreters try to create a love of nature, and at the same time, create an understanding of local and global environmental conditions.

Reference 14 - 0.21% Coverage

¶43: The challenges facing forest interpretation

Reference 15 - 0.51% Coverage

¶44: the development of forestry interpretation programmes in Cumberland State Park, near Sydney, Australia.

Reference 16 - 0.57% Coverage

¶46: Interpretation proved to be a key to the successful outcome of three overseas aid projects in Asia and the Pacific.

Reference 17 - 0.22% Coverage

¶46: Park interpretation manuals were also written

Reference 18 - 0.13% Coverage

¶46: locals are the interpreters

Reference 19 - 0.18% Coverage

¶47: Museums in Sydney and interpretation

Reference 20 - 0.37% Coverage

¶48: This paper reviews the Eora Aboriginal exhibits at the Museum of Sydney.

Reference 21 - 0.52% Coverage

¶48: Sydney Aboriginal Discoveries on their Dreamtime cruise of Sydney Harbour provide another interpretation

Reference 22 - 0.36% Coverage

¶49: The arts of memory revived: The re-interpretation of old parliament house

Reference 23 - 0.27% Coverage

¶150: the interpretation of Old Parliament House in Canberra

Reference 24 - 1.51% Coverage

¶150: The challenge lies in a building, which is not only an historic piece of architecture, which contains the National Portrait Gallery, but also the site of all Australian federal political life for sixty years. How to tell such a plethora of stories to a variety of visitors remains a daunting proposition.

Reference 25 - 0.71% Coverage

¶152: the future of zoos, including questions concerning potential and real conflict between their educational, scientific and entertainment roles.

Reference 26 - 0.15% Coverage

¶153: Interpreting umeewarra mission

Reference 27 - 1.06% Coverage

¶154: It needs to preserve and interpret the mission culture in a way which maintains the integrity of that history and presents the material culture, the oral histories and stories from former children of the mission,

Reference 28 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: and interpretation.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [4.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: rethinking communication and learning

Reference 2 - 0.63% Coverage

¶17: being superseded by new approaches that acknowledge 'active audiences', constructivist and interpretist learning theories

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: the concept of differentiated audiences

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: Managing Small Heritage Sites with Interpretation

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶19: pro-active presentation.

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

¶13: Titanic embodies this and several other heritage traits: the idea of the 'time capsule';

Reference 7 - 0.75% Coverage

¶13: a time-tunnel syndrome; and the film's picturesque and sublime aesthetic, all of which combine in an explicit articulation of a heritage ethos.

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶26: historically, museums have been attributed a role in 'entertaining' users

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶27: An Incomplete History of Interpretation from the Big Bang

Reference 10 - 0.60% Coverage

¶58: This discursive space is more and more dominated by the media agenda, to which the academic force largely conforms

Reference 11 - 0.28% Coverage

¶59: in Historic City Centres: two Dutch cities experienced

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [6.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.12% Coverage

¶4: The case has a wider relevance which extends to other forms of built heritage around the world and highlights the dilemmas facing those making decisions about how to present the conserved past as a contemporary tourist space.

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶12: Emphasis is placed on an analysis of the representation of resistance in French museums and interpretation centres.

Reference 3 - 2.18% Coverage

¶17: When watching the film The Blair Witch Project we seem to be witnessing through its clumsy, apparently uncrafted footage the unmediated documentation of 'reality' as it occurs. This article argues that the carefully crafted deceit of The Blair Witch Project may be understood as part of a subversive 'public history' project that uses modern history's own scientific motifs and methodologies against itself and challenges its basic tenets.

Reference 4 - 0.95% Coverage

¶21: Rather, stimulated by resounding connections, suggestions, and ideas, users are more likely to seek further information and, through their own questions, arrive over time at their own truths.

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶24: 'Where it all Began': the representation of Malaysian heritage in Melaka

Reference 6 - 0.51% Coverage

¶25: Melaka is represented in Malaysia's tourist and heritage industries as the place 'where it all began'.

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶40: This fieldwork-based case study discusses potential futures for the island.

¶41:

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [7.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶15: Tales from the Riverbank: place-marketing and maritime heritages

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: and image-enhancement

Reference 3 - 0.62% Coverage

¶12: The relationship with the local people, one of the critical features of the eco-museum, may suffer severely as generational change occurs.

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶20: research undertaken in Québec city focusing on heritage interpretation

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶120: manifested in the promotion of the capital city of New France and separatist Québec

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶131: assembled and displayed as 'villages' at agricultural fairgrounds

Reference 7 - 0.86% Coverage

¶131: Because narrative, scale and editing are factors in the conflict, adding an outward-directed layer of interpretation would visually reconnect the dislocated buildings with their original sites.

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶131: link the village display to landscape change in the region.

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶139: Angkor Meets Tomb Raider : setting the scene

Reference 10 - 4.68% Coverage

¶140: Yet in November 2000, filming of the ultimate post-modern concoction, 'Tomb Raider--The Movie', took place at Angkor. The temples became one of the key locations for a production firmly rooted in a genre of Hollywood Blockbusters, a film genre that eschews any aspirations to high culture or claims of representational integrity. This paper explores this contradictory clash of imaginary cultures. In so doing, it examines the contextual factors that allowed the project to take place, illuminating the ways in which Angkor is presently conceived and managed by both the Cambodian authorities and the attendant international community. In considering some of the implications for Angkor, understood as a site of touristic production, attention is also given to how 'Tomb Raider' creates new narratives for tourists; ones that undermine the efforts of conservation agencies looking to formalise serious, cultural tourism across the site. Finally, it will be seen that the issues addressed here raise important concerns regarding media representations

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [7.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶19: It is not at all clear how to engage the public with the individual histories of these places.

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶19: Changing themes and foci in the display of this site are discussed.

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶19: in the context of the public presentation of narratives of the Gaol's past.

¶110:

Reference 4 - 0.94% Coverage

¶118: has revealed the diversity of approaches to memorialising places of conflict in the European past. The different ways in which such places are marked and remembered

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶122: It identifies the key issues regarding the patterns of representation,

Reference 6 - 0.69% Coverage

¶127: Kfar Etzion now interprets its history through a sophisticated multilingual audio-visual presentation offered in a museum

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶128: Object as Exhibit

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶129: 'object as exhibit'

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶141: Volunteers in the heritage sector: a neglected audience?

Reference 10 - 3.30% Coverage

¶142: This paper, based on a sample of 222 volunteers within museums and heritage visitor attractions in the UK, argues that a significant proportion of volunteers are leisure seeking. Volunteers at ten museums and heritage attractions were questioned about their motivation, and predominantly leisure-like motives were cited, including subject interest and social interaction. Indeed, volunteer's motives bear a strong similarity to those of visitors. Thus, older, leisure-seeking volunteers would be more appropriately considered as an additional element of the museum's audience

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [8.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶116: —visited annually by millions,

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: Presenting a Castle Over Four Centuries

Reference 3 - 0.79% Coverage

¶18: This evidence, gathered for a Conservation Plan, allowed English Heritage's re-display of the castle (1996–2001) to take a more reflective and positive approach to creating new meanings

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶25: This study presents an approach for operationalising an image of the past.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶26: Borrowed Robes: The Educational Value of Costumed Interpretation at Historic Sites

Reference 6 - 4.40% Coverage

¶27: Pressure to develop vulnerable historic sites into competitive commercial operations has led to controversial interpretive techniques being introduced by aggressive marketing managers. Scarce resources have been invested in largely unproven technological and other innovative methods of presentation. This paper looks at the employment of costumed interpreters at historic sites, what they claim to offer visitors, and whether their services match visitors' needs. It reports the findings of an investigation into what visitors want from historic sites and the extent to which costumed interpreters contribute to their experiences. The study reported here compared the performance of 12 historic sites in four countries: two European (Sweden and the UK) and two North American (Canada and the USA); with the participation of 589 visitors. The study provides clear recommendations for site managers as to the value of costumed interpretation and offers guidelines on the levels of investment (in reproduction costume and staff training)

Reference 7 - 0.39% Coverage

¶38: and the Valley's historic resources, began to tell the story about this special landscape.

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶52: Footsteps and memories: interpreting an Australian urban landscape through thematic walking tours

Reference 9 - 0.25% Coverage

¶53: interpreting them and their broader connections to people

Reference 10 - 0.65% Coverage

¶153: critically reflects upon a project conducted by the authors that developed two interpretive heritage walks in a large, working-class suburb in Australia

Reference 11 - 0.62% Coverage

¶153: In particular, it considers the interpretive opportunities and constraints presented by contracted cultural heritage research and its applications.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [8.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.00% Coverage

¶122: This comparison of South Africa and Northern Ireland has now moved beyond being concerned predominantly with conflict resolution and has come to bear in the consideration of how we should present the history of the Troubles in Northern Ireland's museums

Reference 2 - 3.37% Coverage

¶125: interpretation games: A case study from Angaston, South Australia

¶126: The residents of Angaston in South Australia have worked on interpreting their town's history since the early 1990s. Heritage walks brochures and interpretive plaques attracted, and continue to attract, steady interest from adults interested in history. An attempt to broaden the audience base to include children and 'younger people' in general led to the development of an interpretive game designed as a choose-your-own adventure and intended for conversion to CD as a computer game. Although the town had an interpretation plan and keen local historians, the project ultimately shed its historical base and became a cartoon-like 'choose your own adventure' game that did not attract its intended market. This case study demonstrates the difficulty of achieving heritage interpretation

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶128: Exhibiting Cultures: Singapore's Asian Civilisations Museum

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶134: Making an Edgier Interpretation of the Gold Rushes

Reference 5 - 0.56% Coverage

¶135: This article examines the interaction between changing interpretations of history and visitor interpretation provided at heritage tourist sites

Reference 6 - 0.90% Coverage

¶135: To illustrate these processes, Goodman's concept of a new 'edgier history of Gold' is applied to interpretation at Sovereign Hill and the Mount Alexander Diggings in Australia and the Central Otago Heritage Trail in New Zealand.

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶139: An Oral History Approach

¶140: In the context of recent media, governmental, academic and popular attention and enthusiasm

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶148: It assesses these guidelines against an audio tour

Reference 9 - 0.43% Coverage

¶157: Historic sites serve as windows into the past that rely on material culture to narrate the past to the public

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶157: creating a relationship that shapes community and individual awareness of heritage

Reference 11 - 0.41% Coverage

¶157: provides an opportunity to examine how the creation and interpretation of a heritage tourism destination

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶158: Serving Up Culture

Reference 13 - 0.18% Coverage

¶159: uses a case study of a folk-life demonstration

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [9.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.09% Coverage

¶19: In order to do this it will determine the ways in which the contexts of the exhibitions and community development projects were constructed and how and why visitors and participants make meaning in these contexts. To do this it uses the 'circuit of culture' as the basis of an analysis, the moments of which are representation, production, consumption, regulation

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶12: Culture and Constraints: Further Thoughts on Ethnography and Exhibiting

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶13: This article explores the context of ethnographic exhibiting, and provides a brief overview of the main impact of critical theory on the interpretation of ethnographic displays

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶13: an exhibition, Le musée cannibale, the aim of which was to reveal the representational artifice

Reference 5 - 1.68% Coverage

¶13: A 'reading' is proposed to show how this was achieved while arguing that the success of the exhibition was a reflection of its visual and narrative power, but as importantly its ability to interpolate the audience. The article then considers what other models can be used to reinvigorate the process of exhibiting ethnographic collections. It concludes that museums need to create means by which their audiences can assume a more dynamic role in relation to the encounter at the heart of the exhibition process, namely between people, objects and meanings.

Reference 6 - 1.62% Coverage

¶14: Millar and others have suggested that volunteers are the 'ultimate frequent visitors', and as the day visitor market for museums and heritage attractions declines, this paper offers the repositioning of 'heritage visiting' from day visits to longer term connections with particular heritage attractions via volunteering. It draws on Stebbins's concept of serious leisure as a way of reading museum volunteering as a leisure practice and argues that museum volunteering is a way of practising heritage as leisure that is 'self-generated',

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: public presentation

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

¶13: this paper proposes a critical review of the concept of such heritage places and their interpretation

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶13:

Reference 10 - 0.34% Coverage

¶139: The RI-SE Programme: Introducing an Innovative Approach to the Interpretation of Cultural Heritage Sites in Greece

Reference 11 - 0.54% Coverage

¶155: This paper will introduce the notion of the 'heritagescape' as a means of interpreting and analysing heritage sites as unique social spaces that offer an experience of the past.

Reference 12 - 0.33% Coverage

¶156: Do Richer Media Mean Better Learning? A Framework for Evaluating Learning Experiences in Museum Web Site Design

Reference 13 - 0.87% Coverage

¶157: This paper argues that, while museum Web sites tend to showcase increasingly sophisticated multimedia content, rich multimedia do not necessarily mean better learning design and that, in the absence of actual learner performance data, it is necessary to look beyond the types of media used

Reference 14 - 0.51% Coverage

¶158: The Development of 'Reflections at Bukit Chandu', a World War II Interpretive Centre

¶159: On 15 February 2002 a new World War II interpretive centre was opened in Singapore.

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶163: The challenge, then, is how to communicate such spiritual heritage today

Reference 16 - 0.92% Coverage

¶171: The article examines the portrayal of these sites in travel guidebooks, which are an acknowledged source of important influence on travellers. A study of travel guidebooks for various European nations showed that surprisingly few places are labelled as World Heritage even in the most comprehensive books

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶171: as opposed to national, regional or local heritage

<Internals\IJHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [6.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶17: Visiting a Cathedral: The Consumer Psychology of a 'Rich Experience'

Reference 2 - 1.97% Coverage

¶18: Research was undertaken into the experiential nature of a visit to a cathedral as heritage visitor attraction. Qualitative data from focus group discussion exposed the nature of the consumption experience prior to, during, and after the visit. The experience was romantic and primarily emotional, a product of affective and reflective processes. Personal narratives are posited as a useful paradigm for conceptualising the predispositions with which subjects arrive for their visit. Implications for visitor management are that promotional and interpretive literature should emphasise connection with human continuity, rather than human works

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶15: interpret aspects

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: fragmented site interpretation

Reference 5 - 0.33% Coverage

¶25: Heritage Interpretation Project Reviews

¶26: Went the Day Well: Scripts, Glamour and Performance in War-weekends

Reference 6 - 1.27% Coverage

¶27: This article questions these assumptions through an analysis of the different groups of social actors attracted to war-weekends organised through preserved steam railways. War-weekends bring together in the same locality visitors, volunteers, performers, dressers-up and re-enactors sharing stories, enjoying the present and reflecting on the past—experiences in which each individual's participation is enhanced

Reference 7 - 1.65% Coverage

¶27: They provide the opportunity for participants to engage both in the theatrical act of 'being on'; of being observed by the 'audience' whilst at the same time acting as audience in the way they observe the other participants in the spectacle. The participants' need to be observed is accomplished without the necessity of engaging in the rigorous training and audition processes associated with formal theatrical environments, whilst audience participation and interaction is not constrained by the usual formalities of traditional theatre

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶29: of ecomuseological methods to engage with

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶135: The desire to use ancient sites with theatres and odea for modern activities is very tempting for modern societies.

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: 'Making History Fun'

Reference 11 - 0.34% Coverage

¶169: Using as an example a new NHS exhibit and designations related to the Underground Railroad and African-Canadians

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 28 references coded [14.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶14: The Penguin Pool at London Zoo

¶15:

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: Reading the Zoo Map: Cultural Heritage Insights from Popular Cartography

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶17: Zoo maps have been common features of most zoos for many years, and yet they, like much cultural ephemera, have not been subject to focused academic research.

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶17: They contribute to the overall impression that visitors develop of both zoos and of animals/nature more generally, and as such require further research and examination.

Reference 5 - 0.33% Coverage

¶19: For both zoos and heritage sites, landscape is playing an increasingly important role in 'visitor experience'.

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶110: Regarding the Zoo: On the Deployment of a Metaphor

Reference 7 - 1.23% Coverage

¶11: Once upon a time, the zoo-goer's vision of ferocious animals was half obscured by heavy bars. Designed partly for the purpose of physical containment, and partly for the purpose of symbolic subjugation, the cage had a fearsome presence of its own. In contrast, recent zoo design has focused upon minimising the visual presence of the cage as much as possible, and pretended, in fact, that it is not there at all

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: tell the public about the importance

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶19: Imagining Jehossee Island Rice Plantation Today

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶20: In such interpretations

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶26: New Media, Cultural Heritage

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶27: New Media, Cultural Heritage

Reference 13 - 0.30% Coverage

¶28: the possible threats and opportunities that new media seems to offer in regard to this connection.

¶29:

Reference 14 - 1.16% Coverage

¶29: Game-based Interaction and Learning in Virtual Heritage Projects

¶30: When we design digital places that represent the past using media such as game engines, it is all too easy to be taken in by the lure of technology and forget to concentrate on enhancing the user experience. In the case of virtual heritage, there are several important issues in the creation, construction or revocation

Reference 15 - 0.54% Coverage

¶30: I further suggest that computer games offer particular advantages over traditional virtual environment technology but that their typical modes of interaction must be re-examined,

Reference 16 - 1.78% Coverage

¶131: Content Design in Virtual Environments

¶132: This paper argues that designers of virtual environments must not only design the context of their worlds (as architects do) but also assume at least partial responsibility for designing the content (as filmmakers do). The design of a virtual environment is, therefore, a unique task that combines the traits of both architects and filmmakers, a fact that has often been overlooked by designers of virtual environments. Only by taking responsibility for both context and content, and being cognisant of the affordances and limitations of the medium used

Reference 17 - 2.88% Coverage

¶134: The approach has been developed in response to concern for locative experience in Interaction Design, an approach to the design and experience of interactive technologies that emphasises the particular place in which the technologies are deployed and the locative aspects of experience. Our approach emphasises the pivotal role played by a wide variety of relationships in experience and suggests a set of dimensions of experience that have been useful in our interpretations of museum experience: relational, open, sense making, narrative, and spatio-temporal. In the process of describing the approach, the paper explains and exemplifies the potential for Interaction Design to bring people, for example staff and visitors, into the centre of technological mediation of heritage experience. It does this with specific reference to the mediation of museum experience and uses the design and evaluation of a particular museum exhibition to support its claims.

Reference 18 - 0.31% Coverage

¶135: A Virtual Community as the Context for Discursive Interpretation: A Role in Cultural Heritage Engagement

Reference 19 - 0.38% Coverage

¶136: Although little explored, there is significant potential for virtual communities to contribute to the interpretation of heritage

Reference 20 - 0.56% Coverage

¶136: By way of a case study, the authors examine the theoretical and practical aspects of engaging members of the public in the collection and interpretation of cultural heritage in Hong Kong.

Reference 21 - 0.60% Coverage

¶138: Information and communications technology (ICT) is opening up new ways of experiencing and thinking about heritage by allowing for cross-media interaction. By combining different media and technologies

Reference 22 - 0.18% Coverage

¶42: Beyond Hollywood: Enhancing Heritage with the 'Orphan' Film

Reference 23 - 0.06% Coverage

¶43: the visitors to them

Reference 24 - 0.30% Coverage

¶58: My interpretation and visual analysis shows how 'memory work' can operate through viewer experience

Reference 25 - 0.95% Coverage

¶65: its undermining of standard museum display practices often results in obfuscation, rather than clarification, of viewer understanding of Gauguin's artworks themselves, their art historical significance, or the artist's relationship to Pacific social history. Still, it offers a unique experience for tourist-visitors

Reference 26 - 0.11% Coverage

¶72: Measuring Museum Visitor Preferences

Reference 27 - 0.29% Coverage

¶73: This study investigates preferences of visitors to the Discovery Museum (in North East England)

Reference 28 - 1.06% Coverage

¶73: This study uses a stated preference choice experiment (CE) technique to estimate museum visitor preferences towards social capital opportunities. The findings indicate that visitors have a preference for visiting a museum with another individual(s); and that the provision of participatory activities, extended opening hours and locally related displays

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [5.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶8: both in popular imaginations and cultural representations

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶26: This study is two-pronged, focusing on the promotion of cattle draft through informal networking today

Reference 3 - 0.62% Coverage

¶132: Our research, ultimately, showed that the 'Way' was perceived, by those who walked it, in three main ways: as a source of 'challenges'; as a resource of 'open spaces' and as a place of genuine 'hospitality'

Reference 4 - 0.41% Coverage

¶137: Interviews, compared with examples from 'Time and Tide', Yarmouth, UK, suggested that working class people feel a strong need for history,

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶137: and that this 'three-dimensional' experience of history exhibited by the urban poor can enrich

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶145: examines the cultural representations

Reference 7 - 0.70% Coverage

¶145: My findings suggest that the museum's representations engender complex readings of Aboriginal peoples that need to be interpreted considering the processes of production, but also the broader conditions that are embedded in this history

Reference 8 - 0.34% Coverage

¶153: The article suggests that animal commemoration in everyday space may help create ongoing interest in animal pasts

Reference 9 - 0.38% Coverage

¶158: A Guided Walking Trail to Explore the Martin Luther King Jr. National Voting Rights Walk and Selma Antebellum Historic District

Reference 10 - 0.79% Coverage

¶159: Historical documents, original and archival photos, and MS Publisher software were used to develop and promote a two mile guided walking trail incorporating the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Voting Rights Walk, Selma Antebellum Historic District and Bloch Park.

Reference 11 - 0.47% Coverage

¶159: Trail content features facts about prominent black and white Alabamians, safety tips while walking and philosophical quotations emphasizing basic human rights.

Reference 12 - 0.51% Coverage

¶62: An important aspect of the use of heritage, the historical contexts in which past museum visitors interpreted museum themes and displays, has not received much attention.

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶68: is presented and experienced

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 22 references coded [11.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶4: engagement

¶5:

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶8: Through the consideration of examples in Northern Ireland, the meaning of such engagement is explored

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: and/or levels of engagement needed.

¶11:

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶14: to explore the various forms of engagement

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶16: can influence its reception by the local community

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶16: This paper argues that heritage-promotion initiatives should take into account the special issues surrounding uninherited heritage.

¶17:

Reference 7 - 0.41% Coverage

¶20: The ongoing Bendigo heritage engagement project is used as a basis for discussing the benefits, limitations and potential pitfalls of such an approach

Reference 8 - 0.51% Coverage

¶130: Rousing the Reggia: the use of cinematic language and video projection in Peter Greenaway's Peopling the Palaces as a way of returning life to a seventeenth-century Italian Royal Palace

¶131:

Reference 9 - 1.24% Coverage

¶131: problem facing many custodians and curators of historic buildings is how to create a sense of history and awaken a connection with the past for contemporary visitors. With the help of secondary material such as video projections, audio guides and costumed interpreters, visitors are enabled to imagine what life might have been like before the building was 'museumified'. This article discusses Peter Greenaway's video installation Peopling the Palaces

Reference 10 - 1.29% Coverage

¶131: examines its potential as a means of returning 'life' to preserved historic interiors. Greenaway's installation is a prime example of how projecting characters directly onto walls and ceilings can bring a building to life and envelope the visitor within an historical imaginary. The article proposes that this fascinating meeting of theatre, technology and museology within a historic Palace offers exciting potential for augmenting the visitor experience of heritage sites.

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶133: interpretation and public face of its history and heritage.

Reference 12 - 0.63% Coverage

¶133: Without strong local support for cultural heritage and identities, they can become increasingly vulnerable in a rapidly globalising world. In Australia's Northern Territory, however, there seems little indication of this happening

Reference 13 - 0.26% Coverage

¶135: It also reports on the Heritage Forum's general findings about the cultural and heritage sites

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶136: Heritage awareness and appreciation

Reference 15 - 2.94% Coverage

¶137: This study aims to examine public awareness of heritage properties in Arizona, USA. Data for this study were collected from a random sample of 600 participants from the public in Arizona using a telephone survey. Heritage awareness is conceptualised using a combined measure of heritage awareness and residents' visits to heritage sites. Based on these two measures, this study proposed a four-cell matrix that represents: 1) aware/visited, 2) aware/not visited, 3) unaware/visited, and 4) unaware/not visited. When the four types of residents were compared against demographic variables, attitudes toward preservation, preservation criteria, and importance of feature and

facilities, most of these variables were significant. The results indicate that the aware/visited group members had more positive attitudes toward heritage preservation than other groups. This paper suggests that visiting heritage sites by residents and tourists can help create heritage awareness. The findings of this study provide important information for heritage site managers and policy makers.

¶138:

Reference 16 - 0.63% Coverage

¶151: Most recently, the York Youth Mysteries of 2008 have continued this tradition in a radical way, self-consciously seeking to present the heritage aspects of the production tradition in a way that appeals to a new 'youth' audience.

Reference 17 - 0.28% Coverage

¶153: by creating 'play-publics' in which groups of strangers interact in a public environment through play

Reference 18 - 0.28% Coverage

¶155: This paper argues that Flickr, a popular 'photosharing' website, is facilitating new public engagements

Reference 19 - 0.53% Coverage

¶155: Australian heritage institutions (namely libraries and museums) have recently begun to employ Flickr as a site through which to engage communities with their photographic archives and collections

Reference 20 - 0.39% Coverage

¶155: For one group, the common interest is the Sydney Opera House, and their shared visual and textual expressions – representations of this building

Reference 21 - 0.24% Coverage

¶166: focusing on periodical publications, official speeches, films and promotional materials

Reference 22 - 0.57% Coverage

¶177: Digital applications for cultural and heritage institutions; Digital technologies and the museum experience: handheld guides and other media; Museum informatics: people, information and technology in museums

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 28 references coded [6.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: Performing the knowing archive

Reference 2 - 0.55% Coverage

¶16: findings from the Performance, Learning and Heritage project at the University of Manchester 2005–2008. Using evidence from four case studies, it provides insight into the ways visitors to museums and heritage sites

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶16: reflections aided by the very fictionality of the mode of interpretation.

¶17:

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶11: The dhow as cultural icon:

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: perspectives on visibility and the past

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: Hope and rust: reinterpreting

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶17: emotions

¶18:

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

¶19: Dwelling: transforming narratives at historic house museums

¶20: Founding narratives: Revolutionary stories at historic houses

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶22: A new model for memory work: nostalgic discourse at a historic home

Reference 10 - 0.33% Coverage

¶23: This study proposes a new model for heritage-makers seeking to alter site narratives without undermining a site's established worth

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶123: the interpretive process.

¶124:

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶126: the balancing act of interpreting historic house museums

¶127:

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

¶127: when creating interpretive plans for historic house museums

Reference 14 - 0.25% Coverage

¶127: The museum, however, plans to emphasise Gage's ideas – her leadership in radical reform movements

Reference 15 - 0.23% Coverage

¶128: Translating archaeology for the public: empowering and engaging museum goers with the past

Reference 16 - 0.38% Coverage

¶129: The heart of any heritage programme must involve an examination of the whole heritage process – teaching visitors how insights are actually generated

Reference 17 - 0.18% Coverage

¶129: Visitors to the site learn to 'read' landscapes, artefacts and documents

Reference 18 - 0.21% Coverage

¶134: America's home town: fiction, Mark Twain, and the re-creation of Hannibal, Missouri

Reference 19 - 0.17% Coverage

¶141: It examines how the key narrative in the exhibition is structured

Reference 20 - 0.28% Coverage

¶143: awareness initiatives aimed not only at ensuring community engagement with the development of Langkawi Geopark

Reference 21 - 0.21% Coverage

¶152: It examines the interpretation of successive layers of industrial and labour history

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: [In the spirit of self-mockery?](#)

Reference 23 - 0.43% Coverage

¶159: This paper focuses upon the Potteries region in Staffordshire, UK and offers an examination of the ways in which people living there are actively and critically engaging

Reference 24 - 0.13% Coverage

¶159: meaning-making at a range of museums/visitor centres

Reference 25 - 0.59% Coverage

¶159: Like Smith's work, the paper rests upon the analysis of one-to-one social surveys with visitors to the Gladstone Potteries Museum. The questions asked were designed to capture a range of responses regarding motivations for visiting,

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: audience interpretations

Reference 27 - 0.36% Coverage

¶161: Consultation showed that those who lived in this area had a strong interest in the past beyond memory and were keen to find out more about it

Reference 28 - 0.20% Coverage

¶163: The paper ends with some suggestions for updating the representation of labour

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 22 references coded [6.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: discusses the appropriateness of the interpretation

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶10: It is crucial to understand the drivers behind metal-detector users' activities, if archaeologists are to be able to communicate and interact meaningfully with this significant community concerning the treatment of archaeological heritage

Reference 3 - 0.36% Coverage

¶10: proved an important opportunity to access a large number of metal-detector users, and a chance to carry out a survey that focused on the metal-detector users themselves

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶10: this paper focuses more on individual metal-detector users who go to such rallies, and what they can tell us about the opinions and drivers of metal-detector users in the UK in contemporary times.

Reference 5 - 0.74% Coverage

¶25: will consider how museums have begun to address this issue and will look in detail at the special exhibition, Hello Sailor!, organised by National Museums Liverpool in 2006. Hello Sailor! was based on ground-breaking research about gay seafarers on board British cruise liners in the mid-twentieth century, mainly gathered from oral testimony.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶25: will examine the content, development and impact of the exhibition

Reference 7 - 0.56% Coverage

¶25: it explores the difficulties faced by curators, including the paucity of documentary sources and secondary literature, the limitations of existing museum networks and the almost total absence of objects and other visual material with which to tell the story.

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶27: will also explore the importance of memorial marginality and centrality; memorial inter-visibility;

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶39: highlights the central role of public interpretation

Reference 10 - 0.54% Coverage

¶39: will identify three distinct culture concepts and associated interpretive approaches that are of potential relevance to rights-based heritage management: (1) interpretation as the accurate, objective documentation of heritage sites; (2) interpretation

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶39: interpretation as promotion

Reference 12 - 0.22% Coverage

¶139: The paper will conclude with an assessment of how the systematic integration of all three approaches

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶153: from awareness building

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶159: objects, narratives

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶162: Representing heritage and loss on the Brittany coast

Reference 16 - 0.16% Coverage

¶163: This is an essay about the interplay of objects, art and visual culture

Reference 17 - 0.42% Coverage

¶163: The presentation of this material culture of mourning in small museums, regional museums and ecomuseums on the Breton North Coast and the islands of Sein and Ouessant are examined in this essay

Reference 18 - 0.28% Coverage

¶163: In several cases examined in this essay, literary representations, art and visual culture are compared to heritage sites and museums

Reference 19 - 0.21% Coverage

¶165: demonstrates the ways in which they actively commemorate the maritime past in contemporary Greece.

Reference 20 - 0.16% Coverage

¶165: The display and the discourses associated with these relics are examined

Reference 21 - 0.34% Coverage

¶167: In recent years there has been considerable interest in the nation's seafaring history, helped along by new museums established on both sides of the country

Reference 22 - 0.56% Coverage

¶174: It will do so by presenting a study carried out on pedestrian guided tours of Porto's Old City. The argument put forward is that these guided tours, which are run by professional historians and attended by Portuguese nationals (almost never by foreign nationals)

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 26 references coded [8.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶15: It's hard to be down when you're up: interpreting cultural heritage through alternative media

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: The interpretation of places also depends on the affordances of the representational medium through which these places are perceived and the ways in which such a medium is socially deployed and interpreted.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: demonstrates that a change in the representational medium

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: Most conventional historical accounts of Sirkap use two-dimensional site maps and city plans as the primary media to represent the urban fabric of the ancient settlement.

Reference 5 - 0.67% Coverage

¶16: When the authors developed an interactive three-dimensional reconstruction of Sirkap using gaming technology – a medium that allows users, through their avatars, to explore the settlement from the standpoint of a pedestrian – it was immediately obvious that the aforementioned Block D Apsidal Temple complex did not demand such an interpretation

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶110: How do people choose what aspects of their way of life are 'good' for tourists to see?

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶110: How is this interaction mediated and negotiated?

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶115: Museum gallery interpretation and material culture

Reference 9 - 0.36% Coverage

¶120: The upcoming 2012 Olympics are highlighting the Lea Valley waterways in east London as another important part of London's waterscape, expanding London's global presence as a 'water city'.

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶120: an embodied record of our engagement with the Olympic area during a brief period in the construction process

Reference 11 - 0.32% Coverage

¶120: The present article is about the journey we took through and around the east London 'Olympic' waterways as we attempted to capture this transitional moment on video.

Reference 12 - 0.09% Coverage

¶124: The paper examines representations of heritage

Reference 13 - 0.22% Coverage

¶124: and pointed the way for how the nation might present itself to the international community in the new millennium

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: Hence, the Games affected to the multifaceted representation and reconstruction

Reference 15 - 0.29% Coverage

¶143: Cities in developed countries are increasingly challenged by the advent of a global economy that mandates generating creative images of their cities

Reference 16 - 0.30% Coverage

¶143: as distinguished destinations because urban representation is influenced not only by 'standardised global cliché' but also by 'standardised local images'

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶149: of the Park are promoted

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

¶150: repositioning the secular as 'sacred'

Reference 19 - 0.55% Coverage

¶151: considers how one of the remaining copies, held in Lincoln, UK, can best be presented for public view. The approach is essentially conceptual, underpinned by primary research in the form of an exit survey. The findings suggested some visitor dissatisfaction with the current display

Reference 20 - 1.02% Coverage

¶151: A revised presentational paradigm is proposed, drawing on the writings of Durkheim, Benjamin, and Bell. It is argued, with reference to a comparable model elsewhere, that the key to meeting visitor expectations is to re-imagine the Magna Carta as a 'sacred' rather than a secular document. The practical implication is to present the document in a way as to generate aura. Forthcoming intentions to re-design the display, to coincide with the 800th anniversary of the signing of the document, add import to the discussion.

¶152:

Reference 21 - 0.50% Coverage

¶174: pursues a cross-cultural approach and suggests that 're-using the industrial past' in such a way might help to modernise labour and industrial history, enable international comparisons and contribute to a more differentiated picture of our past and present.

¶175:

Reference 22 - 0.43% Coverage

¶176: and applying advanced presentation and education methods, inspired by science centres and the brand lands of the company museums. Some are concentrating on more interactive elements, while others are utilising scenography.

Reference 23 - 0.21% Coverage

¶184: The second a debate within cultural studies on the value of engagement with the world outside of academia

Reference 24 - 0.31% Coverage

¶184: we might do better by fostering a more 'organic' sense of intellectual work, one that values engagement and collaboration rather than critique for its own sake

Reference 25 - 0.71% Coverage

¶188: Roland Barthes observed that though there is a 'lover's discourse' shared by all those who are in love, it is a discourse ignored or disparaged by 'surrounding languages'. Concerned that the discourse of heritage may participate in this closure against the 'in love' experience, I begin to explore ways the field of heritage studies might start speaking this language

Reference 26 - 0.22% Coverage

¶196: A widespread academic and popular interest in war memory and material culture such as war memorials has emerged.

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 42 references coded [12.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: in the context of museum visitor studies where they are largely ignored. Drawing on a long-term narrative study of global visitors

Reference 2 - 1.41% Coverage

¶16: unearths the conditions of meaning-making or hermeneutic foundations that facilitate the subsequent processes of meaning-making or interpretations. It argues that the engagement with a museum space starts on a sensory, emotive and embodied level. Visitors' narrations of their visit to the museum reveal that emotions and feelings are not separate stages of the museum experience but are continuously interwoven with intellectual and interpretive processes. Importantly, the empirical evidence shows that certain meanings remain on an embodied level as an 'internal understanding' and resist any verbal 'expressibility'. The conditions flow into the processes of meaning-making during cross-cultural encounters within the material museum world. Here, feelings enter into the realm of culture and thus into the experience of heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶134: in museums and archives

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶144: engage with their musical memories.

Reference 5 - 0.42% Coverage

¶151: examines how popular music and its material culture have been exhibited within museums. More specifically, it is concerned with how decision-making and processes within museums impact on how materials are interpreted and presented to museum visitors.

Reference 6 - 0.85% Coverage

¶151: Consideration will be given to how the church stage on which the Quarrymen played, along with a sound recording of their performance, have been presented within displays by National Museums Liverpool. Drawing on interviews with staff, the article will discuss how the curatorial and conservation treatment of the stage aimed to intensify its connection to a moment in history. It will

also discuss to what extent a sound recording can capture and communicate the 'presentness' of a musical performance

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶151: the extent to which sound recordings and material culture can enable museums to represent the past

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶153: these entanglements elevated the impact and visibility of local heritage to an unanticipated degree.

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: Antiquity at the National Memorial Arboretum

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶155: explores the use of ancient and historic material cultures and architectures within the recent resurgence in public commemoration in the UK

Reference 11 - 0.27% Coverage

¶155: Together these designs serve to create a multitude of temporal poises by which auras of commemorative perpetuity and regeneration are projected and sustained

Reference 12 - 0.31% Coverage

¶157: Narratives are powerful ways in which people understand their environment and structure a view of the world. Using stories told by villagers about their relationship with the building,

Reference 13 - 0.19% Coverage

¶159: explores how older visitors use meanings created through encounters with contemporary visual art in art galleries

Reference 14 - 0.27% Coverage

¶159: The analysis is based on the results of a 28-month study of the responses of older people to contemporary visual art in art galleries in north-east England, UK.

Reference 15 - 0.28% Coverage

¶159: Respondents who did not have an existing identity-defining commitment towards art and who had less ability to decode the art works used the art to make symbolic links

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶159: In contrast, those with an existing commitment to art used the experience of the visits to deepen their current knowledge.

Reference 17 - 0.14% Coverage

¶159: It also has significance for museum, gallery and heritage policy and practice.

¶160:

Reference 18 - 0.16% Coverage

¶161: I argue that it is the house as 'object of exhibit' just as much as the exhibits inside the house

Reference 19 - 0.25% Coverage

¶163: Tate's Britain: issues of continuity and comparison when re-presenting and advertising historic and contemporary British art beyond the gallery walls

Reference 20 - 0.34% Coverage

¶164: Tate Britain's 2011 poster campaign boldly states 'This is Britain' and reproduces two works from the collection, one historic, one modern or contemporary, with a strip of Union Jack flag at the bottom

Reference 21 - 0.54% Coverage

¶164: focusing on its consequences for the reception and perception of historic, modern and contemporary British art amongst Tate's audience, both within and without the gallery space. The ideas presented draw on press commentary, visitor statistics and museum advertising practice and look at three points in Tate's history

Reference 22 - 0.59% Coverage

¶164: the transhistorical juxtapositions seen in these posters are a central tenet of how Tate builds its own identity and that of British art, and that these posters are used as a satellite exhibition space, but with a curatorial approach other to that of the gallery itself, so that the collection is displayed to attract the maximum potential audience

Reference 23 - 0.23% Coverage

¶180: The local museum organised an exhibition about Coen in the form of a trial, asking visitors to vote on whether he deserves a statue or not

Reference 24 - 0.28% Coverage

¶180: The ways in which the local authority and museum acted to renegotiate meanings ascribed to the statue and reduce the levels of dissonance are described and analysed.

¶181:

Reference 25 - 0.04% Coverage

¶192: encounter, engagement

Reference 26 - 0.08% Coverage

¶195: Re-enacting the past: vivifying heritage 'again'

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: Re-enacting process

Reference 28 - 0.11% Coverage

¶197: to explore re-enactment as the performative 'doing' of history

Reference 29 - 0.29% Coverage

¶197: The article frames the dissemination of material in the WLMA as a delayed event that is made possible by the digital technologies, in particular free web tools, such as blogs

Reference 30 - 0.24% Coverage

¶198: From a colonial reinvention to postcolonial heritage and a global commodity: performing and re-enacting Angkor Wat and the Royal Khmer Ballet

Reference 31 - 0.19% Coverage

¶100: Patchworking the past: materiality, touch and the assembling of 'experience' in American Civil War re-enactment

Reference 32 - 1.84% Coverage

¶101: investigates the power of things and materials in the context of historical re-enactment. Based on ethnographic fieldwork among costumed re-enactors reinvigorating the American Civil War, it explores participants' close connections to specific objects and ensembles of objects and the crucial role awarded to 'experience' and 'touch' in this genre of relating to the past. It is argued that three interrelated propositions derived from my analysis allow a better understanding of this popular heritage practice: (1) Re-enactment can be understood as a human-material 'patchworking' process, (2) Re-enactment comprises a 'holistic' enterprise and (3) A key motivation in re-enactment derives

from its 'unfinishedness'. By attending to these dimensions through a detailed analysis that takes the role of objects and their experiential potential seriously as going beyond 'representation', I argue that the re-enacted Civil War serves as an often implicit and non-verbal – but, precisely, enacted – critique of conventional approaches to learning about and exhibiting history and heritage,

Reference 33 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: disseminated on YouTube videos

Reference 34 - 0.11% Coverage

¶103: as well as within the social space of this video-hosting service

Reference 35 - 0.16% Coverage

¶103: through video content that produces narratives as well as through algorithms that generate lists.

Reference 36 - 0.09% Coverage

¶104: Performing heritage (studies) at the Lord Mayor's show

Reference 37 - 0.10% Coverage

¶106: The time travellers' tools of the trade: some trends at Lejre

Reference 38 - 0.68% Coverage

¶107: how material culture and associated skills and perceptions have been facilitating time-travel experiences at Lejre from 1964 until today. My main focus is on the prehistoric families who each summer have been inhabiting the full-size model of the Iron Age village known as Lethra. In 2011, I conducted participant observation in the village. This paper presents some of my observations and insights.

Reference 39 - 0.06% Coverage

¶107: how the past 'comes to life' at Lethra

Reference 40 - 0.10% Coverage

¶110: the use of history in 'gated communities' in The Netherlands

Reference 41 - 0.19% Coverage

¶114: Let fragments speak for themselves: vernacular heritage, emptiness and Confucian discourse of narrating the past

Reference 42 - 0.02% Coverage

¶115: representing

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 43 references coded [10.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: Connecting with the past through social media: the 'Beautiful buildings and cool places Perth has lost' Facebook group

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶17: This article examines responses to the loss of heritage places through an analysis of a Facebook group, 'Beautiful buildings and cool places Perth has lost', which includes photos and discussion about buildings and places that have been demolished or obliterated in the city of Perth, Western Australia. In doing so, it grapples with a number of issues; feelings about the loss of heritage, the nature of social media and the social capital it generates

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶17: It argues that in showcasing lost buildings and places from the past, social media such as Facebook enhances both awareness of and collective attachment to the past by facilitating public expression of emotional responses to the past

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: that can be utilised to generate the social capital needed to mobilise against the destruction of heritage buildings and places.

¶18:

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶19: aimed at understanding the role of the Identity: Yours, Mine, Ours exhibition

Reference 6 - 0.60% Coverage

¶19: Identity: Yours, Mine, Ours creates a place and space of encounter in which differences are humanised, thus facilitating understandings of broader contexts through individual experiences. At the same time, the research findings suggest that the life worlds of students, their personal backgrounds and schools, are intertwined with their interpretive engagements with the exhibition and need to be considered for museum practices and further research.

¶10:

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶124: bringing back museum objects ('old' objects) that have been dispersed amongst museums and heritage institutions worldwide. In tracing out the operations and effects of how a Melanesian community engages with 3D digital objects

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶129: Re-imagining heritage interpretation: enchanting the past-future

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: remembering psychiatry through collections and display

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶134: Agency-driven promotion of the Mediterranean diet in Spain

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶135: promotion of cultural heritage

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶138: The sound of yesteryear on display: a rethinking of nostalgia as a strategy for exhibiting pop/rock heritage

Reference 13 - 0.71% Coverage

¶139: This calls for an examination of the current practices of disseminating pop/rock heritage through exhibitions. Two trends have been identified and criticised by previous commentators: first, the prominence of nostalgia in exhibition narratives and second, that exhibitions of popular music tend to display ancillary objects rather than music itself. This article offers a rethinking of nostalgia as a strategy for disseminating pop/rock heritage and explores the potential of music as a trigger for nostalgic experiences in exhibitions

Reference 14 - 0.42% Coverage

¶139: Further, we suggest that mediated memories can form the basis of nostalgic feelings and thus enable the nostalgic approach to span the generational gap and engage visitors who do not have a lived experience of pop/rock heritage. We will illustrate this by contrasting our approach to that taken at ABBA The Museum.

¶140:

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

¶146: display

¶147:

Reference 16 - 0.39% Coverage

¶154: Through this, the paper examines how stories of destruction work to produce and enhance the distinction between protection and destruction, and suggests how the fragmentary or ruined state of heritage objects can be alluring.

¶155: Pilgrimage, devotional practices and the consumption of sacred places

Reference 17 - 0.38% Coverage

¶156: It, thereby, sheds light on the connections between the religious experience of pilgrimage and the material consumption of sacred places by juxtaposing cases from contemporary Islamic Syria and ancient Egypt, providing a long-term perspective on the use and consumption of sacred places

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶160: Besides their political differences, the three cases are three different modes of engaging the past, either as past preserved, as a living past in the present or as a past that will change the future

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: Playful heritage: excavating Ancient Greece in New York City

¶171:

Reference 20 - 0.24% Coverage

¶171: examines how concepts of 'play' can be used within studies of cultural heritage to build an alternative to the dominant use of consumer-orientated models within current scholarship.

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶172: 'Hold the Heathen Hammer High': representation, re-enactment and

Reference 22 - 0.83% Coverage

¶173: Like earlier folk-rock traditions, these subgenres have often steered an interesting course between the hedonistic tendencies which can accompany rock music (the 'rock "n" roll lifestyle') and an educational role: metal as heritage and specifically as heritage interpretation. In this paper, the authors explore these various connections through conversations with members of two prominent bands (Týr and Heidevolk) who gave research seminars at the University of York in 2012 and 2013. The connections between music making, landscape, performativity and narration are prominent in both cases, and form the basis of this study.

Reference 23 - 0.26% Coverage

¶196: The problem of how to engage local culture in this process, however, has received comparatively little attention, despite the recognition of 'stakeholders' and the importance of their involvement

Reference 24 - 0.11% Coverage

¶198: A number of 'quality determinants' used to determine experience were also gleaned,

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶198: gravitas, ambience, number of exhibits, quality of exhibits

Reference 26 - 0.35% Coverage

¶198: aesthetics in display and perceived respect in display. With due consideration to the criteria visitors used to determine experience quality, experience engineering can to some degree counter what appears to be an inversely proportional economic/quality dynamic.

¶199:

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶106: Affective spaces, sensuous engagements

Reference 28 - 0.79% Coverage

¶107: It makes use of a synaesthetic understanding of experience and relies on an enlarged idea of perception conceptualised as a dynamic continuity between bodily/affective and intellectual cognitive faculties that are activated in the vibrant interaction with the architectural landscape of the 'dark site'. The emphasis on immediate perception necessarily implies formulation of a concept of 'affective aesthetics' which refers to bodily process, a vital movement that triggers the subject's passionate becoming-other, where 'becoming' stands for an intensive flow of affective (micro)perceptions.

Reference 29 - 0.04% Coverage

¶110: The selected representation of

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

¶110: : memorial exhibitions and tourist experiences

Reference 31 - 0.20% Coverage

¶111: This study focuses on the interpretation by visitors of exhibitions at the site and the process of historical representation at the memorial park.

Reference 32 - 0.13% Coverage

¶111: The selection criteria, and the approaches to interpretation employed by the exhibition planners

Reference 33 - 0.47% Coverage

¶111: An analysis of visitor experiences and interaction with historical interpretation and layout in the exhibition demonstrated the visitors' disoriented, yet unified, perceptions. A model of prison history has been developed that selects the memories and materials used to depict the past, unifying the multiple layers of histories during the 'White Terror'.

¶112:

Reference 34 - 0.17% Coverage

¶122: 'It's supposed to be 1863, but it's really not': inside the representation and communication of heritage at a pioneer village

Reference 35 - 0.28% Coverage

¶123: investigates the dynamics of heritage representation, in particular the contests among park staff, which have resulted in tremendous variation in heritage narrative communication at Spring Mill Pioneer Village

Reference 36 - 0.26% Coverage

¶123: has resulted in inconsistencies in both the material landscape and performative storytelling. As a result, the interpretative staff use a number of narrative tactics when engaging with tourists

Reference 37 - 0.13% Coverage

¶123: communication of narrative.

¶124: 'All mucked up': sharing stories of Yolŋu–Macassan cultural heritage

Reference 38 - 0.03% Coverage

¶126: community engagement

Reference 39 - 0.23% Coverage

¶127: The project included a dynamic programme of community engagement and outreach that created opportunities to work as a group in the embodied act of recovering the physical past

Reference 40 - 0.17% Coverage

¶143: I suggest that such strategies and discourses revolve around the following: (i) materiality, (ii) visual display and performance

Reference 41 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: have resulted in different perceptual experiences for visitors

Reference 42 - 0.28% Coverage

¶146: suggests the need to consciously manage perceptual experiences, firstly, as a strategic objective in any redevelopment process and, secondly, as a means to integrating meaningful site-specific interpretation

Reference 43 - 0.07% Coverage

¶148: Since that time, its appeal has continued to grow

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 32 references coded [7.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶4: the factors that affect their engagement in a government-initiated clanship heritage project in post-reform China

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶4: Furthermore, it contributes to our understanding of how multiple homes can affect diasporic interpretations of, and connections with, the homeland.

¶5:

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶6: In particular, its presentation and interpretation as a cultural site

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶14: arguing that the music itself, rather than artefacts, constitutes the most significant part of popular music exhibition. This article seeks to counter this trend by exploring the challenges of incorporating recorded sound into popular music exhibits as understood by curators and exhibit designers.

Reference 5 - 0.60% Coverage

¶14: The result is a varied discussion surrounding sound in the museal space, including issues of sound bleed, technology and the creation of balance between artefacts and sound. This account draws attention to curators' intentions of telling the story of popular music history by engaging with

both the visual and aural memories of museum patrons, and suggests a new understanding of the purpose underpinning popular music museums in modern contexts.

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶123: aesthetically in arts projects

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶125: Crossed gazes over an old city: photography and the 'Experientiation' of a heritage place

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶126: The photograph is used as a medium to elicit the ways different social agents experience and relate to Old Porto as a heritage place.

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶133: exhibiting architectural heritage on the Internet – a case study

¶134:

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: Taking the 'virtual life' of the Vienna Werkbund estate (1932),

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶134: as a case study, the present examination tempers exaggerated hopes. The analysis of private and official websites shows that new information and communication technologies

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶163: Heritage views through urban exploration: the case of 'Abandoned Berlin'

Reference 13 - 0.39% Coverage

¶164: frames the practice of urban exploration and its interest towards abandoned places from a heritage perspective. It is argued that most urban explorers prioritise the excitement of trespassing and the creation of their own narratives over the historic importance of the sites they explore.

Reference 14 - 0.33% Coverage

¶164: By distinguishing both heritage views, the objective of this article is to contribute to the enlargement of Heritage Studies by incorporating urban exploration as a space for reflection between loss and bottom-up preservation and interpretation.

¶165:

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: Vikings in Brazil: the Iceland Brazil Association shaping Icelandic heritage

Reference 16 - 0.58% Coverage

¶192: The association was the first organisation in Brazil to collectively emphasise and celebrate Icelandic heritage. The association caters to a disparate group of people that had, in many cases, little knowledge about their historical links to Iceland. In spite of the fragmented activities of AISBRA since its establishment, the number of participants has increased, reflecting their growing interest in their Icelandic past.

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶101: can learn from how public folklorists engage with communities

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶103: examines the process of promoting, with a view to safeguarding

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶103: in attempting to reach new members as a means of keeping it alive.

Reference 20 - 0.12% Coverage

¶105: in organisations designed to create public presentations of traditional expressive culture.

Reference 21 - 0.08% Coverage

¶114: Mooring subjects of heritage: proprioceptive emplacement

Reference 22 - 0.22% Coverage

¶115: examines how visitors to Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump (HSIBJ) in Fort Macleod, Alberta, are physically and affectively situated within an immersive heritage landscape

Reference 23 - 1.04% Coverage

¶115: HSIBJ's Interpretive Centre is organised to plunge audiences inside the 'live' archaeological scene and an evocative heritage landscape. It does so through technologies, including motion-triggered projections, which locate and secure visitors within official national – and universal – heritage narratives. The central argument of this article is that HSIBJ's Interpretive Centre beckons subjects of heritage through proprioception, the awareness of the body's position in and movement through space. Extending beyond the physiological sensation of one's own body, proprioception also

works alongside the two other substantiating buttresses of archaeology and heritage to provide a gravitational ground upon which the visitor is located and their subjectivity confirmed.

Reference 24 - 0.17% Coverage

¶117: The interpretive space at the tourism centre is an example of the hits and misses within the South African heritage landscape

Reference 25 - 0.29% Coverage

¶117: Discussing transformation and democratisation in the South African museum space, the paper highlights two main interpretive efforts at Wildebeest Kuil, the introductory film and the 31 Battalion military exhibition

Reference 26 - 0.32% Coverage

¶123: This paper examines the positive role led by the press media, the New Express, in bringing about changes in the government-sanctioned Enning Road redevelopment project plan through the lens of the Advocacy Coalition Framework (ACF). The

Reference 27 - 0.22% Coverage

¶123: Nonetheless, this paper raises question about the sustainability of civil mobilisation in subsequent conservation efforts, due to a general lack of enthusiasm.

Reference 28 - 0.18% Coverage

¶127: the ways residents themselves have appropriated and 'inhabited' this new 'villagized' city as they go about their everyday urban lives

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶131: through a number of different initiatives focused on the preservation and promotion of films as heritage.

Reference 30 - 0.16% Coverage

¶136: Effective or not? Success or failure? Assessing heritage and archaeological education programmes – the case of Çatalhöyük

Reference 31 - 0.14% Coverage

¶137: planning and carrying out heritage education programmes to increase heritage awareness among the public.

Reference 32 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: to develop more effective education programmes, and most importantly it is crucial to assess the effectiveness and success of those programmes

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 75 references coded [16.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶6: for its communication

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶17: this paper examines how Melbourne, the capital of the state of Victoria, has recently named three laneways after rock artists, namely, AC/DC Lane, Amphlett Lane and Rowland S. Howard Lane.

Reference 3 - 0.43% Coverage

¶17: The number of visitors to these laneways varies greatly across the sites, and reflects the national and international success of the artist commemorated. The laneways' success as commemorative sites is also related to intersections of globally circulating ideas about what constitutes 'rock', what urban spaces should look or feel like

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶50: trust

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶52: the public

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶57: Reframing China's heritage conservation discourse. Learning by testing civic engagement tools in a historic rural village

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶62: to disentangle variations between the 'livingness' of the ger and its appropriation for a wider audience.

¶63:

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶65: an understanding of the visitor experience at heritage attractions

¶66:

Reference 9 - 1.25% Coverage

¶166: seeks to explore the visitor experience at heritage sites pre, during and post visit. A conceptual model depicting the heritage visitor experience was proposed. A self-administered survey (n = 195) was completed by visitors at six heritage sites across Northern Ireland. Visitor characteristics and pre-experience were analysed and results showed that heritage visitors are primarily motivated by recreation and base their visitation decision on advice from friends and family. Results from the exploratory factor analysis showed that audio and visual communication, atmospherics, on-site engagement, information and heritage preservation were the most influential factors during a visit. Post-experience results indicate that 54% of the sample was satisfied with their visit and 85% would revisit the heritage site. The final model suggests a range of factors which positively contribute to the visitor experience at heritage sites though this requires further testing.

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: Introduction to the themed section 'digital heritage and the public'

Reference 11 - 0.47% Coverage

¶175: This introductory essay for the themed issue "Digital Heritage and the Public" begins by alluding to the profound effect of the digital revolution in how society manages the production, administration, publication and access to information. The effect on heritage is noticeable in all fields. The process of digitalisation, traceable from the early days in the 1960s,

Reference 12 - 0.25% Coverage

¶175: Related to that discussion, in this themed issue the first article by Taylor and Gibson questions whether the assumption often made inextricably linking the digital media with democracy is correct.

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶175: is followed by two others in focusing on case studies of use of digital media in heritage

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: encouraged public participation to rock art sites in Northern England.

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶175: in the 'Local People' exhibition she organised in Derry/Londonderry, digital media allowed the creation of heritage out of people's ordinary lives

Reference 16 - 0.52% Coverage

¶176: a view from Northumberland in North East England

¶177: Since the turn of the millennium three rock art projects focusing primarily on Northumberland in the United Kingdom (Northumberland Rock Art: Web Access to the Beckensall Archive, Rock Art on Mobile Phones and Heritage and Science: working together in the CARE of rock art) have made information and images widely available to the public via the Internet.

Reference 17 - 0.65% Coverage

¶177: investigates the responses to these digital media initiatives, showing that they have increased the reach of this ancient rock art resource to large numbers of people in United Kingdom and Ireland, and globally. In addition, it reveals that having made these heritage resources available online, they have created a further desire among people to engage with the rock art virtually with the increased possibility of following this up with an in situ visit.

¶178: Making digital heritage about people's life stories

Reference 18 - 0.19% Coverage

¶179: Actively creating new digital heritage content about people's life histories is part of the democratisation of heritage engagement with the public.

Reference 19 - 0.40% Coverage

¶179: The case study of the 'Local People' exhibition, curated by the author in 2013 in the North West of Ireland, is used to discuss the methodology of a digital curatorial process, www.localpeopleireland.com. This article argues that gathering and presenting unofficial histories of individuals' life experiences

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶179: A virtual exhibition was produced and new digital historical sources were created

Reference 21 - 0.25% Coverage

¶179: 'Local People' utilised Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/localpeopleproject/?fref=ts> and Vimeo <https://vimeo.com/album/2518991>. It is argued that the digital space provides a 'virtual contact zone'

Reference 22 - 0.17% Coverage

¶180: How are old places different from new places? A psychological investigation of the correlation between patina, spontaneous fantasies

Reference 23 - 0.16% Coverage

¶181: Or conceptualised slightly differently, what is the fundamental difference in the experience and affect of old and new places

Reference 24 - 0.47% Coverage

¶81: l'On, a 'new' place designed on new urbanist principles; both places share essentially the same design but differ in age by over 150 years. A sequential mixed-method approach, consisting of a phenomenology (interviews) followed by a measure of four dimensions of place attachment provided the data for this study; both methods employed photo elicitation techniques.

Reference 25 - 0.12% Coverage

¶81: Residents of both neighbourhoods exhibit very high levels of general attachment, dependence

Reference 26 - 0.05% Coverage

¶81: but rootedness is higher in Charleston

Reference 27 - 0.06% Coverage

¶81: perceptions and experiences of civil experts

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶84: Curatorial dreams: critics imagine exhibitions

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶87: transmedia, participation

Reference 30 - 0.31% Coverage

¶91: It reports findings from a content and discourse analysis of 229 news stories dating from late 2012 when the sale was first proposed, to May 2016 when it was reported that in all probability the Sekhemka statue had finally left the country

Reference 31 - 0.13% Coverage

¶91: This paper demonstrates that we would do well to keep media reporting of such events under close scrutiny

Reference 32 - 0.13% Coverage

¶93: how they make sense of the competing interpretations of the past in museums, rituals and artefacts

Reference 33 - 0.15% Coverage

¶193: the discursive content promised by the City of Culture was a missed opportunity to debate these places and events

Reference 34 - 0.10% Coverage

¶194: a comparative perspective from the daily press in six Latin American countries

¶195:

Reference 35 - 0.20% Coverage

¶195: reviews ninety articles published in prominent Latin American newspapers and concludes that an average reader is likely to have been largely misinformed

Reference 36 - 0.17% Coverage

¶195: Newspapers showed little eagerness to present a diversity of opinions to their readers, rarely conducting their own investigation

Reference 37 - 0.27% Coverage

¶195: True to what could be expected from a media landscape that favours a 'market-driven' form of journalism, newspapers eschewed most topics of controversy and showed a low level of autonomy from official discourses.

Reference 38 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: is of greater concern for these publications

Reference 39 - 0.10% Coverage

¶198: Assembling nostalgia: devices for affective captation on the re:heritage market

Reference 40 - 0.42% Coverage

¶199: builds on the current rethinking of nostalgia in heritage studies and an increasing amount of research that explores the formatting of customer – producer relationships in terms of 'market attachments' to analyse how nostalgia is performative on the market for retro, vintage and second hand, what we call the re:heritage market.

Reference 41 - 0.18% Coverage

¶199: explores the way shop owners work with nostalgia in order to attract, or 'captate', the public, through engaging affective market devices

Reference 42 - 0.19% Coverage

¶199: details how 'affective captation' adds conceptual strength for understanding the emotive and sensate pull of certain market-based heritage practices

Reference 43 - 0.08% Coverage

¶110: Nostalgia and heritage: potentials, mobilisations and effects

Reference 44 - 0.26% Coverage

¶112: Nostalgia for some is pointless and sentimental, for others reactionary and futile. Where does that leave those of us interested in labour history and heritage – is it all just 'smokestack nostalgia'?

Reference 45 - 0.16% Coverage

¶116: As a category of affect, reflection, remembrance and fantasy, nostalgia has been recognised as a feature common to human life

Reference 46 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: Gone Home, and the power of affective nostalgia

Reference 47 - 0.74% Coverage

¶118: Gone Home is a videogame that uses storytelling specific to the 'affective materiality' of its medium to produce a sense of responsibility for the player, reinforcing their affective investment in the storyworld. The game employs this affective materiality for political ends – to create empathy for the queer sister of its protagonist – by placing it within a recent but unsympathetic historical moment. Gone Home understands nostalgia as a way to recognise the positive and negative elements of the past, and then reflect on them in order to take action for a better future

Reference 48 - 0.36% Coverage

¶118: The historical and political engagement of the videogame resonates with attempts by museums 'to educate or otherwise influence how people understand and use the past to understand themselves and others', through embracing the links between recollection, affect, emotion and empathy.

¶119:

Reference 49 - 0.35% Coverage

¶129: Given that commemorative events as part of dark heritage are not prevalent in heritage and tourism literature, there is a need to understand the behaviour of visitors involved in visiting these sites or attending this type of event, which presents a special challenge.

Reference 50 - 0.30% Coverage

¶129: The results suggest that learning, emotional response and uniqueness have a significant positive effect on revisit intention, while emotional response and uniqueness have a significant positive effect on willingness to recommend.

¶130:

Reference 51 - 0.06% Coverage

¶131: focuses on recent promotional videos of sites

Reference 52 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: increasing its capacity to impact and 'move' the receivers

Reference 53 - 0.27% Coverage

¶131: However, the stories of the sites in the videos turn their legacy into a positive ethos of conquering these negative extremes and cherishing their positive opposites: freedom, justice, solidarity, and peace.

Reference 54 - 0.10% Coverage

¶132: Heritage and scent: research and exhibition of Istanbul's changing smellscapes

Reference 55 - 0.15% Coverage

¶133: In 2016 a gallery exhibition, 'Scent and the City,' was created as part of an effort to raise awareness about how scent

Reference 56 - 0.12% Coverage

¶133: can serve as a catalyst for individuals and communities to access their memories, emotions

Reference 57 - 0.02% Coverage

¶134: Heritage spectacles

Reference 58 - 0.18% Coverage

¶135: were transformed into a 'heritage spectacle' during the summer of 2014. The article argues that the spectacularisation of Amphipolis excavations

Reference 59 - 0.68% Coverage

¶135: Although the practice of heritage spectacularisation is not new, the media spectacle of Amphipolis introduced an advanced mechanism for spectacularizing archaeological research and the

past. The article deconstructs this mechanism through a thematic content analysis of about 100 newspaper articles published in the Greek press, filtered through the lenses of spectacle theory. As it is demonstrated, the spectacularisation process of Amphipolis excavations is embodied by emotive dramatisation, banal cultural symbols, escapism

Reference 60 - 0.08% Coverage

¶135: concludes with an interpretive framework for heritage spectacles

Reference 61 - 0.19% Coverage

¶137: A recently-opened permanent exhibition in the crypt of the monument explores the twentieth-century dictatorships of Italy and their impact on Bolzano

Reference 62 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: uniting contextualisation and emotional engagement

Reference 63 - 1.53% Coverage

¶150: Museums, memorial centres and other heritage institutions use various strategies to evoke an emotional response that serves to elicit empathy with the historical events and actors that are portrayed in exhibitions. To increase historical understanding, however, both emotional engagement with and contextual understanding of these historical figures are needed. Using the concept of historical empathy, this paper examines the continuous interplay between cognitive and affective dimensions of history learning in museums. We conducted a case study at Museon in The Hague, the Netherlands. We studied a learning session on children living through the Second World War, the museum's strategies employed in the exhibition, the entrance narratives of secondary school students participating in the session and their engagement with the exhibition and with the educational activities. While most of the students did not feel related to WWII prior to their museum visit, the museum managed to engage many of them with personal stories and artefacts and by offering multiple and new perspectives. Our findings underscore the interplay between cognitive and affective dimensions of historical empathy

Reference 64 - 0.12% Coverage

¶153: the exhibition Encounters: Revealing Stories of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Objects

Reference 65 - 0.22% Coverage

¶154: This paper explores this question via detailed analysis of the Encounters exhibition, developed by the National Museum of Australia in partnership with the British Museum

Reference 66 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: community engagement,

Reference 67 - 0.06% Coverage

¶155: a moment in an ongoing process of engagement

Reference 68 - 0.03% Coverage

¶156: Unsettling Encounters

¶157:

Reference 69 - 0.05% Coverage

¶158: 'Encounters' and the axes of collaboration

Reference 70 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: Beyond Bricks and Mortar: reframing museum encounters

Reference 71 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: Moved by the tears of others: emotion networking in the heritage sphere

Reference 72 - 0.18% Coverage

¶176: There is no heritage without emotional sharing and clashing. This article explores the involvement of divergent emotions in heritage making

Reference 73 - 0.08% Coverage

¶176: aiming for a novel approach to engage with 'the collective'.

¶177:

Reference 74 - 0.26% Coverage

¶180: the memorial landscape is a dynamically composed assemblage of heterogeneous elements, and that the guided walking tour is a practical tactic through which discourses and materials might be re-assembled

Reference 75 - 0.19% Coverage

¶180: We conclude that guided walking tours are a form of social intervention that can reframe our understanding of memorialization or quasi-heritagization

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 65 references coded [13.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶12: the Vice-Manager of the theme park and interviews with heritage and tourism experts in Hainan, as well as observation at the theme park

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: However, the park struggles to transmit ICH expressions to the younger generations

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶12: to concentrate more strongly on education and transmission.

¶13:

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: These prototypes of a colonial building project were subsequently translocated, commoditized and displayed as modern works of art in Paris and New York.

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: An increasing awareness regarding public participation has provided an additional opportunity for the HUL,

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶18: Education

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶23: in which group members exhibit emotional performances during their visits to a first-place

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶23: The argument is that heteroglossic heritage is possible because visitors' affect-mediated encounters with heritage places

Reference 9 - 0.33% Coverage

¶25: The article adopts the idea of precariousness – understood contra conventional formulations as a condition that elicits both anxiety and emancipatory release – in order to make sense of the allure and repulsion that the historic centre exerts in tourist encounters with the city

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶25: online responses to a New York Times article about Naples

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶125: illustrates how the historic centre as a tourist destination is constituted by a mix of foreboding and excitement; where affective experience tends to trump the monumental gaze

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶127: through provincial museum narratives

Reference 13 - 0.20% Coverage

¶133: This paper presents the result of ethnographic work carried out with Portuguese visitors to the park so as to understand the affect the place has over Portuguese visitors.

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶137: Fans seeking engagement with Jane Austen and her fictional creations seek out heritage locations

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶137: adopts a multidisciplinary framework that triangulates fan studies, literary criticism, and heritage studies to analyse three Austen-linked fan spaces

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶139: community engagement

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶140: museum theater

Reference 18 - 0.27% Coverage

¶141: More recently, some plantation managers have sought to engage in the 'memory-work' using artistic practices to reconstruct and interpret slavery heritage for visitors. Our study explores museum theatre as a form of memory-work

Reference 19 - 0.45% Coverage

¶141: We visit three plantation museums where managers hosted a theatrical performance of enslaved oral histories and explore the motivations and experiences of managers and the director of the slave performance. Realising the power and efficacy of theatrical performance as memory-work practice requires understanding how the management of the interpretation process can be difficult

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶42: exposing histories of the disenfranchised through augmented reality

Reference 21 - 0.14% Coverage

¶43: Time travel, labour history, and the null curriculum: new design knowledge for mobile augmented reality history games

Reference 22 - 0.28% Coverage

¶44: presents a case study drawn from design-based research (DBR) on a mobile, place-based augmented reality history game. Using DBR methods, the game was developed by the author as a history learning intervention for fifth to seventh graders

Reference 23 - 0.20% Coverage

¶44: The study discusses new design knowledge for addressing such narratives. Self-reflexivity, the technique of revealing the means of production of the game technology itself

Reference 24 - 0.09% Coverage

¶45: Ghosts in the Garden: locative gameplay and historical interpretation from below

Reference 25 - 0.15% Coverage

¶46: The heritage industry now makes extensive use of digital audioguides and similar interpretation tools to reach new audiences

Reference 26 - 1.18% Coverage

¶46: critically evaluates the state of play in the field, from downloadable audio tours and apps, through more complex engagements with theatrically enhanced and affective simulation, to attempts at fuller dialogic visitor participation and the use of gps or RFID-triggered game mechanics. While 'armchair' and home screen-based game and interpretation models are addressed, particular attention is paid to the use of mobile and locative design, where embodiment in place is privileged over less associative or remote experience. The paper takes a research project led by the author as a case study. Ghosts in the Garden was conceived in collaboration with a museum and an experience design SME to test the potential of immersive, affective real world games on public understandings of history. It sought to engage visitors with researched history from below by using a pervasive media soundscape, the 'ghosts' of past visitors and a 'choose-your-own-adventure' game mechanic in which outcomes are variable

Reference 27 - 0.12% Coverage

¶147: New Philadelphia: using augmented reality to interpret slavery and reconstruction era historical sites

¶148:

Reference 28 - 0.28% Coverage

¶149: The emerging technology of augmented reality (AR) offers new ways of designing and shaping the public's experience when visiting landmarks by enabling an unprecedented means to combine 3D historical visualization with historical landmarks.

Reference 29 - 0.37% Coverage

¶149: seeks to address these issues through AR. The technology, while offering opportunities for historical interpretation, poses challenges in terms of designing AR systems that coordinate content presentation with specific locations as well as developing virtual historical content with varying levels of source materials.

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶151: 3D heritage visualisation

Reference 31 - 0.02% Coverage

¶151: the ACCORD project

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

¶152: attachment

Reference 33 - 0.03% Coverage

¶155: A disconnected journey

Reference 34 - 0.60% Coverage

¶156: Driving is a dynamic human experience. The act of operating a vehicle, our movement across space and time, and the landscapes we pass afford rich sensory experiences. However, an increasingly controlled environment in the car and on roads is diminishing many sensuous encounters of orientation, sound, smell, touch, and even sight. The growing emphasis on transport infrastructure that prioritises speed, safety, comfort and convenience – dual carriageways, bypasses, ring roads, tunnels and sound barriers –

Reference 35 - 0.80% Coverage

¶156: These changes are leading to starkly homogeneous journeys devoid of character that result in a loss of experience and place. In this paper we examine the sensory engagement and experiences of car journeys across landscapes, considering both urban and rural environments. Using case studies

from different regions of Australia, we examine the bodily experiences of modern motoring. We suggest that there is no longer an immediate engagement with the landscape being traversed. With particular consideration of understanding places in an embodied way, we consider how modernised highways are disconnecting us from developing and maintaining meaning in our understanding of roads

Reference 36 - 0.14% Coverage

¶156: and as an important mechanism through which people experience heritage.

¶157: Views, use and reception of visualisations

Reference 37 - 0.17% Coverage

¶162: and assess how these wartime experiences have moulded, and continue to mould, the ways people memorialise and engage with the WWII material remains

Reference 38 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: Advertising and public memory

Reference 39 - 0.13% Coverage

¶167: curating the vision with the slogan 'have a coffee in Gårda', and structuring the narrative 'upgrade Gårda'.

Reference 40 - 0.30% Coverage

¶171: The many varied myths of origins, aesthetic transcendence, and greatness that surround popular music continue to proliferate in a variety of forms. One comparatively recent type of institution producing such forms of mythology is the popular music museum

Reference 41 - 0.34% Coverage

¶171: I argue that they do so in the service of larger myths of popular music. In each case I examine, I show that the myths on display are specific to the music that forms that content of the exhibitions. I argue that the specific kinds of spectator experiences these museums seek to produce

Reference 42 - 0.20% Coverage

¶171: As such, traditionalist myths of musical greatness and aesthetic transcendence are well-served by the forms of exhibition and display produced by these institutions.

¶172:

Reference 43 - 0.02% Coverage

¶174: of displaying

Reference 44 - 0.03% Coverage

¶175: allowing the exhibition

Reference 45 - 0.20% Coverage

¶186: The 2013–14 campaign to protect the Undercroft drew strongly on heritage arguments, encapsulated in the tagline, ‘You Can’t Move History: You Can Secure the Future’.

Reference 46 - 0.27% Coverage

¶186: The paper is accompanied by the award-winning film ‘You Can’t Move History’ which was produced by the research team in collaboration with Paul Richards from BrazenBunch and directed by skater, turned filmmaker, Winstan Whitter.

¶187:

Reference 47 - 0.05% Coverage

¶189: Endangerment-driven heritage volunteering:

Reference 48 - 0.10% Coverage

¶191: Talking to others: analysing tourists’ communications on cultural heritage experiences

Reference 49 - 1.15% Coverage

¶192: In the area of cultural heritage, tourists’ experiences emphasise not only the moment and its personal nature but also socio-cultural traits. These experiences when expressed (social communications) are an important gateway to knowledge about tourists’ sense-making processes. This paper reports on the mediation between tourists and heritage sites via comments on a digital platform (TripAdvisor) about two Spanish tourist destinations with opposing characteristics and four heritage sites, which are analysed. The methodology used seeks to transcend the individual and anecdotal aspects of tourists’ comments. Indeed, the results obtained show the relevance of the humanisation and the discursive weight of heritage contexts in emotional/personal stories. Tendencies observed in non-regulated contexts confirm the role of a complex negotiation at cultural heritage sites and highlight the need to explore possible exchanges of sense in tourists’ encounters with such sites.

Reference 50 - 0.03% Coverage

¶193: Digitally Mediated Iconoclasm

Reference 51 - 0.61% Coverage

¶194: puts forward the new analytical framework of ‘Digitally Mediated Iconoclasm’ (DMI) to analyse and interpret iconoclastic acts that are experienced through the propaganda (videos, social media,

photographs, and other media) that the actor perpetrating the destruction makes available in global information networks for its consumption, duplication, and distribution. DMI captures three stages of the destruction (before, during and after the event) as both evidence of that destruction and as a perdurable digital archive

Reference 52 - 0.16% Coverage

¶194: The analysis focuses on the three stages that DMI comprises, showing the different photographic and audio-visual production techniques

Reference 53 - 0.12% Coverage

¶102: It is further argued that two interactive exhibitions that resulted from the Homeless Heritage project

Reference 54 - 0.09% Coverage

¶104: and have collaborated with Uzbek speakers to create a national heritage society

Reference 55 - 0.26% Coverage

¶110: this article analyzes the ways in which both local residents and visitors from outside the region understand the museum, considering why it is indeed world famous, attracting over 5000 international tourists each year.

Reference 56 - 0.31% Coverage

¶110: The museum in Torrington is a complex 'open text' that both employs and critiques the conventional methods used in natural history and heritage museums to offer multiple narratives about childhood, heritage and rural life, addressing local people as well as tourists

Reference 57 - 0.40% Coverage

¶114: New qualitative data from on-site and follow up interviews with museum visitors and practitioners at the experimental exhibition Power of 1 at the Museum of Australian Democracy has been used as a case study to determine if the rhetoric of the highly interactive, audience-centred approach of the participatory museum is meeting its aims

Reference 58 - 0.28% Coverage

¶118: Following Bal's narratology, underlaid by participant observation, and complemented by interviews, this paper provides a cultural analysis of the permanent exhibition of the Schindler Factory Museum which opened in 2010 in Krakow, Poland

Reference 59 - 0.08% Coverage

¶126: and exemplified, too, the campaign's disparate implied audiences

Reference 60 - 0.06% Coverage

¶140: reconsidering communication through miniaturisation

¶141:

Reference 61 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: followed by an example from a recent Ancient Egyptian exhibition

Reference 62 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: that they can be adequately and accurately interpreted and displayed

Reference 63 - 0.07% Coverage

¶153: Publicity (site is known about or receiving new attention)

Reference 64 - 0.16% Coverage

¶155: It is now one of Manila's most popular attractions, with visitors walking along the restored walls and exploring the Shrine to Freedom

Reference 65 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: who shared histories of engagements with archaeologists

<Internals\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶164: The first-four-species calculator of Wilhelm Schickard is made accessible to the public in the World Wide Web using Java 3D.

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: An Italian Portal on cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 2.28% Coverage

¶34: In this paper we investigate the automatic and dynamic generation of 'associative links' for navigation in an IR catalogue and present Quicklink, a system which retrieves objects similar to a query object in large archives of artworks by dynamically matching their textual descriptions, and

presents the retrieval results in HTML pages, where the objects are ordered according to their similarity degree. This study is part of the project of the Italian National Research Council (CNR) on 'Beni culturali: metodi e strumenti per la creazione di archivi multimediali nel settore della ceramica' (cultural heritage: methods and tools for the creation of multimedia archives in the ceramic sector) developed at ITIM in Milan.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶147: The project for Domus Aurea reopening to the public

<Internals\\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

¶15: This was followed by a public workshop held on the 30 May 2001 at the Venice C.N.R. Istituto di Studi delle Grandi Masse (Institute for the Study of Large Masses) with the participation of researchers, managers of culture and urban politics, at which the progress of the research was discussed.

<Internals\\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1207: We have decided not to physically intervene with the original sculpture but instead to recreate the past appearance of the sculpture in a virtual environment.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1207: The educational value of the computer model may be further enhanced by the addition of missing elements or the removal of later restorations.

<Internals\\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶112: Archaeological and cultural heritage: bringing life to an unearthed Muslim suburb in an immersive environment

Reference 2 - 1.38% Coverage

¶113: Precise lighting algorithms developed by Grupo de Informática Gráfica Avanzada (GIGA) provide a photorealistic look, while real actors composited into the synthetic scenes give life to the reconstruction. Images and animations can be viewed in a low-cost CAVE-like system (CLS) designed and developed by GIGA. Following a historically accurate script, the audience is taken through the streets of the suburb and into its houses. This digital reconstruction will help to preserve part of the city's archaeological and cultural heritage, giving life to a distant past. Visitors can experience what

life was like in the suburb from morning to sunset, and it can provide a new perspective for historians.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶164: Methods and application for photorealistic rendering and lighting of ancient buildings

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶165: It also provides a tool that is able to show the final appearance of the model under assigned lighting conditions, as observed by a human being “inside” the virtual environment.

¶166:

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶192: The public response to innovative strategies

Reference 6 - 0.86% Coverage

¶193: participated to a scientific research by filling in a questionnaire to express their opinion about a new illumination system experimentally set up in the Ocean’s Cubiculum. Their answers were statistically evaluated and represented the first public opinions on this archaeological site, including their knowledge of conservation problems and their positive attitude towards the use of new strategies for the preservation of this monument.

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.67% Coverage

¶122: Our main finding is that the mean willingness to pay (WTP) is considerably higher for the second group. To give further credence to this observation both parametric and non-parametric approaches were employed and these yielded similar results. Finally, two equations were estimated in order to ratify the results obtained from a theoretical point of view.

<Internals\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶110: On 3D reconstruction of the old city of Xanthi. A minimum budget approach to virtual touring based on photogrammetry

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶111: It deals with the idea of using open source systems in 3D graphics in order to produce realistic virtual walkthroughs for culture heritage promotion with a minimum budget and low cost infrastructure.

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶162: AI and virtual crowds: Populating the Colosseum

¶163:

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶163: Only very recently, works are starting to go beyond that approach by including digital people. The impressive development of computer graphics techniques and computing power, makes now possible the creation and management of virtual environments where a big number of virtual creatures interact and behave in a smart manner.

¶164:

Reference 5 - 1.08% Coverage

¶182: Computer graphics, and in particular high-fidelity rendering, make it possible to recreate cultural heritage on a computer, including a precise lighting simulation. Achieving maximum accuracy is of the highest importance when investigating how a site might have appeared in the past. Failure to use such high fidelity means there is a very real danger of misrepresenting the past. Although we can accurately simulate the propagation of light in the environment, little work has been undertaken into the effect that light scattering due to participating media (such as dust in the atmosphere) has on the perception of the site. In this paper we present the high-fidelity rendering pipeline including participating media. We also investigate how the appearance of an archaeological reconstruction is affected when dust is included in the simulation.

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶171: communication in situ of the archaeological ruins

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶171: the demands of protection conduct to the building of pure containers, whose prominent characteristic seems to be the negation of the inside space, reduced to a simple transparent box. Some international representative cases of study will be exposed in which transparency has been used with a language and a more appropriate symbolism to evoke archaeological preexistences.

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶133: The main aim of our studies is to enable the public to enjoy the results of archaeological and historical researches, via the web or stand-alone products, and to “virtually visit” the monuments using RealTime 3D visiting systems. As well as showing the current state of the monuments, the visit includes reconstructions of previous phases in their history and examples of virtual restorations of the wall paintings

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶187: Reconstruction of photorealistic 3D model of ceramic artefacts for interactive virtual exhibition

Reference 3 - 0.96% Coverage

¶188: such as virtual museum and historical archiving. While there are methods for 3D digitization of cultural artefacts with high geometric resolution, there are still limitations in achieving high textural resolution for virtual exhibition. One major problem is that the object surface exhibits specular reflection of illuminated light during the acquisition of surface texture. The shading of the target object does not match to other objects or pictures in the virtual scene. Also, if texture of the object must be composed of multiple images, the mismatch of shading (radiometric difference) among the images can be very prominent. In order to create high visual quality exhibition, the specular reflections must be eliminated and then the virtual scene is relit by a synthetic light source. Most existing methods for the identification and removal of specular reflection component demand special device or rely on information obtained in a single image. In order to reconstruct a complete 3D model, we need to acquire a multi-view image sequence.

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶188: Interactive exhibition of the artefact is achieved with the control of the mouse and simple keyboard commands. This paper gives an account of the procedures for the creation of interactive virtual exhibition of ceramic artefacts.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: Experiential archaeology: Is virtual time travel possible?

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶161: But, is technology ready for virtual time travel (VTT)? This article examines the possibility of experiential archaeology in voltage and silicon with the aim of formulating a strategy for VTT.

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

¶177: but to also make the information content accessible to the wider public in a manner that is attractive. Emerging technologies, such as VR, AR and Web3D are widely used to create virtual museum exhibitions both in a museum environment through informative kiosks and on the World Wide Web

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [5.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: From 3D reconstruction to virtual reality: A complete methodology for digital archaeological exhibition

Reference 2 - 1.57% Coverage

¶14: For nearly two decades, virtual reality (VR) technologies have been employed in the field of cultural heritage for various purposes. The safeguard, the protection and the fruition of the remains of the past have gained a powerful tool, thanks to the potentialities of immersive visualization and 3D reconstruction of archaeological sites and finds. VR applications based on videogame technologies are known for their realism and fluid interactivity, but the choice of the fittest technologies remains a complex task because there is an ample number of hardware devices and software development kits. Moreover the design of a VR application for cultural heritage requires several different professional skills and presents a certain complexity in coordination and management. This paper presents strategies to overcome these problems, by suggesting some guidelines for the development of VR systems for cultural heritage. It illustrates a complete methodology to create a virtual exhibition system, based on realistic high-quality 3D models of archaeological finds (reconstructed using a 3D Scanner and a high definition camera) and a low-cost multimedia stereoscopic system called MNEME, which allows the user to interact in a free and easy way with a rich collection of archaeological finds. The solution we propose is intended to be easy to transport and fully usable by different user typologies, without any external assistance or supervision

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶21: Harvesting community annotations on 3D models of museum artefacts to enhance knowledge, discovery and re-use

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶22: social tagging systems can add to their collections. Projects such as Steve.Museum aim to give online users a voice in describing the content of publicly-held collections of digital heritage, through online social tagging and annotation tools

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶29: Natural lighting in the Hall of Two Hundred. A proposal for exhibition of its ancient tapestries

Reference 6 - 0.64% Coverage

¶39: Once students have arrived at their chosen campus, however, except for perhaps the first week orientation rituals, do the students actually develop ties to their campus built heritage? This research investigates the knowledge students possess of their respective campus built heritage and the importance of built heritage as a legacy to them. Two institutions are included in this study in an effort of draw comparative assessments. A student questionnaire was administered at Rhodes University in South Africa and St. Mary's College of Maryland in the United States during April 2008.

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶139: Just over half (52%) of Rhodes students and about 68% of St. Mary's students were willing to pay some positive amount to protect campus built heritage. Empirical probit model results combining the data from both institutions found that current student knowledge of their respective campus built heritage

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶139: students and influenced their decision to attend the particular institution

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶139: We found no significant relationships between willingness to pay to preserve an institution's built heritage and the demographic variables included in our empirical model. Fundraising data analysis includes positive willingness to pay for conserving built heritage, yet funding for new construction was not significant.

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶141: big blockbuster exhibitions and a large number of visitors

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶145: Additionally, the historic mining technological methods employed in the underground workings of Llumeres have been studied and all the information integrated into a 3D visualization package and made available as a free 3D video sample of the subsurface information

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶145: This new patrimonial entity offers enhanced possibilities for acceptance and recognition in a societal context and to aid that acceptance, we propose a radical conceptual change of perspective, pointing out new elements requiring research.

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶191: Cultural heritage interactive 3D models on the web: An approach using open source and free software

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶192: from high-resolution 3D models.

Reference 15 - 0.52% Coverage

¶192: for user access and interactive exploration of three-dimensional models by providing integrated geometrical and non-geometrical information into an intuitive interface. The main feature of this

interactive system is to provide the user with a completely new visit experience based on a free interactive exploration interface of the object (i.e., not constrained by any predefined pathway) and on the opportunity to get more detailed information on specific parts of interest

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

¶118: Beyond virtual museums: Experiencing immersive virtual reality in real museums

Reference 17 - 0.88% Coverage

¶119: One of the keys to approach the general public is the use of new technologies and novel interaction paradigms. These means, which bring with them an undeniable appeal, allow curators to modulate the cultural proposal by structuring different courses for different user profiles. Immersive Virtual reality (VR) is probably one of the most appealing and potentially effective technologies to serve this purpose; nevertheless, it is still quite uncommon to find immersive installations in museums. Starting from our 10 years' experience in this topic, and following an in-depth survey about these technologies and their use in cultural contexts, we propose a classification of VR installations, specifically oriented to cultural heritage applications, based on their features in terms of interaction and immersion.

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶122: Our project aims at the valorisation and the communication of the bronze "investment casting" ancient technique through a 3D virtual interactive platform. This platform offers therefore a contribution to preserve this heritage and its memory, by means of a virtual experience inside the processes and the places where bronze sculptures are made. Users can follow from the beginning how such an artwork is created, dwelling on each step of the creation process and analyzing in details its main points.

¶123:

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶130: There has been a considerable increase in the needs for implementation of multimedia representation technology into the museum field to develop online exhibitions and enhance museum educational functions

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶130: Three modes of online exhibitions have been developed to emphasize user experiences through extensive application of animation and virtual reality technologies

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶130: In addition, evaluation on users' expectation and satisfaction is conducted to identify perception based on questionnaire and web logs

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶175: ISEE: Information access through the navigation of a 3D interactive environment

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶121: Furthermore, different types of users should be able to consult the archive in a user-friendly way, a factor which should not be neglected.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶144: Factors influencing the intention to revisit a cultural attraction

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶145: analyses the different factors influencing the intention to revisit a cultural attraction

Reference 3 - 0.52% Coverage

¶150: The evolution of real time 3D graphics technologies in combination with high bandwidth Internet connections and modern Web browsers enable users to explore complex 3D scenes. As a rule, a virtual visitor has to manually explore the geometrically complex 3D model in order to discover points of interest. This manual exploration is a time consuming process that, in some cases, can be assisted by sets of predefined points of interest. In this paper, we propose the annotation of 3D scenes in order to equip the user with a text based 3D scene search engine. The search engine provides a query mechanism that unburdens the user from the time consuming process of manually exploring vast 3D scenes

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶161: Web technologies applied to virtual heritage

Reference 5 - 0.93% Coverage

¶162: Nowadays, some virtual museums include 3D room scenes to show the models of its pieces, just like in real museums. Nevertheless, the generation and maintenance of this kind of scenes is generally difficult and should be done by an expert. For example, any change such as including a new piece or modifying the position of an existing fragment usually requires a different design and the creation of a new scene. In this paper we present a case study on the development of a web-based application to automatize this process. To this end, a database to store both graphic and non-graphic information about the pieces, and some 3D rooms to show them has been created. The designed scenes only contain some pieces of furniture to exhibit the fragments, which will be subsequently included. Thus, when a room is loaded in the web page, its associated pieces are obtained through a

query in the database and its models are dynamically included in the original scene. Therefore, the position changes or the inclusion of new pieces are not performed in the 3D model, but in the database. Our application makes the transmission of the knowledge to the general public easier because any new discovered piece can be included in a existing museum effortlessly.

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶142: Designing interaction metaphors for Web3D cultural dissemination

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶143: In the last few years the improved performances of graphics hardware and the growing availability of broadband internet connections have eventually led to effectively adding a third dimension to web interfaces, achieving what is commonly referred to as Web3D. Nevertheless, these technologies are not yet widespread, especially in the cultural sector, for at least two factors: technological limitations, mostly in the lack of coherent and effective metaphors to visualize and interact with digital cultural assets using the third-dimension as an added value rather than as a stylish gadget, and communication issues, as, despite the principles stated in the London Charter aimed at ensuring technical and intellectual rigor for the digital visualization of cultural heritage, a proper way to deal with relevant and sustainable 3D information is not yet completely established.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶189: as well as virtual exhibitions of the same topics

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: Including architectural and historical heritages, it is a dialogue space and an interaction area between the visitors, public and city.

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: It means that sustaining the museum function in the urban space for the purpose of education, communication, archiving and displaying. It is mainly based on creating various dynamics, discussion arenas, the public awareness and experiencing on its own space

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶148: In recent decades the initiatives aimed at disseminating innovative, international networks have proliferated, resulting in new forms of collaboration between businesses, individuals and places, different for their activities and functions.

Reference 7 - 0.26% Coverage

¶148: there is a strong tendency towards the integration of the different forms of networks, which makes it difficult to operate a neat separation between real and virtual networks. The firsts are those created with specific physical structures deputed to host committees and scheduled meetings. The seconds are those intended to capture fully the opportunities offered by telematics and the Internet, and that only exist on the web.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: These, among others, take advantage of the visibility and image that the new eclectic and iconic structures of post-modern architecture can project internationally.

¶149:

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶156: museum presentation

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶19: Visitors' preferences

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶20: The results suggest a clear hierarchy of attributes.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: In addition, the introduction of both socioeconomic variables and interaction terms provides useful insights on systematic heterogeneity of preferences

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶63: Innovation in lighting for enhancing the appreciation and preservation of archaeological heritage

Reference 5 - 0.72% Coverage

¶64: The cultural content of ancient sites highlights the importance of light, which is an essential tool for the correct appreciation of the historical value and memory of cultural heritage. This should be a new way to highlight significance of fragments in compliance of the surrounding, which has not the same characteristics, to signal a visual path, creating itineraries that involve the context. Light plays a very important role in creating emotion, suggestion, evocation and supporting the visitor experience. Innovative technological solutions should be designed taking into account the kind of landscape and morphological characteristics of the site. This paper presents the study of a sample of Italian and international case studies, seen in their historical, archaeological and museological aspects. The emphasis is on what should be the most effective lighting system for the monumental sites, one respecting the ruins

Reference 6 - 0.17% Coverage

¶173: aiming at creating historical, informative and educational video entities. User-friendly interactive environments are employed by means of media browsing menus and multilingual narration, utilizing new AV authoring

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶190: Virtual reconstruction of paintings as a tool for research and learning

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶191: The reconstructed 3D model has been used in an interactive application enabling the virtual visit of the scene as seen from relevant viewpoints corresponding to the different perspectives and to details of the depicted figures

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶194: Learning cultural heritage by serious games

Reference 10 - 0.67% Coverage

¶195: Immersive technologies such as virtual environments and augmented reality have a clear potential to support the experiencing of cultural heritage by the large public, complementing the current tools and practices based on tangible goods such as museums, exhibitions, books and visual content. Serious games – videogames designed for educational objectives – appear as a new tool to learn cultural content in an engaging way. In this paper, we will provide an extensive portrait of the current proposition of serious games in the cultural sector, highlighting the educational objectives of games in this domain and analysing the complex relations between genre, context of use, technological solutions and learning effectiveness. We finally identify and discuss the most significant challenges in the design and adoption of educational games in cultural heritage.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

¶143: public perception,

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶195: The theatre is nowadays not only an ancient monument, but also the centre of important social activities with national and international festivals of music, dancing and drama

<Internals\\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [1.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶127: multiple visitor types and missing survey data

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶128: missing data is a common problem in survey-driven research, so this study has broad relevancy

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶157: Achieving effective visitor orientation in European museums

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶158: This visitor orientation is more than just a wish to bring culture closer to the public, but rather a desire to understand visitors' demands and thus adapt to their expectations

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶158: Whereas technological innovation has a positive impact on revenue and economic performance, the impact of custodial orientation is negative. Custodial orientation only proves effective in market terms in large museums but does not prove effective in economic terms, for either small or large museums. This paper offers a guide as to how to deal with visitor orientation in cultural and heritage organizations. Although an orientation to innovate geared towards satisfying visitor needs would seem the logical way for museums to increase visitor numbers, an approach involving too much innovation, often leading museums to becoming shows, has been widely criticized

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶157: The implementation of the method was supported by a survey of the visitors of the monument, through the completion of an appropriately designed questionnaire with personal interviews.

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶157: giving useful insights for the amount of money that are socially acceptable to be spent by the Greek state for the protection and maintenance of the monument

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶170: tasks of awareness and sensitization of population

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶201: An immersive information system for the communication of the restoration

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1202: describes the multimedia museum installation realized on the occasion

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1202: introducing objectives in terms of communication, fruition and documentation, presenting design and architectural solutions, and discussing the obtained results against the set objectives, demonstrating also the adaptability of the developed concept to other contexts.

¶1203:

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1249: made available for exhibition.

<Internals\\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶142: This study uses a novel, interdisciplinary approach to investigate how people describe ancient artefacts. Here, we focus on gestures. Researchers have shown that gestures are important in communication, and those researchers often make a distinction between beat and iconic gestures. Iconic gestures convey meaning, specifically, visual-spatial information. Beat gestures do not convey meaning; they facilitate lexical access. In our study, we videotaped participants while they described artefacts presented through varied media: visual examination, physical interaction, and three-dimensional virtual and material replica (i.e., 3D prints) interaction. Video analysis revealed that media type affected gesture production. Participants who viewed actual objects displayed in a museum-style case produced few gestures in their descriptions. This finding suggests that traditional museum displays may diminish or limit museum users degree of engagement with ancient artefacts. This interdisciplinary work advances our knowledge of material culture by providing new insights into how people use and experience ancient artefacts in varied presentations. Implications for virtual reproduction in research, education, and communication in archaeology are discussed.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶144: and exhibition and promotion

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

¶166: for the conservation of historic sites (such as castles and stone circles) varies with how well-known these sites are and whether people have visited them. Each respondent was asked to state a maximum WTP in terms of higher income taxes for the conservation of two sites, one of which was “famous” and one of which was less well-known. The hypothetical scenario involved payment to avoid future damage to each site. When observable differences in respondent characteristics are controlled for, we found no significant differences in mean WTP across sites. However, a significant effect was found for respondent familiarity with each site (in terms of recognising it on a photograph), with sites which respondents were more familiar with attracting higher WTP values. Distance effects on WTP were mixed: significant effects of distance of the site from respondents’ homes were only found for the less well-known sites, but not for famous sites. The main conclusions

of the study were that (i) the Scottish general public are willing to pay for the conservation of historic sites and that (ii) such values exist as much for less well-known sites as for famous sites.

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶1213: The findings reveal that residents and visitors are strongly in favor of local built environment's preservation, as part of national cultural heritage. They justify public funding for preservation and recognize a developmental dimension at it. Residents appear more caring, attached to their built environment and more willing to contribute to its preservation, than visitors. Younger generations are more critical at heritage decay, while education level does not affect attitudes. Spending time in a traditional settlement determines an individual's view on decay level, raises his sensitivity and mobilizes his caring and willing to protect. The better-preserved built heritage generates higher affection for protection. Social attitudes provide key elements of a regional policy on built heritage preservation and management.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1227: The developed video based models show suitability for visualization, preservation, virtual museums and for mid-detailed documentation.

¶1228:

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1251: retrieve content that can be used in creating virtual exhibitions.

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶119: is the starting point of the development of a serious game aimed at educational purposes and exploitation of remote sensing data in the field of edutainment.

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶119: After the virtual reconstruction, an interactive application articulated both on bi-dimensional and three-dimensional elements have been developed. The major novelty compared to most common video games has been the possibility to derive the game from rigorously scientific data. The player enjoys and learns within a logic of an edutainment game (a combination of education and entertainment), which has become by now a well-established concept but still rarely applied in the field of cultural heritage.

¶120:

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶134: Orthogonal projections of objects play an important role in the process of making archaeological illustrations.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶104: Storytelling and telling history. Towards a grammar of narratives for Cultural Heritage dissemination in the Digital Era

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶105: The paper represents an attempt to set up a theoretical framework for storytelling approach applied to Cultural Heritage. After a general analysis and a narrative theory review, the first topic addressed is the long-lasting problem of harmonizing freedom of narration (human creativity) and the constraints of scientific reliability: a debate which is at least 150 years old, but become particularly important in the digital era. Then, it will be set a classification of storytelling elements (arena, characters) inspired on similar ones shaped in the domain of semantics for literature, in order to create a working tool suitable for virtual museums and historical dissemination in a broad sense.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶123: ICTs and the web have changed the way the users interact with museum exhibits providing alternative interactions and many advantages. Indeed, studies have shown a tremendous increase of online museum visitors. However, for a website to attract more visitors to the museum, it should be evaluated as usable and functional.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶123: Emphasis is given on the evaluation of special aspects of the use of ICTs in museums such as the use of handheld devices as well as VR tours. The review concludes on the most common criteria used for the evaluation of museum websites by real or expert users.

¶124:

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶192: Evaluating perceptual visual attributes in social and cultural heritage web sites

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶193: Interaction with artwork collections can be made more effective by using creative web sites, applications or installations, which support the user in the discovery process by using new search and browsing paradigms. Here, we introduce some new image searching and visualization functionalities.

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶193: The users performed different retrieval and browsing tasks. The analysis of the results of the tests shows that the users consider these new browsing and retrieval modalities engaging and useful on all the image collections evaluated.

¶194:

Reference 11 - 0.44% Coverage

¶195: Virtual museum (VM) systems are a very effective solution for the communication of cultural contents, thanks to their playful and educational approach. In fact, these appealing technological systems have demonstrated their usefulness and value in science centres and traditional museums all over the world, thanks to the fact that visitors can view digitized artworks and explore reconstructed historical places by means of VM-hosted installations. This paper presents a methodology, based on user studies, for the comparative evaluation of different design alternatives related to the user interaction with VM systems. The methodology has been validated by means of a testbed related to a VM system hosted at the “Museum of the Bruttians and the Sea” of Cetraro (Italy). The results of the user study demonstrate that this methodology can be effectively adopted in the development process of VM systems to optimize its outcomes in terms of usability and potential for entertainment and education.

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶211: communication and fruition of our assets

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶217: under other things by publishing a collection catalogue.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 35 references coded [3.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶27: for promoting the memory of WWI

¶28: In recent years many activities were conducted to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the First World War (WWI) outbreak. Among these, the valorisation of history and landscape (VAST) project (<http://vast.fbk.eu>) was part of the initiatives promoted by the Autonomous Province of Trento (Italy) as a tribute to WWI events in the region. The project was primarily aimed to document and promote, through 3D digitization approaches, ICT technologies and communication material, the memory of sites, theatre of the world conflict.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶28: along with virtual tours, dissemination material

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶28: valorisation, educational and communication purposes.

¶29:

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶41: Internet-based virtual experience for cultural tourism: A case study of Yongding County, Fujian

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶142: an Internet-based virtual experience system for tour purpose was presented.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶142: The system provides the Internet-based virtual experience for cultural tour in 3D interactive way and a novel platform for Hakka culture presentation, cognition and heritage as well. It is helpful to awaken the public's awareness to protect the traditional unique Hakka culture

Reference 7 - 0.15% Coverage

¶147: However, a lot of users from the general public are not familiar with the language of maps, especially the old ones, and are not able to understand the landscape appearance from 2D datasets only. For that reason, 3D modelling can be very beneficial because 3D models can significantly improve users' experience gained from the portrayed landscape situations.

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶147: The main goal of this research is not to create highly-precise models, but rather to provide simple though credible visualisations, from which even less-experienced users could identify the urban landscape character in history and its changes in time.

¶148:

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶183: visitor, interpretative

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶186: Why build loyalty in cultural heritage consumption?

¶187:

Reference 11 - 0.05% Coverage

¶187: by visitors and particularly by those wishing to become regular consumers of the services it offers and who are willing to pay

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶160: on attitudes toward the brand extension

Reference 13 - 0.17% Coverage

¶161: As a widely-used strategy among firms wishing to launch new products, brand extension has been the focus of numerous studies in recent years. However, very few works have focused on analysing brand extensions in the cultural context – that is, the use of a brand linked to cultural

heritage as the parent brand from which to grow the extension. The present investigation is designed to shed light on this issue

Reference 14 - 0.03% Coverage

¶161: The work examines the effect of two factors, brand extension fit

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶161: on attitudes toward the brand extension. A between-subjects experimental design was used: 2 (high vs. low degree of brand extension fit) × 3 (high, moderate, and low degree of brand extension authenticity). The results demonstrate that there is a transfer of positive effect from the MCAG parent brand to the brand extension, and that the greater the degree of the extension's authenticity relative to the Monumental Complex, the stronger this transfer.

¶162:

Reference 16 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: Many 3D digital models of cultural heritage objects like buildings, statues and historical places are shared through the internet and can be downloaded for free use

Reference 17 - 0.05% Coverage

¶167: Therefore, in this paper, we propose a procedure to help non-professionals and students to practice and improve their skills

Reference 18 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1212: as a result the need for an integrative technique materializing this dream is felt more than ever. Realistic historical buildings in outdoor rendering Augmented Reality (AR) systems require sophisticated effects such as shadows, lighting and the ability to reveal the effect of sky dome illumination on virtual as well as real objects

Reference 19 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1212: Throughout this method, listed heritage buildings can be revived in the minds of people from different backgrounds who share the same ambitious dream. It is strongly hoped that this idea can make historical buildings a virtual reality; closer to people's hearts.

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1213: Museum visitor preference for the physical properties of 3D printed replicas

Reference 21 - 0.17% Coverage

¶214: Within museology, the past few decades have seen a resurgence in focus on the experience of the museum visitor and what museum professionals can do to provide more meaningful, memorable visits. One method of achieving this is through multisensory experiences, encouraging museum visitors to use a range of senses to explore an exhibition, a process known to facilitate the generation of memorable experiences

Reference 22 - 0.35% Coverage

¶214: Despite the popularity of this technique, little user experience research has been carried out investigating the perspective of visitors and as a result, little guidance on best practices exist at this stage. Here, we present an investigation into visitor preference of the physical properties of 3D printed replicas, using semantic differentials, exploratory factor analysis and other statistical approaches. The study finds that the most important aspect of 3D prints for museums visitors was that of verisimilitude, visitors dominantly preferring prints that best represented the original specimen, with factors including the robustness of a 3D printed replica and its quality being important to museum visitors, although the importance of these to visitor preference varied. Also discussed are a number of further questions of key interest to heritage workers

Reference 23 - 0.07% Coverage

¶215: Enhancing user engagement through the user centric design of a mid-air gesture-based interface for the navigation of virtual-tours in cultural heritage expositions

Reference 24 - 0.08% Coverage

¶216: One of the most effective strategies that can be adopted to make successful cultural heritage expositions consists in attracting the visitors' attention and improving their enjoyment/engagement.

Reference 25 - 0.02% Coverage

¶216: In detail, the proposed interface was developed to "visit"

Reference 26 - 0.19% Coverage

¶216: Including an "immersive" gesture-based interface was demonstrated to improve the user's experience thus giving her/him the sensation of "exploring" in a seamless manner the wonderful and rather adventurous sites of Murgia. User tests aimed at comparing the implemented interface with a conventional mouse-controlled one confirmed the capability of the proposed interface to enhance the user engagement/enjoyment and to make "more" natural/real, the virtual environment.

¶217:

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

¶222: and the implementation of an engagement strategy for the stakeholders

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1265: and also increasing its content availability in the digital era

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1277: but also public diffusion and awareness of underwater cultural heritage (UCH) assets

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1278: Virtual humans in cultural heritage ICT applications: A review

Reference 31 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1279: Virtual Reality (VR) is becoming an increasingly important tool for the research, the communication and the popularization of cultural heritage. A great deal of 3D interactive reconstructions of artefacts, monuments and entire sites have been realized which meet the consent of both specialist and public at large. However, until a few years ago most of these reconstructions were basically static and often missing an important factor: human presence. Thanks to the advancements in the technology, in latest years Virtual Humans (VHs) have started being used in a variety of cultural-related VR applications. From simple 2D characters to complex 3D avatars, technology continues to evolve and so is the adoption of virtual assistants in digital heritage.

Reference 32 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1279: When designing such applications, researchers need to take into consideration not only motivations and constraints, but also the type of virtual human fitting in the scenario. In this paper we aim at providing a state-of-the-art on this subject, focusing specifically on the cultural heritage area, underlining the technological challenges and also analyzing the effects of avatar interaction on user engagement, sense of immersion and learning effectiveness. This review also presents the usage of VHs from user's perspective and from the design point of view. We finally discuss the strengths and weaknesses of current approaches and point out unsolved issues, identifying a set of recommendations and good practices to follow when designing VR-based cultural heritage applications including VHs.

¶1280:

Reference 33 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1323: order to demonstrate how an archaeological approach to Treblinka has, and will continue to, enhance contemporary discussions about the camps

Reference 34 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1323: providing a digital interactive platform, which can be used both by professional users and a public audience

Reference 35 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1331: was displayed for some time at the Bodleian Library in Oxford, where it was frequently in contact with scholars

Name: Nodes\\Archaeology\Landscape characterisation

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: Social theory has provided a foundation for understanding cultural landscapes

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.92% Coverage

¶133: two pilot studies using Historic Landscape Characterisation

¶134: Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) maps landscape with particular reference to its historic character and development. Executed using sources including satellite imagery and aerial photography and presented in a Geographic Information System (GIS), this offers a powerful insight into a landscape story. Here two leading advocates of the approach apply HLC for the first time to historic landscapes in the Eastern Mediterranean.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶151: Hunting, Landscape Character

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶152: It examines why hunting is not recognized within national initiatives to map historic landscape character

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶152: landscape character

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶146: Appraisal of Conservation Area Character in England: progress and problems

Reference 2 - 2.17% Coverage

¶147: Conservation Area character appraisals have recently been suggested as a basis for the management of activities within Conservation Areas. This article considers the nature of advice on appraisals, and then the progress of English authorities in undertaking them. It will conclude with a

number of issues and concerns which must be tackled if the potential of these management instruments is to be fully realised.

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶131: explain the character of the surviving landscape

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶175: landscape is built from many layers and they all need to be acknowledged if we are to understand what we find important about it.

Name: Nodes\\Legislation and policy

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶173: He declined; as the matter was sub judice, he must be silent. Perhaps that phrase defines the colleague as judge

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶106: busy carrying out their new obligations under NAGPRA, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶112: Bones and bodies: archaeology and law

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

¶178: legal

Reference 5 - 0.36% Coverage

¶218: the treaty ending the brief war of 1864 between Prussia/Austria and Denmark addresses the Flensburg Collection of antiquities as an issue to be resolved by the peace.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶126: Much archaeology is publicly funded, but rarely as a venture that is the personal initiative of a head of government

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶126: the vigorous initiative of the Irish Discovery Programme since its 1991 launch

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶105: sponsored by the newly independent state of Guatemala,

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1238: Illicit antiquities and international litigation—the Turkish experience

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1239: Turkey has long had an active policy in fighting cases

<Internals\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶173: Present government policies

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶184: governmental control of education

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶186: One illustration of this is the Discovery Programme, a government-funded research initiative set up in 1991 to enhance knowledge of Ireland's past through integrated programmes of archaeological research

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶190: Much of the new money emanates from Developer Funding; PPG-16 (DoE 1990), brought out by the Department of the Environment

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶190:

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶123:

The political changes throughout Europe in the latter part of the 20th century have brought about a reduction in the number of military establishments in the British Isles. Large areas of land including airfields and ranges are now classified as 'brown field' sites ripe for development.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶123: from the Defence Evaluation & Research Agency (DERA)

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶158: Director of Programmes of the AHRB

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶179: The US government is relinquishing ownership of the island, an action that would affect cultural resources.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶181: Ringing the changes: when terminology matters

Reference 3 - 0.76% Coverage

¶182: Under the old Treasure Trove laws, small, single items of precious metal were frequently dismissed by Coroners as casual losses (although they still had to be reported). This meant that numbers of small items never went to inquest, as one of the criteria for Treasure was that in all likelihood objects had been buried with the intention to recover them (the animus revertendi). This criterion was removed when the new Act was passed some five years ago. The extension of the law to cover such items has thrown up at least one problem of definition.

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶183: is now eligible under the 1996 Treasure Act. This raises two issues. The first concerns the definition of 'coin' as explained in the Code of Practice; the second is about terminology, and specifically the use of the term 'ring-money' to describe such objects.

¶184:

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶208: and a founder of Rescue, comments on that area, and the emergence of state archaeology in the early years.

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶274: Recognition of the extent and severity of the issues encouraged the British colonial government to introduce a variety of measures aimed at soil conservation in the 1930s (Fosbrooke 1950).

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶126: Archaeology under the Judiciary: Ayodhya 2003

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶175: The question was prompted by reports from the Working Group on Human Remains established by the British government's Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) in 2001 to review the current legal status

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶175: using a definition which follows the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶139: Measures against the illicit trade in cultural objects: the emerging strategy in Britain

Reference 4 - 0.82% Coverage

¶140: central to which is the creation of a new criminal offence of dishonestly dealing in cultural objects unlawfully removed anywhere in the world. These also include the development of effective tools to aid enforcement and due-diligence. Recent events in Iraq have also forced the UK Government to announce its intention to ratify the 1954 Hague Convention.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶151: Liaison between the Environment Agency and English Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶220: perhaps even legislation in the making.

¶221:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶278: International Law, Museums

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶34: the legal system governing

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶1255: including the socio-political milieu, the climate science itself and resulting government policies and guidelines

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶132: Mr Herbert contacted Duncan Slarke, the Portable Antiquities Scheme's Finds Liaison Officer for Staffordshire and the West Midlands

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶198: such as those led by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶124: and guides us through the forest of players. Agencies so numerous, so obscure and so often ineffective might prompt the response 'a plague on all your acronyms'.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1356: Durham University's Sudan Archive was founded in 1957 by former members of the Sudan Government under the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1353: It was launched in 2011 with the support of the US Marine Corps and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶190: The Digital Index of North American Archaeology: networking government data to navigate an uncertain future for the past

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1303: the Palestinian Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities—Department of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 3 references coded [5.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.52% Coverage

¶132: Operating budgets and staff size between 1973 and 1994 were rather constant or rose somewhat during the first three-fourths of this period, then increased dramatically as a result of special appropriations by the legislature. In recent fiscal years, there were major cuts in the NYSM's operating budget, and the Biological and Geological Surveys were especially targeted for "downsizing."

Reference 2 - 0.69% Coverage

¶132: The Biodiversity Research Institute (BRI) was created by legislation in 1993 and placed within the NYSM.

¶133:

Reference 3 - 2.22% Coverage

¶134: The NPS developed a strategy identifying the problems and estimating the cost for correction. The plan influenced Congress to increase appropriations to the NPS for collections management, which, from 1988 through 1994, have totaled \$26.7 million. Following the lead of the NPS, the Department of the Interior has adopted a similar strategy.

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [3.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.93% Coverage

¶120: Among its most significant accomplishments is the leadership role that it played in the passage of the legislation that created the Institute of Museum Services (IMS), the federal agency that provides general operating support for the nation's museums.

Reference 2 - 1.16% Coverage

¶120: Science museums, were already represented in Washington by ASTC, and ASTC became the natural lobbying group to establish a separate agency for museums.

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 2 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶111: The development of this policy from mid-1991 is traced.

¶112:

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶131: Notes on NAGPRA

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 1 reference coded [0.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.94% Coverage

¶16: In accordance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 2 references coded [1.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

¶16: after experiencing unexpected budget cuts to research, scientists have questioned the depth of that public support in what has become known as the Science Wars.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶41: through legislation or other means

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 6 references coded [2.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶35: NAGPRA

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶36: a result of the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act 1990 (NAGPRA).

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶37: NAGPRA establishes a process for the repatriation

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶41: which acts in ways which go beyond the minimum requirements of the legislation.

¶42:

Reference 5 - 0.56% Coverage

¶42: only in the areas where NAGPRA has mandated it should happen—collections of human remains and secret/sacred material

Reference 6 - 0.35% Coverage

¶65: Implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act,

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 2 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶19: government agencies who prefer to make grants for specific projects.

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶18: Drawing on audience participation, the CMN reset its programming and offered advice and counsel to government and industry.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 4 references coded [4.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶17: Reinventing a State Funding Program for Museums

Reference 2 - 3.27% Coverage

¶18: While state funding represents a primary source of support for museums, its characteristics and significance have eluded recognition and analysis. Programs and funding mechanisms vary considerably among states, ranging from support for specific projects in museums by agencies that fund multiple types of cultural institutions to state agencies exclusively devoted to museums. The Museum Program of the New York State Council on the Arts, which supports all disciplines of museums, faced critical challenges to its leadership role as funding was restored following a period of severe retrenchment.

Reference 3 - 0.91% Coverage

¶42: Since the 1980s, governments throughout the western industrialized world have required greater emphasis on fiscal and public accountability within the public sector.

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶42: and government policies

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 2 references coded [2.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.99% Coverage

¶157: During 1999–2002, the British government invested £3 million (roughly \$5.5 million) in an unprecedented set of initiatives that explored the potential of museums and galleries for educating students in novel and compelling ways. The Museums and Galleries Education Program (Phase 1), or MGEP1, consisted of 65 projects linking schools and museums of all kinds.

Reference 2 - 0.74% Coverage

¶157: This paper describes MGEP1, gives a “before and after” picture of museums and education in England, and assesses the program's impact.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 2 references coded [1.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶169: Capital Costs: Lottery Funding in Britain

Reference 2 - 1.12% Coverage

¶170: The lottery has contributed hundreds of millions of pounds for capital developments; central government revenue in the tens of millions goes to funding free admission to the national museums and galleries

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 3 references coded [3.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶113: Controversy and Challenge: British Funding Increases Nationally, But Not to National Museums

Reference 2 - 3.08% Coverage

¶14: The United Kingdom's economic backdrop, according to Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown, has never looked better. Massive amounts of new funding are being invested in the National Health Service, Education and Social Services—tens of billions of pounds. Investment in the U.K.'s 10-year Science and Innovation strategy has risen to over £3 billion per annum. Investment in Arts Council Funding will have increased 69 percent in the eight years since 1997, to over £410 million per annum by 2005–2006. And attendance at national museums and galleries has increased over 60 percent since admission charges were ended in 2001–2002.

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: It considers whether the government's cultural policies and aspirations

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶132: the emergence of federal support, regulation, and oversight;

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: International Law

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶21: The National Science Foundation (NSF) funded the National Research Council report Learning Science in Informal Environments

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶21: NSF investment in this study is part of a larger ongoing effort by the Informal Science Education program to advance knowledge and practice and build capacity in the field.

¶22:

Reference 3 - 1.29% Coverage

¶27: Writing from a science museum perspective, the authors argue that the Learning Science in Informal Environments report arrives at a critical time, when growing policy interest in informal learning environments provides new opportunities for the museum field but also introduces potential threats to autonomy, diversity, and creativity.

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶24: in the twenty-first century, contemporary trends in cultural policy reflect a diminished idea of the public and human subjectivity, and a diminished concept of culture.

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶26: In the case of museums, a decline in public funding has occurred at a time when increased resources are required

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶51: Under the Human Rights Act, the Human Rights Commission is responsible for education and advocacy about human rights in New Zealand.

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶51: These representatives were then trained in the knowledge and ability needed to undertake human rights advocacy and implement this advocacy in their communities

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶151: Exploring the relationship with the Human Rights Commission

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶159: In the early 1990s, Colombia developed a highly sophisticated constitutional and judicial framework. The Constitution of 1991 offers two sets of principles

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶159: Second, the values of unity and sovereignty and universal human dignity, the minimum denominator that unites the Colombian people

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶157: Following passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA),

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶131: The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) claims process

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶133: Repatriation has been a practical reality for physical anthropology since the passage of NAGPRA in 1990

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶137: including complying with NAGPRA regulations and state laws regarding archaeological human remains

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶125: Sponsored by the U.S. Department of State and facilitated by the American Alliance of Museums (AAM) through the Museums Connect program

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶164: One aspect of the culture sector to become a focus for Welsh politicians

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶10: in educational and cultural policy, that currently constrains how our work is perceived and understood

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: despite the efforts of governments and institutions.

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [3.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.05% Coverage

¶9: There is nothing new about worldwide concern for endangered fauna and flora. Indeed since 1975 the protection of threatened species has been enshrined in the Convention on the Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). But most recently, the fate of the African elephant has been subject to particular scrutiny. This culminated in President Obama's 2014 "Director's Order 210". Since then the movement of ivory into the States has effectively been banned, and internal commercial transactions subject to impossible restrictions.

Reference 2 - 1.76% Coverage

¶19: A surge in African elephant poaching to supply global demand for ivory led the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to revise policies and regulations protecting African elephants. In 2014, commercial import of antique ivory was banned in compliance with the 1989 African Elephant Conservation Act, and non-commercial import was restricted. In 2016, the USFWS revised other regulations regarding interstate commerce, export, and foreign commerce.

<Internals\\IJCP 1994 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [31.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.97% Coverage

¶1: Some Recent Practical Experience in the Implementation of the 1954 Hague Convention

Reference 2 - 2.01% Coverage

¶2: Recent conflicts in the Gulf and in Yugoslavia have cast a strong light on the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Reference 3 - 0.66% Coverage

¶2:

¶3: The United States Reconsiders the 1954 Hague Convention

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶16: cultural property policy

Reference 5 - 1.61% Coverage

¶16: A related policy question is whether the legal authorities of one nation should enforce the cultural property export controls of another.

Reference 6 - 1.05% Coverage

¶16: The policies of most source nations and the international dialogue about cultural property

Reference 7 - 1.73% Coverage

¶16: institutional, national and international cultural property policies would be improved by placing less emphasis on the nation and more on the object.

Reference 8 - 1.22% Coverage

¶18: events in Berlin illustrate the effects of German reunification on the protection of historical monuments

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶12: EC Customs Law

Reference 10 - 0.73% Coverage

¶13: Treasure Trove: Challenging the Decisions of Coroner's Courts

¶14:

Reference 11 - 0.40% Coverage

¶17: The Museums and Galleries Act 1992

Reference 12 - 1.02% Coverage

¶18: People's Republic of China Statutory and other Materials Relating to Cultural Property

¶19:

Reference 13 - 0.87% Coverage

¶26: A Report on the Information Day organised by the Swiss National Commission

Reference 14 - 1.13% Coverage

¶128: Resolution over Art Trade and International Cultural Exchange: The German Archaeological Society¹

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶131: the Law

Reference 16 - 1.28% Coverage

¶136: The People's Republic of China and the Illicit Trade in Cultural Property: Is the Embargo Approach the Answer?

Reference 17 - 1.59% Coverage

¶137: Contemporary Legal Problems of Return of Cultural Property to its Country of Origin in Russia and the Confederation of Independent States

Reference 18 - 2.15% Coverage

¶138: Achieving this objective may be supported both by a country's internal legislation and by the international legislative system arising from the conclusion, of international agreements.

Reference 19 - 2.49% Coverage

¶138: such a system of regulations requires particularly careful consideration and should serve, the interest of preservation of both a nation's own cultural heritage and the cultural heritage, of the whole of humanity.

Reference 20 - 0.37% Coverage

¶138: the international legal practice

Reference 21 - 2.27% Coverage

¶145: Legislative Measures and Other Approache

¶146: Mauritius Scheme for the Protection of the Material Cultural Heritage

¶147: The UNIDROIT Draft Convention on the International Protection of Cultural Property

Reference 22 - 6.58% Coverage

¶148: In September/October 1993 the third and last session of .government representatives.and delegates of international organisations met in Rome and prepared a new. version of the Draft UNIDROIT Convention on the International Return of Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Property.'

This version will be submitted to a diplomatic conference in 1994 .which may formulate a final draft to be opened for signature of the participating States. Apart from substantial.formal improvements the new draft Convention differs from the preliminary draft² in several respects.

Reference 23 - 0.49% Coverage

¶160: Legal Issues in the Trade of Antiquities

¶161:

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [13.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶13: when it offends national export controls.

Reference 2 - 1.24% Coverage

¶10: The Legal Protection of Traditional Commercial Activities: Two Decisions of the Italian Constitutional Court

¶11:

Reference 3 - 1.41% Coverage

¶16: Regional Workshop on Measures against Illicit Traffic in Cultural Property for Eastern and Southern African Countries. Arusha

Reference 4 - 1.30% Coverage

¶17: legal and practical measures to counter illicit traffic in cultural property at national and international levels.

Reference 5 - 1.23% Coverage

¶19: inventories, export, presumption of mala fide, information and education, restitution and market regulation.

Reference 6 - 1.48% Coverage

¶19: a larger participation in the preparation of the UNIDROIT Convention on Return of stolen and illegally exported cultural objects.

¶20:

Reference 7 - 0.59% Coverage

¶20: A Regional Symposium on the Effects of Public Policy

Reference 8 - 0.71% Coverage

¶21: Legal Problems of International Protection of Cultural Property

Reference 9 - 0.54% Coverage

¶125: Liability Problems in Art Trade and Art Auctions

Reference 10 - 0.60% Coverage

¶129: Cultural Rights: Technology, Legality and Personality

Reference 11 - 1.20% Coverage

¶136: a rapprochement of national legislations is essential to a deeper understanding of the different attitudes

Reference 12 - 0.41% Coverage

¶136: the history of the Greek legislation

Reference 13 - 0.47% Coverage

¶136: an exploration of the current legal regime

Reference 14 - 0.66% Coverage

¶137: Irina Shchukina's Suit (On the Decision of a French Court)

Reference 15 - 0.66% Coverage

¶138: Works of Art in EC Customs Law: The Problem of Photographs

Reference 16 - 0.52% Coverage

¶145: Politics and Poetics of Intellectual Property

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [33.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.71% Coverage

¶13: The UNIDROIT Convention: Three Significant Departures from the Urtext

Reference 2 - 5.64% Coverage

¶14: The text of the *Unidroit Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects* (the Convention) had its origin in a Unidroit Study Group which produced the *Preliminary Draft Unidroit Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects* (hereinafter PDC or *Urtext*) in 1991. With the PDC as their working text, four conferences of National Experts produced the *Draft Unidroit*

Convention on the International Return of Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, and a Diplomatic Conference held in June, 1995, produced the Convention.

Reference 3 - 0.57% Coverage

¶15: The Case Against Statutes of Limitations for Stolen Art

Reference 4 - 5.28% Coverage

¶16: American law on this issue has been in flux, and today most American States resolve these disputes by balancing the buyer's blameworthiness against the owner's delay and fault. Such ad hoc statutes of limitations are misguided because they encourage art theft, reward morally culpable buyers, and leave the law unclear and unpredictable. Instead, the law should award title automatically to theft victims who immediately report their losses to the police and an international computerized database of art thefts.

Reference 5 - 1.52% Coverage

¶10: a great number of issues concerning current trends in the law governing the exportation, importation and transfer of ownership of cultural property.

Reference 6 - 5.70% Coverage

¶12: Since the second half of the last century, public international law has been developing rules regulating the restitution of cultural objects removed from occupied territories during armed conflict. Today it is generally recognized that customary international law forbids pillage. The Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict further mandates that artifacts removed from an occupied territory must be returned to the competent authorities of that territory at the close of hostilities.

Reference 7 - 0.87% Coverage

¶13: UNIDROIT Convention of 24 June 1995 on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects

Reference 8 - 1.77% Coverage

¶15: United States v. Pre-Columbian Artifacts and the Republic of Guatemala: Expansion of National Stolen Property Act in its Application to Illegally Exported Cultural Property

Reference 9 - 1.57% Coverage

¶16: One of the major issues confronting U. S. courts in international cultural property cases is the significance of foreign export restriction violations.

Reference 10 - 2.23% Coverage

¶16: Thomas Hoving, past director of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art stated, "almost every antiquity that has arrived in America in the past ten to twenty years has broken the laws of the country from which it came."

Reference 11 - 0.61% Coverage

¶18: The Law and Policy of the Repatriation of Cultural Property

Reference 12 - 0.88% Coverage

¶23: Cultural heritage legislation and management commenced in Nigeria seventy years ago.

Reference 13 - 2.52% Coverage

¶23: The consolidating legislation of 1979 was hurriedly enacted and has many defects. The sanctions and protective measures enshrined in the Act are now hopelessly inadequate. In short, the legislation is in need of urgent revision and re-enactment.

Reference 14 - 1.46% Coverage

¶33: Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954

Reference 15 - 1.45% Coverage

¶34: United Nations General Assembly Discusses the Return and Restitution of Cultural Property to the Countries of Origin at its 50th Session 1995

Reference 16 - 1.09% Coverage

¶35: (Principles of the Protection of Cultural Property. Approaches of German, European and International Law).

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 21 references coded [34.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.27% Coverage

¶4: a comparative description of the national legislation concerning the protection of cultural property in the various Arab nations and the influence of regional and international agreements. These different legislative schemes are also discussed in the context of attempts to unify the treatment of cultural property among these nations which face similar problems.

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶5: Israeli Law, Jewish Law

Reference 3 - 1.46% Coverage

¶16: first, the rules of Jewish law, which, the author contends, have made it possible to accommodate the interests of the living

Reference 4 - 4.68% Coverage

¶16: Jewish law could be interpreted and applied more flexibly and could then be reconciled with Israeli law. However, even if such a development were not to take place, then, in keeping with democratic values, government officials and the courts would be required to follow the policies established by the legislator, a balance between the conflicting interests having already been embodied in the law.

Reference 5 - 0.94% Coverage

¶17: The Fate of the Koenigs Collection: Public and Private International Law Aspects

Reference 6 - 4.99% Coverage

¶18: the validity of these transfers and the proper ownership of the collection today from both a public and private international law perspective. The dispute as to ownership between Russia and the Netherlands and the role of the German government is a difficult one to resolve, particularly in light of current claims for war reparations and recent developments in international law concerning the transfer of cultural property.

Reference 7 - 2.17% Coverage

¶10: The Buenos Aires Draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage

¶11: The Buenos Aires Draft Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage Part 2

¶12:

Reference 8 - 1.48% Coverage

¶15: Protocol on the Transfer of Cultural Objects by the Government of Ukraine to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Reference 9 - 1.48% Coverage

¶16: Protocol on the Transfer of Cultural Objects by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Government of Ukraine

Reference 10 - 0.82% Coverage

¶19: International Law Association Committee on Cultural Heritage: Helsinki

Reference 11 - 1.22% Coverage

¶120: International Association of Legal Science 1996 Conference on the Protection of Cultural Property: Rabat

Reference 12 - 1.62% Coverage

¶124: Legal and Organisational Aspects of International Co-operation in the Field of Search and Restitution of Displaced Cultural Property: Kiev

Reference 13 - 0.98% Coverage

¶129: Negotiating Meaning in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

¶130:

Reference 14 - 0.76% Coverage

¶130: This paper focuses on the initial implementation stage of NAGPRA.

Reference 15 - 1.54% Coverage

¶130: Viewed in this way, NAGPRA's post-enactment process is seen to illustrate the various functions of law (both symbolic and concrete)

Reference 16 - 0.78% Coverage

¶132: Switzerland presents an example of referenda held on art policy.

¶133:

Reference 17 - 1.10% Coverage

¶134: Both the legal issues raised by the attempts to determine the rightful owners of these objects

Reference 18 - 1.20% Coverage

¶140: A Swedish Supreme Court Case

¶141: Agent Judiciaire du Trésor v. Walter; Fait du Prince and a King's Ransom

Reference 19 - 0.81% Coverage

¶144: The Proposed American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Reference 20 - 1.79% Coverage

¶149: Information on the Implementation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague) 1954–1995 Reports

Reference 21 - 0.13% Coverage

¶152: Law and Art

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 29 references coded [25.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶13: Thinking in terms of law and mortality

¶14:

Reference 2 - 1.79% Coverage

¶14: lays a blueprint for distinctions between legal and moral rules and socially accepted behavior, situations in which these distinctions set different standards of conduct, and the relationship among them. Several of the more common paradigms of cultural property disputes are then fit into the patterns of legal and moral rules and obligations

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶18: their relationship to the legal system

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶19: United States cultural property legislation: observation of a combatant

Reference 5 - 1.69% Coverage

¶10: A consideration of the U.S. initiatives in response to the loss of cultural property in Latin America and Canada, as seen by a participant in their formulation and implementation from 1969 to 1994; cultural and aesthetic viewpoints are seen to divide the cultural property constituencies, although the former is prevailing.

Reference 6 - 0.86% Coverage

¶18: second, the new legal standards that affect dealers and collectors arising from political ambitions in the international relations between source and market nations.

Reference 7 - 0.95% Coverage

¶18: the passage of the Cultural Property Implementation Act in 1983. Unrealistic political approaches to the illicit trade in antiquities have exacerbated rather than solved the problem.

Reference 8 - 1.21% Coverage

¶18: A satisfactory denouement can be achieved through a partnership between source countries and the market, through an abandonment of retentionist export controls, and through the establishment of an open, free, and rational coalition

Reference 9 - 0.43% Coverage

¶20: the different national approaches to control of export of archaeological materials

Reference 10 - 1.13% Coverage

¶20: an analysis of why the more draconian of the legal systems defeat their intended purposes and are themselves unethical in that they promote the destruction of archaeological sites and the black market in antiquities.

Reference 11 - 0.45% Coverage

¶22: in the context of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

Reference 12 - 0.54% Coverage

¶26: The legal and procedural mechanisms that support this task are ineffectual in the face of rapid change.

Reference 13 - 0.68% Coverage

¶28: Upon formal request for return of the mosaic, the museum arranged for its return with the assistance of the U.S. State Department.

Reference 14 - 0.44% Coverage

¶31: California adopts an 'actual' discovery accrual rule for claims to recover stolen art

Reference 15 - 0.68% Coverage

¶36: Legal regulation of the archaeological record has played a subtle though instrumental role in the shaping of American anthropology.

Reference 16 - 0.33% Coverage

¶36: grounds an analysis of the American case in legal apparatuses,

Reference 17 - 0.56% Coverage

¶36: between the Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

Reference 18 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: The fundamental aims of cultural property law

Reference 19 - 0.46% Coverage

¶138: The law of cultural property is primarily based on the interests of the states concerned.

Reference 20 - 0.25% Coverage

¶138: many of these cases are resolved by compromise.

Reference 21 - 0.99% Coverage

¶138: Yet the law for protection of cultural property should not only be a method for the arbitration of national interests but should also take into account the interests of humankind in general

Reference 22 - 1.60% Coverage

¶138: While some states are unable to protect their cultural heritage, especially in times of war, public international law does not prevent a state from destroying its cultural heritage. Cultural heritage law is developing rapidly, and national laws and international conventions are in the process of creation.

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

¶147: Guardians of the law

Reference 24 - 0.69% Coverage

¶148: The Brother Jonathan decision: treasure salvor's 'actual possession' of shipwreck gives rise to federal jurisdiction for title claim

Reference 25 - 4.80% Coverage

¶149: The Supreme Court issued its decision in Spring 1998 in California and State Lands Commission v Deep Sea Research, Inc. making the noteworthy holding that treasure salvors that have 'actual possession' of shipwrecks located on a state's submerged lands will not be ousted from federal court jurisdiction on Eleventh Amendment immunity grounds. Calling into question the Supreme Court's previous opinion involving shipwreck litigation in Florida Dept. of State v. Treasure Salvors, Inc., decided in 1982, the Court has made clear that claims for title to such submerged artifacts can now be fully adjudicated in federal court. In making this significant ruling, and in redefining what constitutes a 'colorable claim' to title in shipwrecks under the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, the Court resuscitated legal precedent that predates the 1865 sinking of shipwrecked Brother Jonathan.

¶150: McMichael v. Ontario - one man's obsession

Reference 26 - 1.82% Coverage

¶151: The subsequent litigation as to whether the government had failed to comply with provisions in the agreement on the administration of the collection and on the policy to be followed in adding works to it did not entirely resolve these issues but highlighted a matter of importance to donors of works of art and the bodies to which donations are made

Reference 27 - 0.42% Coverage

¶151: how far may donors ensure compliance with the terms on which they make donations?

Reference 28 - 0.93% Coverage

¶152: Russian federal law of 13 May 1997 on cultural values that have been displaced to the U.S.S.R. as a result of World War II and are to be found in the Russian Federation Territory

Reference 29 - 0.93% Coverage

¶153: Russian federal law of 13 May 1997 on cultural values that have been displaced to the U.S.S.R. as a result of World War II and are to be found in the Russian Federation Territory

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 30 references coded [35.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶15: The perils of dichotomizing cultural and intellectual property

Reference 2 - 2.00% Coverage

¶16: For a variety of conceptual, historical, and political reasons, contemporary international law distinguishes between 'natural' land forms, cultural monuments, movable cultural property, the performing arts, and scientific knowledge.

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶18: The native American graves protection and repatriation act in its first decade

Reference 4 - 1.69% Coverage

¶19: relies on national legislation. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of the United States provides one model for accomplishing a broad agenda of protective measures.

Reference 5 - 2.19% Coverage

¶19: In implementing the law, questions related to cultural affiliation, culturally unidentifiable material, the status of native groups not recognized by the federal government, and the scope of a group's cultural patrimony have been particularly troublesome.

Reference 6 - 2.11% Coverage

¶19: the controversies that have come before a statutory review committee and the federal courts during NAGPRA's first decade. This experience demonstrates the limitations of formal dispute resolution as a means of developing and implementing the law

Reference 7 - 1.17% Coverage

¶11: This article includes discussion of the way in which New Zealand regulates the local sale and export of Maori material cultural objects.

Reference 8 - 0.90% Coverage

¶12: A major development in New Zealand law concerns the role of a quasi-judicial body, the Waitangi Tribunal.

Reference 9 - 1.68% Coverage

¶13: As is the case with legal systems elsewhere, New Zealand seeks to reconcile the claims of its indigenous peoples with other priorities, such as economic development and environmental protection.

Reference 10 - 0.72% Coverage

¶14: The changes proposed to New Zealand cultural property law have yet to be implemented

Reference 11 - 1.30% Coverage

¶16: A Lapp parliament has been created and the Lapp Language Act makes it possible for the Lapps to communicate in their own language with the authorities.

Reference 12 - 1.68% Coverage

¶20: Although the Canadian constitution protects Aboriginal rights, the content of this protection has only recently begun to be explored by the Supreme Court of Canada in a series of important cases.

Reference 13 - 0.71% Coverage

¶20: Canadian governments have shown little interest in attempting to resolve questions

Reference 14 - 0.39% Coverage

¶120: there have been few instances of litigation.

Reference 15 - 1.87% Coverage

¶120: The compromise represented by these negotiated solutions also characterizes the legal standards being developed to reconcile existing Aboriginal rights and the legitimate policy concerns of the wider Canadian society.

Reference 16 - 0.52% Coverage

¶121: native American graves protection and repatriation act woes

Reference 17 - 1.75% Coverage

¶122: the debate over the Kennewick find has done what no other case has so far managed - to raise a serious legal challenge to parts of the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Reference 18 - 1.89% Coverage

¶122: the entanglements related to NAGPRA, and possible impact of Kennewick on NAGPRA itself.

¶123: The native American graves protection and repatriation act: a benefit and a burden, refining NAGPRA's cultural patrimony definition

Reference 19 - 3.49% Coverage

¶124: This note discusses the United States v. Corrow decision. It focuses on the interpretation of cultural patrimony as defined by NAGPRA and emphasizes the dangers presented by this vague definition. The court in United States v. Corrow was the first to address whether the statute is unconstitutional because it is vague. This case is the first and only authority on NAGPRA's definition of cultural patrimony

Reference 20 - 1.79% Coverage

¶125: Agreement between the government of the United States of America and the government of Canada concerning the imposition of import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological and ethnological material

Reference 21 - 0.48% Coverage

¶126: the Canada-U.S. bilateral agreement on cultural property

Reference 22 - 0.64% Coverage

¶127: Commentary on the bilateral agreement between the United States and Canada

Reference 23 - 0.71% Coverage

¶128: Native American graves protection and repatriation act: law, analysis, and context

Reference 24 - 0.60% Coverage

¶129: Draft United Nations declaration on the rights on indigenous peoples

¶130:

Reference 25 - 0.23% Coverage

¶131: Art, antiquity, and the law

Reference 26 - 0.66% Coverage

¶135: Settlement reached in Deep Sea Research, Inc. v. The Brother Jonathan, et al.

Reference 27 - 0.82% Coverage

¶136: The California Court of Appeal's second decision in Naftzger v. The American Numismatic Society

Reference 28 - 1.20% Coverage

¶137: Diplomatic conference on the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict

Reference 29 - 1.02% Coverage

¶138: Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict

Reference 30 - 0.47% Coverage

¶142: What kind of underwater heritage convention do we need?

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [31.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.00% Coverage

¶16: Nigeria's national archival institution has been an object of neglect since its reluctant establishment in the colonial era to the present time. It was initially headed by a non-archivist on a part time and ad hoc basis, which blighted its prospects

Reference 2 - 3.42% Coverage

¶16: A sound records-management practice is urgently needed to ensure the managerial accountability so vital to good governance.

¶17: Second Circuit holds that false statements contained in customs forms warrant forfeiture

Reference 3 - 0.72% Coverage

¶17: United States v. An Antique Platter of Gold

¶18:

Reference 4 - 1.17% Coverage

¶18: the Hoge Raad of the Netherlands and the question of limitation periods

¶19:

Reference 5 - 1.58% Coverage

¶12: Second Partnership for Peace. Workshop on the Protection of Cultural Property, Klagenfurt, Austria

Reference 6 - 2.67% Coverage

¶14: The Fourth Meeting of the High Contracting Parties to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, 1954, Paris, France

Reference 7 - 9.47% Coverage

¶20: The common law jurisdictions have tended to prefer a regulated salvage regime, in which the courts themselves have a role in considering whether appropriate archaeological methodology is applied to the recovery of historic artefacts. This article examines the legal and economic basis of such an approach and evaluates whether the underwater cultural heritage has derived any discernible benefit from this judicial creativity. Inter alia, it concludes that the legal framework is itself flawed by uncertainty and that the deliberations of the court are hampered by procedural deficiencies.

Reference 8 - 2.33% Coverage

¶21: The Basel Decisions: recognition of the blanket legislation vesting state ownership over the cultural property found within the country of origin

Reference 9 - 3.09% Coverage

¶22: The restitution of cultural objects and the question of giving direct effect to the protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954

Reference 10 - 1.96% Coverage

¶124: General Assembly at its 54th session adopts resolution on the return and restitution of cultural properties without a vote

Reference 11 - 1.50% Coverage

¶127: Legal Questions with Respect to the Removal of the Collection from Vienna to Vaduz in 1944/45

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [43.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.78% Coverage

¶15: Restricting international trade in the national artistic patrimony: economic rationale and policy instruments

Reference 2 - 1.26% Coverage

¶16: rationales for state funding and interventions in the art market are analysed

Reference 3 - 3.15% Coverage

¶16: The second part of the article provides a taxonomy of restrictions used to prevent art objects leaving a nation, namely export restrictions, import regulations, and tax policies and incentives.

Reference 4 - 1.05% Coverage

¶10: State preemption of foreign-owned painting and international law

Reference 5 - 1.32% Coverage

¶12: Section 12.03 of the New York arts and cultural affairs law: civil by association

Reference 6 - 2.22% Coverage

¶13: Resolution of Disputes in International Art Trade, Third Annual Conference of the Venice Court of National and International Arbitration

Reference 7 - 1.44% Coverage

¶14: Vilnius International Forum on Holocaust-era Looted Cultural Assets: Vilnius, Lithuania

Reference 8 - 2.37% Coverage

¶15: Expert Meeting on the National Implementation of Rules for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict: Chavannes-de-Bogis

Reference 9 - 0.33% Coverage

¶17: White Law, Black Art

Reference 10 - 1.49% Coverage

¶18: some of the ways in which the Australian legal system has attempted to address the problem

Reference 11 - 2.29% Coverage

¶18: beyond the Label of Authenticity and existing law of intellectual and cultural property, to sketch another possible solution to the problem.

Reference 12 - 1.44% Coverage

¶19: War and Cultural Property: The 1954 Hague Convention and the Status of U.S. Ratification

Reference 13 - 19.04% Coverage

¶20: In May of 1954, the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Hague Convention) was adopted in an attempt to curb the destruction of movable and immovable cultural property during war. Recent conflicts, such as the continuing war in the Balkans, remind us that the Hague Convention is as relevant today as it was fifty years ago. Although this Convention is the most comprehensive and internationally recognized treaty to protect cultural property in time of war, the United States remains one of the few signatories that has yet to ratify it. In January 1999, former President William J. Clinton forwarded the Hague Convention to the Senate with the recommendation that it ratify the Convention and part of Protocol I. Although this presented perhaps the first real opportunity in nearly half a century for the United States to join one hundred countries and ratify the Hague Convention, its fate remains uncertain. Generally oriented towards the United States' policy and practice, this article broadly discusses the Hague Convention, its history, its weaknesses and strengths, and the current status of U.S. ratification.

Reference 14 - 2.84% Coverage

¶21: A Comment on Kitkatla v. British Columbia

¶22: The Gentili di Giuseppe Case in France

¶23: Extension of Express Abandonment Standard for Sovereign Shipwrecks in Sea Hunt, Inc. et al.

Reference 15 - 1.68% Coverage

¶24: The International Transfer of Works of Art in the New Italian Consolidated Statute on Cultural Property

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [26.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶17: A British Parliamentary Inquiry

Reference 2 - 1.92% Coverage

¶18: The British parliamentary report on Cultural Property: Return and Illicit Trade was published in 2000. Three key areas were addressed

Reference 3 - 2.29% Coverage

¶18: The lack of self regulation by those involved in the antiquities market supports the view that the British Government needs to adopt more stringent legislation

Reference 4 - 0.88% Coverage

¶19: One Premier's Obsession? The McMichael Legislation in Ontario

Reference 5 - 1.30% Coverage

¶10: U.S. District Court Decision Allows Lawsuit Claiming Looted Artworks in Austria to Proceed

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶12: The Universal Declaration

Reference 7 - 2.02% Coverage

¶13: Scheme for the Protection of Cultural Heritage within the Commonwealth (With Amendments Recommended by the Working Group in Rome Underlined)

Reference 8 - 1.67% Coverage

¶14: –ICRC Regional Seminar for SADC States on Implementation of International Humanitarian Law and Cultural Heritage Law

Reference 9 - 1.47% Coverage

¶15: The British Red Cross Conference “Heritage under Fire: The Protection of Cultural Property in Wartime”

Reference 10 - 1.83% Coverage

¶16: The NATO/PFP Seminar “Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict — A Challenge in Peace Support Operations”

Reference 11 - 1.73% Coverage

¶17: Forth Meeting of Governmental Experts to Consider the Draft Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage

Reference 12 - 1.93% Coverage

¶20: compares the legal provisions of this Convention to the other international legal instruments for the protection of cultural heritage.

Reference 13 - 3.18% Coverage

¶22: This article will consider the legal steps taken to repatriate the coins, and the difficulties encountered when taking such steps before a foreign court. It evaluates the extent to which existing international conventions

Reference 14 - 1.30% Coverage

¶24: were stopped by German customs at the Frankfurt Airport, on its way to the United States.

Reference 15 - 0.78% Coverage

¶24: administrative rights to confiscate the smuggled goods

Reference 16 - 1.27% Coverage

¶25: End of the Era of Denial for Buyers of State–Owned Antiquities: United States v. Schultz

Reference 17 - 2.09% Coverage

¶27: The Resolution on the Return and Restitution of Cultural Property to the Countries of Origin Adopted by the General Assembly on December 13, 2001

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 40 references coded [18.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶6: underlies why protecting, controlling, and possessing cultural heritage is so difficult to regulate in law, policy, and practice.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶7: Cultural Property Internationalism

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: its expression in the international law of war

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶10: policy initiatives

Reference 5 - 0.72% Coverage

¶12: starts by describing the International Law Association and discussing its role, along with that of other nongovernmental organizations, in connection with the development of cultural heritage principles and instruments.

Reference 6 - 0.83% Coverage

¶16: The conviction of Frederick Schultz is the most recent turn in a storm of controversy that began 25 years ago and does not appear to be dying down. Schultz is currently serving a prison term and owes a fine of \$50,000 to the United States government.

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: He was convicted under the National Stolen Property Act (NSPA)

Reference 8 - 0.91% Coverage

¶16: The Schultz case is the latest in an emerging trend whereby the NSPA, enacted to permit criminal federal prosecution for stolen cars taken across state borders, has been applied to help foreign governments with national ownership laws to keep antiquities within their borders.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

¶22: law

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: public policy

Reference 11 - 0.32% Coverage

¶25: In 1994, a private company known by its French acronym Solidère was created by government decree

Reference 12 - 0.22% Coverage

¶126: Even though traditional legal and political discourses acknowledge

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶127: Policymakers should consider the complex benefits

Reference 14 - 0.49% Coverage

¶129: responds to John Merryman's article on cultural property internationalism in the last issue of the International Journal of Cultural Property (IJCP).

Reference 15 - 0.56% Coverage

¶129: in the debates around the ownership of cultural property. Although there are a number of principles embedded in cultural internationalism that are still widely supported,

Reference 16 - 0.35% Coverage

¶133: The view that “cultural property internationalism” (Merryman) is represented by the Hague Convention 1954

Reference 17 - 0.89% Coverage

¶133: Words which carry particular connotations can distort the argument—property is one of them, so cultural property is already a loaded term. The historical sources used to buttress the modern argument for more liberal trade in cultural objects bear other interpretations

Reference 18 - 0.39% Coverage

¶133: Neither assessment of the interests at stake nor treaties on human rights or trade require tolerance of these practices

Reference 19 - 0.09% Coverage

¶134: *Bonnichsen v. United States*

Reference 20 - 1.90% Coverage

¶135: On its surface, *Bonnichsen v. United States* is an administrative law case, reviewing a decision by the Secretary of the Interior regarding the appropriate reach of a specific set of legislative and regulatory rules. As such, Judge Gould, writing for a panel of the Ninth Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit) decided that the secretary's office had overstepped its bounds; in short, its interpretation of the rules in question was not reasonable. But underneath the legal categories, *Bonnichsen* is a much more complicated and politically charged case

Reference 21 - 0.21% Coverage

¶137: case by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

Reference 22 - 0.33% Coverage

¶137: undercutting a major intention of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Reference 23 - 0.52% Coverage

¶139: The Bonnichsen decision has been heralded as a victory for anthropology, because it appears to vindicate the position of the plaintiffs who brought their suit

Reference 24 - 0.50% Coverage

¶143: Protecting Traditional Knowledge and Expanding Access to Scientific Data: Juxtaposing Intellectual Property Agendas via a “Some Rights Reserved” Model

Reference 25 - 0.94% Coverage

¶146: Tracking the shifting mandates and emergent protocols in this digital interface redirects the lines of the debate to include multiple structures of accountability, ongoing systems of inequity, and overlapping access regimes involved in the always tense processes of cultural innovation.

Reference 26 - 0.13% Coverage

¶147: Intellectual Property Law in Australia

¶148:

Reference 27 - 0.80% Coverage

¶148: to be solved by and managed through the legal domain. In this paper, my questions are directed to the way Indigenous knowledge has been made into a category of intellectual property law and consequently how law has sought to define and manage

Reference 28 - 0.66% Coverage

¶150: Focusing on the American Southwest, this article argues that the Antiquities Act was fundamentally linked to the process of incorporating Native Americans into the web of national politics and markets

Reference 29 - 0.25% Coverage

¶151: Why Sanctions Seldom Work: Reflections on Cultural Property Internationalism

Reference 30 - 0.68% Coverage

¶152: the sanguine view that trafficking abuse can be quashed by state fiat and moral suasion, and excessive constraint against heritage export by blanket diktats from source nations (and tribes and ethnic groups)

Reference 31 - 0.34% Coverage

¶152: who seek to suppress illicit cultural property dealings by treaties, court decisions, government fiats

Reference 32 - 0.18% Coverage

¶153: Is There an Expert in the House? Thomson v. Christie's

Reference 33 - 0.28% Coverage

¶154: The May 2004 decision of the London High Court in the matter of Thomson v. Christie's

Reference 34 - 1.21% Coverage

¶167: in St. Louis, Missouri, the Washington University School of Law's Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies and the School of Art hosted the Imperialism, Art and Restitution Conference. The conference brought together many of the world's leading experts on art and antiquities law, museum policy, and the larger cultural context surrounding these fields.

Reference 35 - 0.31% Coverage

¶167: and objects protected by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

Reference 36 - 0.27% Coverage

¶172: Information, Transparency and Justice: International Provenance Research Colloquium

Reference 37 - 0.21% Coverage

¶173: Germany's Advisory Commission for the return of cultural assets

Reference 38 - 0.51% Coverage

¶173: Also in January 2005, Germany's government, all federal states and central organizations of municipalities called on German public bodies not to slow down

Reference 39 - 0.60% Coverage

¶173: to report any items found to the Koordinierungsstelle für Kulturgutverluste (Coordination Office for Lost Cultural Assets) for display as part of its Internet database www.lostart.de

Reference 40 - 0.45% Coverage

¶173: in the administration of Germany's Bundesamt zur Regelung offener Vermögensfragen (Federal Office for the settlement of ownership issues)

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 20 references coded [15.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶17: Culture and the Digital Copyright Chimera: Assessing the International Regulatory System of the Music Industry

Reference 2 - 2.51% Coverage

¶18: This article examines the international legal regime that governs cultural commodities by providing an up-to-date stocktaking in the field. In doing so, this paper focuses on the music industry, both as the general backdrop and as a context in which to observe the evolution of the current regulatory regime. It includes a review of the history of the commoditization process of musical goods, the requisite legislative and judicial decisions, the international regulatory environment, and a tripartite case study. By reviewing various approaches and examining several recent arenas where the issues have been implicated, the author demonstrates that, in its current form, the international copyright regime

Reference 3 - 1.02% Coverage

¶10: The CPTA enforces foreign export bans in Switzerland. However, claims in Switzerland for return of foreign, illegally exported cultural property are only successful when there is an agreement on the import and return of cultural property between Switzerland and the claiming foreign state

Reference 4 - 0.83% Coverage

¶14: currently, Queensland has a Public Art Agency whose enabling legislation makes it mandatory for all public works projects to fund public art works associated with and integral to new construction, as part of the "Art Built-In" program

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶16: State Support for Audiovisual Products in the World Trade Organization: Protectionism or Cultural Policy?

Reference 6 - 1.54% Coverage

¶17: The failure to agree on the treatment of audiovisual products in the Uruguay Round led to an unsatisfactory result for all World Trade Organization (WTO) members. Yet a balanced evaluation of the arguments on both sides demonstrates that the stalemate need not continue indefinitely. The audiovisual industry is a business, but audiovisual products have cultural features that distinguish them from other tradeable goods and services.

Reference 7 - 1.54% Coverage

¶17: The same cannot be said of discrimination between foreign audiovisual products. If a member wishes to extend benefits to audiovisual products from countries with cultures similar to its own, it can do so by adopting objective criteria, such as language to distinguish between the relevant products. Cultural policy measures in relation to audiovisual products should be the least trade-restrictive necessary to achieve their objectives

Reference 8 - 2.24% Coverage

¶21: The practice of yoga outside India and for commercial exchange (transnational commercial yoga) is a multibillion-dollar industry that has been the site of increasing formal regulation. The primary questions these regulations are meant to resolve include the following: (1) What is yoga? (2) What is its proprietary nature? and (3) Who has the right to manage its expression? Two recent U.S. federal district court cases involving the Bikram Yoga College of India, a yoga franchise based in Los Angeles, have drawn international attention to the debate on whether yogic knowledge or practice resides in the public or private domain.

Reference 9 - 0.49% Coverage

¶21: if given the monetary value at stake, did the global market for transnational commercial yoga set the stage for claims to individual IPRs?

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶21: serves as a platform for experimentation from which new meanings of open source, IPRs, and information management strategies emerge.

¶22:

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶24: Creatures and Culture: Some Implications of Dugong v. Rumsfeld

¶25:

Reference 12 - 0.61% Coverage

¶27: A recent Australian case has clearly illustrated the tensions between export regulations and the circulation of important cultural works through international exhibition.

Reference 13 - 0.61% Coverage

¶127: such as the claim by the Altman heirs in the United States or of Schuckina in France—a situation dealt with in many cases by indemnity statutes which prevent their seizure.

Reference 14 - 1.21% Coverage

¶131: The Schiele affair, the Malewicz case, and the Russian-Swiss controversy about loans to the Fondation Pierre Gianadda at Martigny, Switzerland, from the Pushkin Museum in Moscow illustrate these dangers. Therefore, any study dealing with these problems and offering solutions for preventing or mitigating such clashes of interest is welcome.

Reference 15 - 0.27% Coverage

¶135: Artwork, Cultural Heritage Property, and the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act

Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶136: and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Reference 17 - 0.43% Coverage

¶144: An Important Swiss Decision Relating to the International Transfer of Cultural Goods: The Swiss Supreme Court's Decision

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶160: in compliance with all applicable laws.

¶161:

Reference 19 - 0.17% Coverage

¶161: Republic of Italy Agreement of February 21, 2006

Reference 20 - 0.29% Coverage

¶163: the Greek Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Cyprus Tourism Organisation.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 29 references coded [22.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶11: Rejecting Renvoi for Movable Cultural Property: The Islamic Republic of Iran v. Denyse Berend

Reference 2 - 2.53% Coverage

¶12: In Iran v. Berend, the High Court in London had occasion to revisit one of the most enduring problems of private international law and cultural property. Effective regulation of the illicit market

in cultural property is extremely difficult, because many measures aimed at stemming the illicit trade actually contribute to the black market. Courts in both England and the United States have shown that they are prepared to use criminal laws to convict persons involved in the illegal trade in antiquities exported in violation of foreign patrimony laws. As a result, much cultural property policy debate in recent years has focused on the extent to which the criminal law can impact the illicit trade

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: A Semiotics of Cultural Property Argument

Reference 4 - 1.69% Coverage

¶17: This article applies the tools of legal semiotics to examine the terms, modalities, and conventions of legal argument in the cultural property context. In a first instance, the author re-enacts Duncan Kennedy's study of recurrent patterns within legal argument to illustrate the highly structured nature of most cultural property argument. This mapping exercise shows how legal concepts draw their meaning in part from their place within a broader linguistic system,

Reference 5 - 0.58% Coverage

¶17: The conclusion presents a number of observations sketching a framework centered on restitution as a starting point for resolution of cultural property disputes.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶18: Response from Barton Beebe

Reference 7 - 1.45% Coverage

¶19: My hope is that Alan Audi's important and necessary intervention represents a turning point in "cultural property argument." In Parts I and II of his critique, Audi expertly uses the tools of "legal semiotics" to do exactly what those tools were designed to do: demystify the language game of legal argument to reveal the "irreducibly antinomial" and dialectical nature of its maxims and countermaxims.

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶19: Indeed, stripped of its legal features, the field of cultural property argument does look "rather barren."

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: Response from Patty Gerstenblith

Reference 10 - 3.74% Coverage

¶121: The author sets out an assumption—that the law in the area of cultural heritage is unsettled. He uses this faulty assumption as a basis for criticizing the use of and reference to legal rules within the cultural heritage field. In his introduction Audi states that he will apply a “theoretical apparatus” derived from “legal reasoning as it relates to gaps, ambiguities, or conflicts in laws” but admits that this methodology is less appropriate for settled areas of the law. At this point he unwittingly undermines the premise of his article. He goes even further in attributing “more than a little bad faith behind lawyers and judges” who claim to be applying the law. He seems to confuse policy arguments, where admittedly commentators can offer conflicting views that seem to carry equal validity, with legal arguments. He also believes that the legal arguments cancel each other out as if a decision from a court or a statute that congress passes is on a par with arguments offered by those who favor or disapprove of the result.

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶122: Response from Yannis Hamilakis

Reference 12 - 1.24% Coverage

¶123: I am in full agreement with Alan Audi's basic premise, so forcefully made in this article, that the legalistic discourse and the associated “argument-bites,” as he calls them, are an inadequate and highly problematic lens through which to explore the issues of restitution of what we call “cultural property,” another, equally problematic term

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶124: Response from Daniel Shapiro

Reference 14 - 0.97% Coverage

¶125: Audi confronts what troubles many: the repetitive, stagnant nature of cultural property debates. Restitution certainly falls into this mold. So do other topics. He is also right that the debate is barely legal, carried on more in the press and media than in the courts

Reference 15 - 0.69% Coverage

¶125: What is unclear is whether calling attention to the debate as counter-balanced argument-bites will get beyond the constraints of past thinking and formulaic argument.

¶126: Rejoinder by Alan Audi

Reference 16 - 1.93% Coverage

¶127: I am grateful for the responses to the piece. With admirable concision, Professor Beebe has summarized the promise and perils of legal semiotics and the challenges ahead. He is right to note that any “moral, ethical, and political” argument can be broken down with the same tools used to break down legal argument; but one might be tempted to add that having done away with law's

aura of authority and diminished the persuasive force of legal arguments may be reward enough for now, at least in the realm of cultural property argument.

Reference 17 - 2.08% Coverage

¶136: Cultural heritage law is growing up in a paradoxical environment of global discourse. One might think that the amazing advancements in information technology and the gradual emergence of civil society throughout the world would help ensure more effective diplomacy and international collaboration to protect cultural material. Instead, the discourse about issues of cultural heritage too often reflects the worst of international relations in today's world: Diplomacy remains polarized and the legal framework adversarial. Afghanistan's recent experience is a case in point.

Reference 18 - 0.61% Coverage

¶142: the set of papers shows that mandated changes affecting hunting need careful consideration; there is much to be lost if the creating force for this heritage disappears.

Reference 19 - 0.51% Coverage

¶146: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service addressed this debate by hosting an open forum on the current policies for the hunting of migratory birds.

Reference 20 - 0.40% Coverage

¶146: Such stringent environmental legislation not only threatens to undermine the importance of cultural preservation

Reference 21 - 0.21% Coverage

¶146: demonstrates the importance of flexibility and exemptions

Reference 22 - 0.15% Coverage

¶149: English Foxhunting: A Prohibited Practice

Reference 23 - 0.61% Coverage

¶150: In 2005 foxhunting was prohibited by an act of parliament in England. The Hunting Act 2004 forbade the highly formal and ritualized hunting of foxes with packs of hounds

Reference 24 - 0.37% Coverage

¶150: as well as the nature of the ban as it relates to killing foxes. I then explore the effects of the ban

Reference 25 - 0.70% Coverage

¶152: The debate leading up to the ban on hunting with dogs in England and Wales in 2005 focused on the practical aspects such as the possible economic and social affect and issues of animal welfare.

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶156: United Nations Declaration

Reference 27 - 0.10% Coverage

¶159: Memorandum of Understanding

Reference 28 - 0.64% Coverage

¶160: Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions

Reference 29 - 0.16% Coverage

¶167: CHRONICLES: January 1, 2006–December 31, 2006

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 57 references coded [31.81% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶13: Cultural Heritage and International Investment Law: A Stormy Relationship

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: This paper investigates the relationship between international investment law

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: Two questions arise in this connection. First, are investment agreements compatible with states' obligations to protect cultural heritage?

Reference 4 - 1.10% Coverage

¶14: Indeed, it seems that the regime established according to investment treaties does not strike an appropriate balance between the different interests concerned. After giving a brief look at the legal framework protecting foreign investments, the conflict areas between investment treaty provisions and national cultural policies are explored through an empirical analysis of the recent arbitral jurisprudence concerning cultural heritage

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: The Law, Politics

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: Case in Australia

¶18:

Reference 7 - 0.66% Coverage

¶18: a Case Note entitled, "The Dja Dja Warrung Bark Etchings Case." Prott, "The Dja Dja Warrung Bark Etchings Case." In it she set out the background to a court case in Melbourne in 2004 to 2005 under the federal Administrative Decisions (Judicial Review) Act 1977

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶18: had imposed a series of successive emergency declarations

Reference 9 - 0.42% Coverage

¶18: The case went to court after several months of unsuccessful negotiations when Museum Victoria successfully challenged the legality of continuous emergency declarations

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶10: the second given to the Conference of the Australian Registrar's Committee in Hobart

Reference 11 - 0.34% Coverage

¶16: Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art Foundation, Inc. v. Christoph Büchel, U.S. District of Massachusetts, Case 3:07-cv-30089-MAP

Reference 12 - 0.69% Coverage

¶17: won its declaratory judgment case against Swiss artist Christoph Büchel and potentially set additional Visual Artist Rights Act (VARA) precedent. Judge Ponsor agreed that Büchel's unfinished work Training Ground for Democracy was not protected by VARA. Artists cried foul.

Reference 13 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: Smith, "Is it Art Yet? And Who Decides?" Why did an artistic disagreement end up ensnared in a relatively nasty legal "custody" battle?

¶18:

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶30: tend to focus on law

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶133: Intellectual Property Rights Systems and the Assemblage of Local Knowledge Systems

Reference 16 - 0.38% Coverage

¶134: Although the commercial expropriation of traditional knowledge grows, rooted in a global, corporate application of intellectual property rights (IPRs)

Reference 17 - 0.24% Coverage

¶134: We argue that IPR can be reconfigured to become the framework for creating such a third space.

Reference 18 - 0.13% Coverage

¶135: Administrative Tribunal of Rouen, Decision No. 702737

Reference 19 - 0.39% Coverage

¶136: Before the Rouen head could be handed over, however, the French Ministry of Culture intervened, arguing that its return was unauthorized under French law

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶138: Whose Responsibility? The Waverley System, Past and Present

Reference 21 - 0.35% Coverage

¶139: This article explores the history and present operation of the Waverley system, the United Kingdom's art export policy established in 1952

Reference 22 - 0.88% Coverage

¶139: The article then examines, both qualitatively and quantitatively, how responsibility for the system has evolved. The main pattern that emerges is the progressive detachment of the treasury: Although it spearheaded the formation of the Waverley system in 1952, today it is much more removed, in terms of administration and attitude, from the system

Reference 23 - 0.34% Coverage

¶140: Historical Threads: Intellectual Property Protection of Traditional Textile Designs: The Ghanaian Experience and African Perspectives

Reference 24 - 0.94% Coverage

¶41: Defining the relationship between folklore and intellectual property continues to be an ongoing debate. Some challenges in defining this relationship center on the main characteristics of intellectual property, namely, the eligibility criteria and limited protection period that make the current construction of intellectual property incompatible with folklore protection

Reference 25 - 0.85% Coverage

¶41: why Ghana is determined to protect these designs. After examining Ghana's efforts and the obstacles in its path as it uses the intellectual property law system to protect traditional textile designs, the article argues that there should be regional cooperation and international protection to strengthen individual national efforts.

¶42:

Reference 26 - 0.89% Coverage

¶43: Central to the dispute has been the role of the First Lord Beaverbrook and whether his actions amounted to a breach of his fiduciary duty to the gallery. This article examines the particulars of the parties' claims as well as the decisions that have been made to date. Final resolution of the dispute is not expected until all appeals have been decided.

Reference 27 - 0.39% Coverage

¶46: A Coordinated Legal and Policy Approach to Undiscovered Antiquities: Adapting the Cultural Heritage Policy of England and Wales to Other Nations of Origin

Reference 28 - 0.38% Coverage

¶47: Blanket ownership laws, export restrictions, and the criminal law of market nations are the default legal strategies currently used by nations of origin

Reference 29 - 0.56% Coverage

¶47: In England and Wales a more permissive legal regime broadly applied and adopted by the public at large has produced dramatically better results than the strong prescriptive regime of Scotland, which can be easily ignored

Reference 30 - 1.09% Coverage

¶48: This article attempts to clear up any misconceptions of the cultural policy framework in England and Wales. It accounts for the legal position accorded undiscovered portable antiquities, and describes how this legal framework is perfected by a voluntary program called the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). This approach stands in stark contrast to Scotland, which has used a legal strategy adopted by most other nations of origin

Reference 31 - 0.52% Coverage

¶149: The domestic legal framework for portable antiquities in England and Wales is unique and differs from the typical approach. Coupled with the PAS, this legal structure has resulted in a better cultural policy

Reference 32 - 0.15% Coverage

¶160: STANDARDS REGARDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND ANCIENT ART

Reference 33 - 0.11% Coverage

¶163: It is mandated by the New Zealand government

Reference 34 - 0.09% Coverage

¶164: under the Present Legal Situation

¶165:

Reference 35 - 0.22% Coverage

¶165: organized a conference on legal issues concerning archaeology and theft of antiquities.

Reference 36 - 0.21% Coverage

¶165: Kurt Siehr gave the paper, "Legal Aspects of the Protection of Cultural Property,

Reference 37 - 0.68% Coverage

¶165: However, he also emphasized that the implementing statute could have provided stronger measures: Germany should ratify the UNIDROIT Convention of June 24, 1995, on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects as already urged by most German archaeologists and museums.

Reference 38 - 0.22% Coverage

¶166: Two Years Federal Act on the International Transfer of Cultural Property in Switzerland

Reference 39 - 0.23% Coverage

¶167: On June 1, 2005, the Swiss Cultural Property Transfer Act (CPTA) of 2003 entered into force.

Reference 40 - 1.91% Coverage

¶167: According to article 7 of the CPTA—along the line followed by the United States in their implementation statute—bilateral agreements must be stipulated with contracting states of the convention so these states will be protected in Switzerland with respect to the items mentioned in these agreements. Yves Fischer and Benno Widmer of the Federal Office for Culture explained the CPTA and the Ordinance on Cultural Property Transfer (CPTO) and mentioned that with Peru and Greece agreements have already been achieved and that agreements with Italy, Egypt, and Mexico

are in preparation. Marc-André Renold, director of the Geneva-based Institute of Art and Law, presided the session when question were put to the Federal Office at the end of the conference

Reference 41 - 0.60% Coverage

¶169: After completing the work on the Principles for Cooperation in the Mutual Protection and Transfer of Cultural Material on the occasion of the Seventy-Second Conference in Toronto 2006, the committee has now two projects on its agenda.

Reference 42 - 0.16% Coverage

¶170: 9th International Seminar “Art & Law” for Doctorate Candidates

Reference 43 - 1.49% Coverage

¶171: Under the auspices of Kurt Siehr (Hamburg, Zürich) the 9th International Seminar on “Art & Law” took place from July 6–9, 2007, in Basel, Switzerland. Originally conceived as a platform for doctorate candidates in Europe and over the last years enlarged to a platform for comprehensive discussions between lawyers as well as art historians, academics as well as practitioners, this year's seminar in Basel focused on three main issues: protection of cultural property, problems of stolen works of art (both including their international and European legal frame), and copyright protection.

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

¶172: Law

Reference 45 - 0.32% Coverage

¶173: the Institute of Art and Law, Leicester, invited numerous experts to an international meeting at Pecz, Hungary, about the legal

Reference 46 - 6.08% Coverage

¶173: Norman Palmer (Barrister, King's College, London) introduced the participants to the questions revolving around treasure trove and the various ways to legally structure claims for recovery of portable antiquities under both public and private law. In particular, he addressed the issue of interdependencies between potentially strong substantive law on treasure trove or protection of cultural property on the one hand and limits of implementation of such rules in cross-border cases on the other hand. Jeremy Scott (Withers LLP, London) further illustrated this issue with reference to the most recent English cases of *Iran v. Berend*—no renvoi in English choice of law on moveable property and (if there were renvoi) no *lex originis* under French choice of law—and *Iran v. Barakat*—no application of foreign public law such as Iranian patrimony law by English courts. In the meantime the latter case has been reversed on appeal. Kurt Siehr (Max-Planck-Institute for Private International and Foreign Law, Hamburg) outlined the mechanisms offered by community law, in particular under Directive 93/7/EEC, for the protection of cultural property of member states vis-à-vis other member states. Zsolt Visy (Pecz University) demonstrated the typical difficulties of the protection of archaeological objects found in the ground but illegally exported with reference to the

highly problematic history of the Sevso Treasure. Visy also underlined the fact that most legal remedies depend on the precise attribution of the moveable object in question to a certain state. In the following a tour de raison was offered through various national legal systems on how treasure trove is regulated and to what extent claims for recovery of antiquities can be raised. Weller pointed to the peculiarity under German law that the rules on treasure trove are rather unsophisticated compared to the voluminous statutory regimes in other states and that the competency to rule on treasure trove primarily lies with the states of the Federal Republic of Germany—a situation that necessarily results in a variety of solutions. Although many rules of general nature supplement the regime of treasure trove under German law, the law on treasure trove appeared to be a suitable object for unification on the federal level, and on this occasion the protection of archaeological objects found in the ground should be strengthened

Reference 47 - 2.13% Coverage

¶173: Patty Gerstenblith (DePaul University, United States) commented on the interaction between foreign patrimony law and domestic criminal prosecution under the National Stolen Property Act with reference to the famous case in *US v. Schultz*. In the following round table talk with Kurt Siehr, Jeremy Scott, and Weller, the crucial issue of the application of foreign public law such as patrimony law was discussed from a comparative perspective; and Weller drew the attention to the 1975 Wiesbaden Resolution on the Application of Foreign Public Law of the Institute of International Law, by which the world leading conflicts scholars of the time had already agreed on the principle that there was no good reason a priori to exclude foreign public law from its application by a domestic court. Further presentations on the relevance of soft law

Reference 48 - 0.11% Coverage

¶173: provided a comprehensive picture of the legal

Reference 49 - 0.08% Coverage

¶174: First Heidelberg Day of Art Law

Reference 50 - 1.53% Coverage

¶175: On September 8, 2007, the Heidelberg Institut für Kunst und Recht (IFKUR, Institute of Art and Law) hosted guests interested in art and law from all over Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. More than 100 participants attended the institute's First Heidelberg Day of Art Law on “The Artist's Law—The Art of Law (Des Künstlers Rechte—Die Kunst des Rechts).” The conference was held in the Heidelberg Town Hall's ballroom. The first part of the day was dedicated to various legal aspects of the freedom of art, and the second part was devoted to legal challenges concerning the exploitation of artistic works.

Reference 51 - 0.04% Coverage

¶176: Legal Problems

Reference 52 - 0.89% Coverage

¶177: The Austrian Federal Ministry of Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur in Vienna offered the perfect frame for the symposium “Rechtsfragen der Restitution von Kulturgut” on October 12, 2007. Under the direction of Gerte Reichelt, member of the Institut für Kunst und Recht (IFKUR) advisory board, the Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Europarecht dedicated this day

Reference 53 - 0.19% Coverage

¶179: in general, the progress made since the passing of the Washington Principles

Reference 54 - 0.38% Coverage

¶183: deliberated by the city of Rouen, was recently banned by the Administrative Tribunal of Rouen, on request of the Ministry of Culture at the end of 2007

Reference 55 - 0.27% Coverage

¶183: Accordingly, the 2002 French statute providing for the inalienability of state properties was applicable.

Reference 56 - 0.16% Coverage

¶185: its implications for the shaping of international heritage policy

Reference 57 - 0.07% Coverage

¶188: International Law, Museums

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 32 references coded [13.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶14: This urbanization has proceeded with relatively little governmental oversight and administration by the Palestinian National Authority (PNA)

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶17: A Complementary Support to the Private International Law Approach Concerning the Circulation of Cultural Property

¶18:

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶11: Comment on Manning v. Algard Estate, [2008]

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Property Rights of Ancient DNA

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: examines the way property rights can be applied

Reference 6 - 0.64% Coverage

¶16: In particular, it examines the ways in which the legal classification of a source as a “cultural artifact” can influence the assignment of property rights over genetic information.

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶16: based on the policies of the International Ancient Egyptian Mummy Tissue Bank.

¶17:

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: about intellectual property

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶19: All authors approach the subject of cultural and intellectual property rights as a discourse,

Reference 10 - 1.02% Coverage

¶19: the potential benefits of property; appropriate protection mechanisms; the complexities of the discourses about rights, especially property rights; the appropriation of property or its misappropriation, often associated with what is freely available in the public domain; and, finally

Reference 11 - 0.39% Coverage

¶41: that prevent the current international intellectual property framework from fully comprehending or addressing

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶41: a system of formal legal regulation.

¶42:

Reference 13 - 0.35% Coverage

¶43: Intellectual property claims have long been sustained in a way that is now under severe scrutiny.

Reference 14 - 0.31% Coverage

¶45: Western copyright laws, which have been used in the expropriation and legal alienation

Reference 15 - 0.36% Coverage

¶145: This is compared with the recent international and Pacific Islands governments' concerns and actions

Reference 16 - 0.12% Coverage

¶145: including the new Pacific Model Law

Reference 17 - 1.18% Coverage

¶147: By the 1990s, kava and concoctions made from the plant's component kavalactones were increasingly popular products within global markets for recreational and medicinal drugs. Starting in 2002, however, a number of European countries among others banned kava imports after initial reports that some heavy users suffered liver damage.

Reference 18 - 0.27% Coverage

¶148: The Dialectic of Creativity and Ownership in Intellectual Property Discourse

Reference 19 - 0.35% Coverage

¶149: that underlies discourses about intellectual property especially in countries like Papua New Guinea

Reference 20 - 0.57% Coverage

¶151: Having been granted the right to test their claims in court in 2003, Maori groups were enraged when the government legislated the right out of existence in 2004.

Reference 21 - 0.41% Coverage

¶151: I argue that as soon as a property claim destabilizes the nature/culture boundary, IPR discourse becomes pertinent.

Reference 22 - 0.36% Coverage

¶153: This article questions and contextualizes the emergence of a discourse of intellectual property rights

Reference 23 - 0.27% Coverage

¶155: The articles in this special issue on intellectual property in the Pacific

Reference 24 - 0.32% Coverage

¶155: to reflect on fundamental aspects of intellectual property and ownership more generally.

¶156:

Reference 25 - 0.58% Coverage

¶157: Guidelines for the Establishment and Conduct of Safe Havens as Adopted by the International Law Association at its 73rd Conference held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil,

Reference 26 - 0.19% Coverage

¶158: Tehran Declaration on Human Rights and the Environment

Reference 27 - 0.47% Coverage

¶162: Accordo tra il Consiglio federale svizzero e il Governo della Repubblica Italiana sull'importazione e il rimpatriodi beni culturali

Reference 28 - 0.20% Coverage

¶164: An Act to confer power to return certain cultural objects

Reference 29 - 0.45% Coverage

¶165: Report on the International Conference on Human Rights and the Environment (Tehran, May 13–14, 2009) and its Tehran Declaration

Reference 30 - 2.31% Coverage

¶166: The International Conference on Human Rights and the Environment took place in Tehran in May 2009 and was attended by around 150 participants, including 10 international and five Iranian speakers. It was conceived as an opportunity to bring together leading international experts in this field to seek greater clarity on the important but, as yet, under-conceptualised question of the nexus between human rights and the environment. Both in the papers presented and in the resulting Declaration text, cultural heritage was seen as a key element in both aspects of this nexus and as fundamental to achieving a suitable accommodation between the two

Reference 31 - 0.28% Coverage

¶167: Salzburg Global Seminar: Achieving the Freer Circulation of Cultural Artifacts

Reference 32 - 0.32% Coverage

¶169: The Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the International Law Association: Special Session

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 39 references coded [22.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶13: New Developments in the Restitution of Cultural Property

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: The first part describes the actors as well as the current methods used for the restitution and return of cultural property

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: are further exacerbated by the common law's limited recognition

Reference 4 - 0.51% Coverage

¶12: The problem is more serious if there is no government support. This is the case in Hong Kong, where both the market and the state are not favorable to built heritage conservation

Reference 5 - 0.51% Coverage

¶13: Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena: California's Temporary Suspension of the Statute of Limitations in Holocaust Art Cases Violates the Foreign Affairs Doctrine

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶14: In 2002, the California state legislature enacted a law temporarily suspending the statute of limitations

Reference 7 - 1.78% Coverage

¶14: In doing so, it removed a major procedural obstacle facing plaintiffs and effectively revived claims once considered time-barred. Seven years later, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held in von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena that this California law was unconstitutional under the foreign affairs doctrine, because it impermissibly intruded on the federal government's exclusive power to make and resolve war. In so holding, the Ninth Circuit became the first court in the United States to restrict the authority of the states to inject themselves into the realm of Holocaust art litigation.

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: Presentations of the Second Heidelberg Conference on Art Law

Reference 9 - 0.83% Coverage

¶18: The Harvard Law School Symposium, “Spoils of War v. Cultural Heritage: The Russian Cultural Property Law in Historical Context,” was convened in February 2008 to bring together legal, historical, and other academic experts who might shed some light on the issues raised by Russia's 1998 law

Reference 10 - 0.97% Coverage

¶20: The principal protagonists in the public arena have been the Federal Republic of Germany (Germany), the Republic of Poland, and the Republic of Hungary, each claiming that the Russian Federation (Russia) has refused to negotiate adequately the return of cultural items displaced during and after the war that are now located in its territory

Reference 11 - 1.08% Coverage

¶21: International Law

¶22: The Russian Federal Law on Cultural Valuables Displaced to the USSR as a Result of the Second World War and Located on the Territory of the Russian Federation purports to establish the legal basis for the Russian state to hold permanent title to the vast majority of the cultural valuables removed from Germany to the Soviet Union at the end of World War II

Reference 12 - 0.77% Coverage

¶22: This article assesses the compatibility of the Russian claim with relevant international law. It does so by tracing the development of the international antiplunder legal regime. It then assesses the Russian claim with respect to three categories of cultural valuables

Reference 13 - 1.60% Coverage

¶22: “Compensatory restitution” does not exist as a category or principle in international law, so the analysis focuses on the legal concept that is most similar and therefore of potential relevance, restitution in kind. If restitution in kind is impermissible under international law, then the broader “compensatory restitution” is, with even greater force, also impermissible. The key finding is that international law does not permit “compensatory restitution,” nor does it permit unilateral seizures of cultural objects under some broader notion of compensation

Reference 14 - 0.76% Coverage

¶24: Ultimately, the impasse was also fueled by the very complex issues involving cultural restitution itself. Issues including the scope of the entire effort, restitution in kind, returning property to refugees, and the fate of heirless Jewish property were intractable.

Reference 15 - 0.57% Coverage

¶126: The article is dedicated to the official decrees issued by Joseph Stalin in 1945 ordering the Soviet removal of cultural property from Eastern European and German territories occupied by the Red Army

Reference 16 - 0.27% Coverage

¶127: Legalizing “Compensation” and the Spoils of War: The Russian Law on Displaced Cultural Valuables

Reference 17 - 0.55% Coverage

¶128: analyses the historical and political background of the Russian law on cultural property displaced to the Soviet Union at the end of the Second World War (April 1998, with amendments in 2000).

Reference 18 - 0.78% Coverage

¶128: a series of bilateral agreements with the countries of origin, but in spring 1994 the Duma blocked further restitution. We follow the fierce debates, the Constitutional Court ruling (1999), the amended law (July 2000), and its implementation under the Ministry of Culture.

Reference 19 - 0.26% Coverage

¶130: The Baldin-Bremen Kunsthalle Case: A Cause-Célèbre of German-Russian Restitution Politics

¶131:

Reference 20 - 0.56% Coverage

¶133: The Federal Law on Cultural Valuables adopted in 1998 did not cover art works looted by private individuals. Rather, such conflicts have to be solved within the framework of Russian criminal law.

Reference 21 - 0.96% Coverage

¶135: Restitution Achievements under the Russian Law

¶136: The return of captured French archives—not art—ignited debate in the Russian Duma in the spring of 1994, leading to the passage of the 1998 Federal Law “On Cultural Valuables Displaced to the USSR as a Result of the Second World War and Located on the Territory of the Russian Federation.”

Reference 22 - 0.30% Coverage

¶137: the underlying support of international law, both in specific instruments and historical archival practice

Reference 23 - 0.47% Coverage

¶137: archival returns were easier to conform to the 1998 law, because the receiving countries were willing to offer the “compensation” Russian archivists were demanding

Reference 24 - 0.20% Coverage

¶138: and Immunity from Seizure in the United States and the United Kingdom

Reference 25 - 1.62% Coverage

¶139: This article examines representative cases illustrating legal options available to plaintiffs in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the United States, laws at the federal and state level may prevent the seizure of artworks loaned for temporary exhibition, but recent cases show that immunity is not absolute and that such artworks may be subject to suit in the United States. The United Kingdom recently enacted a similar law. That law, however, has been criticized, and future interpretations by U.K. courts will be needed before its true affect can be seen

Reference 26 - 0.75% Coverage

¶139: the backgrounds against which the U.S. and U.K. laws were enacted, illustrating the link between the laws and Russian concerns about protecting cultural artifacts that were nationalized after the Russian Revolution or taken by Soviet troops during World War II.

Reference 27 - 0.31% Coverage

¶140: Chabad v. Russian Federation: A Case Study in the Use of American Courts to Recover Looted Cultural Property

Reference 28 - 0.43% Coverage

¶142: has involved appeals by U.S. presidents, congress, and the U.S. Helsinki Commission, as well as lawsuits in the Soviet Union/Russia and United States.

Reference 29 - 1.29% Coverage

¶143: After prolonged litigation in the United States, a federal court of appeals in Washington DC ruled in 2008 that American courts have jurisdiction over Chabad's suit against the Russian Federation to recover its religious texts. This ruling may pave the way for the resolution of this dispute and also lead to the filing of other suits in American courts seeking to recover looted cultural property, even if that property is located outside U.S. borders

Reference 30 - 0.16% Coverage

¶145: brief coverage of the Russian-German dialogue since 1991

Reference 31 - 0.58% Coverage

¶145: On the basis of existing treaties and international law, Germany demands its restitution. Russia, on the other hand, has nationalized the confiscated goods in 1998 as compensation for its own war losses

Reference 32 - 0.42% Coverage

¶146: Federal Law on Cultural Valuables Displaced to the USSR as a Result of the Second World War and Located on the Territory of the Russian Federation

Reference 33 - 0.33% Coverage

¶147: Russian Legal Instruments Relating to Cultural Valuables Displaced as a Result of the Second World War, 1990–2009

¶148:

Reference 34 - 0.73% Coverage

¶148: limited narrowly to post-1991 Russian legal instruments relating to cultural valuables of foreign provenance seized and transported to the Soviet Union from Germany and Eastern Europe at the end of the Second World War, or in the immediate postwar period

Reference 35 - 0.10% Coverage

¶153: “intellectual property” categories

Reference 36 - 0.08% Coverage

¶162: Clarifying Cultural Property

Reference 37 - 0.11% Coverage

¶174: Heading Home: French Law Enables Return

Reference 38 - 0.08% Coverage

¶175: have revisited complex legal

Reference 39 - 0.40% Coverage

¶175: Recent legislation in France that facilitates the return of Maori heads in French museums represents a further stage in this ongoing story.

¶176:

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 42 references coded [26.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.83% Coverage

¶12: By Belizean law, material objects and sites of activity older than 100 years in age are the property of the state. Similarly, land inhabited by indigenous communities in southern Belize is held in trust by the government

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶13: People's Republic of China Provisional Regulations on Art Import and Export Administration

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶16: A Critical Analysis of Forums

¶17:

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶17: was prompted by the United Nations General Assembly declaration

Reference 5 - 0.46% Coverage

¶17: These two declarations challenged governments and the international community to address, nationally and internationally,

Reference 6 - 1.60% Coverage

¶17: The three key international multilateral forums that are debating traditional knowledge issues are the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Trade Organization, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Using a political economy framework, this study analyzes the policymaking processes and mandates of the three multilateral forums in order to highlight stakeholders' levels of involvement in these processes

Reference 7 - 1.37% Coverage

¶19: Bhutan offers a unique case study as a country engaging only relatively recently with globalization after a long history of cultural isolation. Bhutan also offers up a unique policy response to modernization, its Gross National Happiness (GNH) measure, which attempts to embody a strong social, cultural, and environmental imperative within the development process

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶19: within the context of development policy and practice

Reference 9 - 0.76% Coverage

¶20: The History of Canadian Immunity from Seizure Legislation

¶121: Perhaps surprisingly, a number of Canadian jurisdictions have been at the cutting edge of legal exemptions from seizure or attachment processes

Reference 10 - 1.00% Coverage

¶121: using other intriguing examples, this article traces the historical origins of Canadian legislation with particular regard to the international context. The current state of the law in Canada is summarized and compared to that of other international jurisdictions.

¶122:

Reference 11 - 0.49% Coverage

¶124: *Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art Foundation v. Christoph Büchel: An Appellate Perspective on the Visual Artists Rights Act*

Reference 12 - 1.39% Coverage

¶125: When the U.S. Congress passed the Visual Artists Rights Act (VARA) in 1990, no legislator really anticipated that courts would be applying the act to art installations that were only half-finished. But this was the very challenge that the U.S. Appellate Court for the First Circuit faced in *Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art Foundation, Inc. v. Christoph Büchel*

Reference 13 - 0.47% Coverage

¶125: the appellate court was asked to determine whether VARA protected Swiss artist Büchel's moral rights in his half-finished work

Reference 14 - 1.25% Coverage

¶128: in international legal frameworks, either existing or under development. The prime focus of the current climate change regime of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, leaving certain aspects of cultural heritage rather on the sidelines of debate and policy

Reference 15 - 1.02% Coverage

¶129: In its inventory of present and contemplated legal protection options, this article draws particular attention to policymaking directed at shaping a "rights-based" system in the form of sui generis rights, to complement any existing intellectual property-based protection

Reference 16 - 0.50% Coverage

¶131: The 2009 Bolivian Constitution significantly changed the structure of the state and paved the way for the creation of regional, local

Reference 17 - 0.35% Coverage

¶131: it stems from concerns raised at the 2011 renewal hearing of the Memorandum of Understanding

Reference 18 - 0.34% Coverage

¶131: By combining an analysis of recent legal changes related to the creation of the autonomies

Reference 19 - 0.96% Coverage

¶131: offers a basic summary of the legal framework in which Bolivian archaeology and heritage management functions and some preliminary recommendations for governments and professionals wishing to work with Bolivian authorities at the state and local level.

¶132:

Reference 20 - 0.26% Coverage

¶133: in light of the conventions of war, U.S. law, and the Iraqi penal code

Reference 21 - 0.34% Coverage

¶134: A Solution for the Individual and Communal Right-Ownership Conflicts in Music Production

¶135:

Reference 22 - 1.66% Coverage

¶135: Thus, for while the first are the inalienable rights that empower the autonomous musician universally, and are seen as a “private property” of mutually independent individuals; the second are the inalienable rights that empower the collective rights of the community/government, which are seen as a “public property” for a group, with cultural, communal or linguistic rights; systems that are contrary to the Akan systems of right ownership

Reference 23 - 0.17% Coverage

¶136: A Study of its Context, Process, and Outcome

Reference 24 - 0.09% Coverage

¶138: U.S. Government Burdens

Reference 25 - 0.36% Coverage

¶138: Two Cases Provide Conflicting Interpretations

¶139: Two court decisions highlight divergent opinions

Reference 26 - 0.35% Coverage

¶139: One decision, in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, effectively defines the term in such a way

Reference 27 - 0.36% Coverage

¶139: the other, by a district court in the 10th Circuit based on other holdings by that circuit court

Reference 28 - 0.41% Coverage

¶142: Report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

Reference 29 - 1.34% Coverage

¶144: The compromise followed years of unsuccessful negotiations and a noteworthy decision of a French administrative tribunal that found that the seized Korean archives constituted inalienable French property. The legal debate over the Korean manuscripts illustrates the unique complexities of treating archives as a form of cultural property in armed conflict

Reference 30 - 0.26% Coverage

¶144: while technically, and perhaps uselessly, retaining formal legal title

Reference 31 - 0.12% Coverage

¶153: "Legal Questions of Art Auctions"

Reference 32 - 1.70% Coverage

¶154: Directed by Professor Dr. Kurt Siehr, Professor Dr. Wolfgang Ernst, and Dr. Andrea F. G. Raschèr, the seminar exposed the legal fundamentals of art auctions and provided an overview of some underlying problems currently faced by practitioners and legal scholars. The seminar was followed by a panel discussion called the "Boon and Bane of Auction Houses for the Art Market," gathering directors of auction houses as well as art market and art law experts

Reference 33 - 0.10% Coverage

¶156: lawyers debate the subject

Reference 34 - 0.05% Coverage

¶156: criminology.

Reference 35 - 0.27% Coverage

¶157: New Working Group on "Cultural Protocols" Convenes at New York University

Reference 36 - 2.68% Coverage

¶158: Protocols in international law seem to be proliferating. Examples of official protocols at international law abound, from the 1967 Stockholm Protocol Regarding Developing Countries (amending the Berne Convention on copyright), to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol on climate change, to the recent Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing in 2010. But what exactly is a “protocol” compared to other international legal instruments, such as declarations and treaties? And why does there seem to be a flurry of new protocols today, in domains as vast as intellectual property and indigenous people's rights? On 19 August a new “working group” convened at the New York University School of Law to begin to study protocols

Reference 37 - 0.26% Coverage

¶159: Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the International Law Association

Reference 38 - 1.04% Coverage

¶160: In October 2011 the Cultural Heritage Law Committee of the International Law Association, under the chairmanship of Professor James Nafziger, met in Kohunlich, Quintana Roo, Mexico. The purpose of the meeting was to fuse culture with working sessions over a period of four days

Reference 39 - 0.15% Coverage

¶162: Cultural Law: International, Comparative

Reference 40 - 0.14% Coverage

¶164: Advisory Committee on the Assessment

Reference 41 - 0.29% Coverage

¶165: This is the last annual report of the Dutch Advisory Committee on Restitution.

Reference 42 - 0.45% Coverage

¶166: The Unidroit Convention of 24 June 1995 on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects entered into force for Greece.

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 40 references coded [35.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: it also reflects on what effect such legislative developments

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶15: Its Potential and Limits in the Global Protection of Indigenous Cultural Property Rights

¶16:

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶16: the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of the United States has developed and implemented an unorthodox concept of “cultural affiliation.”

Reference 4 - 2.80% Coverage

¶16: It thereby amends traditional standards saturated in notions of property and ownership that have perpetuated since Roman law and allows the evolution of a control regime over cultural property that takes into account the cultural aspects of the objects. On an international level, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) of 2007 stipulates a similar emancipation of indigenous peoples' cultural property claims from notions of property and ownership. This article explores NAGPRA's cultural affiliation concept as it stands between private property and human rights law and brings into focus the concept's elements that go beyond traditional property law. It ultimately looks at the potential and limits of the concept from an international perspective as a standard for other countries that consider implementation of UNDRIP's provisions

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶17: The Effects of Judicial Decisions and Patrimony Laws on the Price of Italian Antiquities

Reference 6 - 0.72% Coverage

¶18: While practitioners of the legal and art and culture industries have traditionally believed their businesses to be independent of the other, the escalating battle over the repatriation of cultural property teaches otherwise.

Reference 7 - 2.04% Coverage

¶18: establishes that the number of antiquities sold with legally- significant provenance information is steadily increasing as a result of the legal environment. Also, these objects are less risky and therefore sell for higher prices than works with no recorded history of ownership. Finally, evidence indicates that the occurrence of a legal event causes a slight, short drop in the market, followed by a significant rise in prices for the objects with reliable provenance information. In the end, the auction market for Italian antiquities is inexorably linked to activities that have ramifications for the legality of collecting these works

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: U.S. Policy, Cultural Heritage, and U.S. Borders

Reference 9 - 2.70% Coverage

¶120: This article situates the discussion of illicit trafficking in antiquities in the context of the relationship between the U.S. Departments of State and Homeland Security. The main argument is that U.S. cultural heritage policy is part of a broader agenda of political discourse that links matters of heritage to wider concerns of security. If the underlying goal of the U.S. State Department is mutual understanding through open dialogue, how can initiatives that focus on the criminal networks and security, efforts tackled by the Department of Homeland Security, contribute to building a positive image for the United States abroad? Here I explore strategic aspects of U.S. cultural policies and federally supported programs aimed at mitigating against the illicit trade in antiquities as part of building and maintaining cultural relations.

Reference 10 - 1.88% Coverage

¶122: Disasters such as shipwrecks and oil spills damage both culture and the environment, yet the legal system does not permit full recovery. This research advances a new tort theory of cultural and ecosystem damage to compensate victims in marine damage cases. Specifically this research investigates theories of recovery in the Federated States of Micronesia since Micronesia is in an ideal position to recognize this new damage theory. Micronesia can help establish precedents that other jurisdictions can follow to help preserve the culture and the marine ecosystems upon which they rely.

Reference 11 - 0.31% Coverage

¶123: The Copyright Thing Doesn't Work Here: Adinkra and Kente Cloth and Intellectual Property in Ghana

Reference 12 - 2.49% Coverage

¶127: which have been expanding in recent decades enabled by Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property and other international conventions. The articles examine the nature and limitations of intellectual property law and related property-like claims over intangible products and expressions, and present cases from the expanding margins of intangible property provisions including analyses of how these trends are playing out in the Global South and in areas outside of intellectual property law. The contributors show how both expansions of intangible property provisions and resistances to these expansions increase the terrain of experience that is enclosed by proprietary claims and suggest alternative strategies for responding to the contemporary intangible property regime.

Reference 13 - 0.62% Coverage

¶129: The Relations Between Intellectual Property Law and Local Principles of Creation and Control

¶130: Taxonomy, Type Specimens, and the Making of Biological Property in Intellectual Property Rights Law

Reference 14 - 2.68% Coverage

¶131: Despite remaining the most iconic and highly valorized metrical technology of the entire, now globally universalized, project of zoological and botanical taxonomy, very little attention has been given to highlighting the pivotal role that type specimens also play in constructing and disciplining contemporary relations to living property. Building on my earlier work on the relationship between biological classification and regulation, this article provides an overdue analysis of this technology's significance in introducing deposition, priority of publication, and authorship as the key conceptual and functional mechanisms not only of taxonomic classification, but also of the ascendant system for prosecuting rights to ownership of biological novelties in the contemporary era: the Euro-American system of intellectual property law.

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶132: Copyrighting Culture for the Nation

Reference 16 - 0.20% Coverage

¶133: assessed through consideration of Indonesia's 2002 copyright law

Reference 17 - 0.38% Coverage

¶133: the tutoring of ASEAN officials to use intellectual and cultural property rhetoric to defend national cultural resources

Reference 18 - 0.18% Coverage

¶134: The Entextualization of Ayurveda as Intellectual Property

Reference 19 - 0.90% Coverage

¶135: Drawing on research in linguistic anthropology on the social circulation of discourse—a process called entextualization—I describe how the ways in which Ayurveda practitioners innovate medical knowledge confounds the dichotomous logic of intellectual property (IP) rights discourse

Reference 20 - 0.48% Coverage

¶135: the politics of imposing the categories of IP rights discourse upon that creativity, situated as it often is, at the margins of the global economy.

¶136:

Reference 21 - 0.25% Coverage

¶139: Locating Patent Law Struggles over Breast Cancer Genes and the Hoodia Plant

¶140:

Reference 22 - 3.32% Coverage

¶140: three critical inquiries for formulating a feminist analysis of patent law. The first questions how patent law functions as a strategy within neoliberal, biopolitics. The second examines how patent

law is structured through biopolitical techniques of governance by examining two conceptions of the public domain I call open public domain and protective public domain. The third inquiry, drawing upon feminist science studies, asks how women's reproductive and intellectual labor are valued and devalued in various different ways through new patent law technologies. In addition, two recent patent law are struggles are examined. These include an American Civil Liberties Union case against the patenting of breast cancer gene sequences and Southern African San struggles against patents related to the Hoodia gordonii plant. In conclusion, I argue that patent law functions within gendered and ethno-racialized forms of neoliberal, biopolitics involving the patenting of women's reproductive and intellectual labor within new bioeconomics.

Reference 23 - 0.28% Coverage

¶41: Traditional Knowledge Commons and Biocultural Protocols: Necessary but Not Sufficient?

¶42:

Reference 24 - 0.53% Coverage

¶42: regarding access and benefit sharing under the national regimes based on provisions of Convention on Biological Diversity and Bonn Guidelines has not been satisfactory

Reference 25 - 1.97% Coverage

¶42: This proposal is examined in this context in the larger context of access and benefit sharing under the Convention on Biological Diversity and implementing prior informed consent principles in access and benefit sharing. This article examines knowledge commons, provides examples from constructed commons in different sectors and situates traditional knowledge commons in the context of debates on commons and public domain. The major shortcomings of traditional commons and bicultural protocol are pointed out, and it is suggested that these are significant initiatives that can be combined with the Nagoya Protocol

Reference 26 - 0.12% Coverage

¶43: Outside of Intellectual Property Law

¶44:

Reference 27 - 0.26% Coverage

¶46: Recycling Texts or Stealing Time?: Plagiarism, Authorship, and Credit in Science

Reference 28 - 2.48% Coverage

¶47: Scientific plagiarism is as sui generis as the author function in science. A study of the specificity of scientific plagiarism and the ways in which it diverges from appropriation in other disciplines allows us to question traditional definitions that focus on the copying of published copyrighted materials. The form of plagiarism that is most damaging to scientists does not involve publications, is largely outside the scope of copyright law, and is unlikely to be detected by textual-similarity algorithms. The same features that make this kind of plagiarism difficult to identify and control also

provide a powerful window on the unique construction of authorial credit in science, the problems of peer review, and the limitations of plagiarism surveillance technologies.

Reference 29 - 0.31% Coverage

¶150: contains model legislative provisions (the “Model Provisions”) established by a group of experts

Reference 30 - 1.00% Coverage

¶151: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE IMPOSITION OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON CATEGORIES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BYZANTINE ECCLESIASTICAL ETHNOLOGICAL MATERIAL THROUGH THE 15TH CENTURY A.D. OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

Reference 31 - 0.54% Coverage

¶152: Agreement between the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of the Hellenic Republic on the import, transit and repatriation of cultural property

Reference 32 - 0.31% Coverage

¶153: The Swiss Federal Council and the Government of the Hellenic Republic (hereinafter ‘the Parties’)

Reference 33 - 0.10% Coverage

¶159: Legal Protection and Incentives

Reference 34 - 1.47% Coverage

¶163: The conference was officially opened by Dean of Law, Professor Mary Anne Bobinski and received financial support from the University of British Columbia, Faculty of Law Conference Fund; the Pacific Northwest Canadian Studies Consortium; and Golder Associates Ltd. The conference brought together seven experts from both academia and practice to discuss contemporary practices and emerging legal and sociological trends in heritage protection by private actors.

Reference 35 - 0.19% Coverage

¶166: The International Law of Culture: Prospects and Challenges

Reference 36 - 0.16% Coverage

¶167: The international law of culture is a broad field

Reference 37 - 0.67% Coverage

¶167: Indeed, if one considers the far-reaching definition of culture, then a vast number of institutions, rules of hard and soft law, and initiatives of different scope and shape exist, and new ones come into being

Reference 38 - 0.56% Coverage

¶167: This may, despite the deeper knowledge won, hinder pinpointing appropriate regulatory responses at the international level, which could address cultural rights comprehensively

Reference 39 - 0.40% Coverage

¶168: First Special Meeting of the States Parties to the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects

Reference 40 - 0.48% Coverage

¶174: In Russia a new statute entered into force according to which all confiscated objects of the Orthodox Church should be given back to the former owner

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 24 references coded [12.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: Legal Pluralism in the Pacific

Reference 2 - 0.79% Coverage

¶14: The country of Solomon Islands, like most Pacific island nations, has a legally pluralistic regime. That is, customary law operates in parallel with the common law, a legacy of Solomon Islands' colonial past

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶15: A Grave Situation: An Examination of the Legal Issues Raised

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶16: considers the legal issues raised by Byrne's story.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶10: In the absence of specific policies that address the digitization of Pacific cultural collections

Reference 7 - 0.37% Coverage

¶10: Drawing on principles enshrined in international, regional, and Australian policies and protocols

Reference 8 - 0.87% Coverage

¶21: Finally, it examines the reporting methods of the world's largest cultural property crimes law enforcement agency, the Comando Carabinieri per la Tutela del Patrimonio Culturale, in order to provide a model for others to follow

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶28: The national government policy

Reference 10 - 0.06% Coverage

¶28: political will.

Reference 11 - 1.31% Coverage

¶29: For example, the international acknowledgment that heritage resources are under pressure from all kinds of processes and impacts has encouraged the need for an extension of international legal measures. Consequently, this international interest, often expressed in conventions, charters, and treaties, encourages national and local initiatives

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶29: may impact effective legislation.

Reference 13 - 0.30% Coverage

¶29: it is still an underresearched topic when it comes to legal property ownership

Reference 14 - 0.92% Coverage

¶32: The Tribunal decided not to discuss historical aspects of the evidence presented, except for the Tohunga Suppression Act 1907, as this was not 'an orthodox territorial claim' allowing the Crown to negotiate with iwi for a Treaty Settlement.

Reference 15 - 0.76% Coverage

¶132: Rather, the Tribunal focussed on ‘perfecting the Treaty partnership’ between the two founding peoples of Aotearoa New Zealand. Its report is concerned with the future and with the Treaty of Waitangi

Reference 16 - 0.21% Coverage

¶132: The partnership principles are pragmatic and flexible.

Reference 17 - 3.08% Coverage

¶132: The author is critical of this Tribunal panel's timidity in refusing to make strong findings of Treaty breach as the basis for practical recommendations—the approach usually adopted in previous Tribunal reports on contemporary issues. The article then notes that the Wai 262 report featured significantly in 2012 hearings on Maori claims to proprietary rights in freshwater resources. It featured not to assist the freshwater claimants, however, but as a shield wielded by the Crown to try to deny Maori any remedy. The low bar of partnership consultations encouraged by the Wai 262 report was congenial for Crown counsel seeking to undermine Maori claims to customary rights akin to ‘ownership’ of water. The 2012 Tribunal panel, under a new Chief Judge, restrictively distinguished the Wai 262 report and

Reference 18 - 0.80% Coverage

¶132: In conclusion, the article notes the irony of a government following neo-liberal policies in pursuing a privatisation strategy and yet relying on ‘commons’ rhetoric to deny Maori any enforceable rights to water

Reference 19 - 0.31% Coverage

¶133: Recognizing Collective Cultural Property Rights in a Deceased—Clarke v. Takamore

Reference 20 - 0.26% Coverage

¶134: The recent New Zealand Supreme Court decision in Clarke v Takamore

Reference 21 - 0.79% Coverage

¶134: This conflicts with English common law understandings that a closer, legally protected individual relationship exists with an executor, if the decedent has left a will, or with a spouse, if there is no will

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: State Immunity

Reference 23 - 0.22% Coverage

¶42: International Cultural Heritage Regimes, International Law

Reference 24 - 0.27% Coverage

¶43: in the formation of international legal rules in the field of heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 33 references coded [25.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶10: Following the 1954 Hague Convention

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶11: International Humanitarian Law Series

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶14: The United Kingdom's Spoliation Advisory Panel

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶14: it is only a small step to allowing moral claims by other claimant groups

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶15: Immunity from Seizure and Suit in Australia: The Protection of Cultural Objects on Loan Act 2013

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶16: Australia has, like many other states over the past few years, introduced a statute

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶16: that provides immunity from seizure for cultural objects on loan from abroad

Reference 8 - 0.86% Coverage

¶16: immunity from suit for certain parties. This article explores the historical context that lead to the adoption of this statute and comprehensively explores the legislative regime, highlighting its peculiarities.

Reference 9 - 0.39% Coverage

¶23: Thinking About Cultural Property: The Legal and Public Policy Legacies of John Henry Merryman

¶124:

Reference 10 - 1.07% Coverage

¶126: First, I owe my interest, career, and whatever contributions I have made as lawyer, teacher, and writer on art and cultural property law to John. Nearly 30 years ago, as a corporate litigator and neophyte collector interested in the connection between art and law

Reference 11 - 0.28% Coverage

¶126: I became a fledgling in the fields of art and cultural property law.

Reference 12 - 0.40% Coverage

¶127: Remarks in Honor of the Legal and Public Policy Legacies of John Henry Merryman: Cultural Property

Reference 13 - 0.49% Coverage

¶129: not as an expert in cultural property, but as an inhabitant of the field of biotechnology and intellectual property law

Reference 14 - 0.52% Coverage

¶129: What I can do is offer comparisons from the treatment of human cells, as well as observations I have suggested in that context.

Reference 15 - 0.28% Coverage

¶131: which have framed debates over cultural patrimony for three decades.

Reference 16 - 1.86% Coverage

¶131: a middle ground has been found that can bridge the gap. This article reviews several recent MOUs that U.S. museums and cultural ministries in Italy, Greece, and Turkey have established for exhibition loans and research collaborations. The J. Paul Getty Museum's experiences in implementing four international cultural agreements illuminate how sharing works in practice, and the benefits (and costs) of an object-oriented approach to cultural diplomacy.

¶132:

Reference 17 - 1.33% Coverage

¶133: In other cases, it is the responsibility of the national state to care for cultural heritage and cultural objects. International conventions may furnish help and advice and provide for monitoring any risk to the cultural heritage of state parties.

¶134: Cultural Property, the Palermo Convention, and Transnational Organized Crime

Reference 18 - 2.72% Coverage

¶135: is promoting the use of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to combat looting and trafficking of cultural property. This article discusses how the Convention may be applied, outlines some of the intentions of UN member states with regard to cultural property crime, and the role of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime. It is suggested that cultural property stakeholders should scrutinize this developing effort, particularly in the areas of UNTOC application to specific cultural property cases and the collection and analysis of data specifically to address the connections between cultural property and transnational organized crime.

Reference 19 - 0.79% Coverage

¶137: related developments in other areas of international law (including human rights and environmental law), and the way in which states treat shared heritage that crosses international frontiers.

Reference 20 - 0.22% Coverage

¶139: It considers international and domestic laws relating

Reference 21 - 0.71% Coverage

¶139: concludes that while these rules clearly influence both private and institutional practices they fall short of legally impacting the functioning of otherwise lawful markets.

¶140:

Reference 22 - 0.51% Coverage

¶141: although it has not always been reflected in the legal systems of the countries in the region. Most of them have passed laws

Reference 23 - 5.12% Coverage

¶145: Yet, few of these, often profound, transformations have found reflection in law and institutional design. Cultural policy toolkits, in particular at the international level, are still very much offline and analog and conceive of culture as static property linked to national sovereignty and state boundaries. The article describes this state of affairs and asks the key question of whether there is a need to reform global cultural law and policy and if yes, what the essential elements of such a reform should be. The article is informed by the ongoing and vibrant digital copyright and creativity discourse but seeks to address also the less discussed, non-intellectual property tools of the cultural policy package. It thematizes the complexity and the interconnectedness of different fields of policymaking, as various decisions critical to cultural processes are made by institutions without cultural mandate. While this problem is not entirely new and is naturally triggered by the intrinsic duality of cultural goods and services, the article argues that the digital networked environment has only accentuated complexity, spillover effects, and unintended consequences. The question is how to navigate this newly created and profoundly fluid space

Reference 24 - 0.84% Coverage

¶145: hopes to contribute to the process of finding answers to this taxing question by identifying a few essential elements that need to be taken into consideration when designing future-oriented cultural policy

Reference 25 - 0.33% Coverage

¶147: as the main bases for the settlement of international cultural property disputes.

Reference 26 - 0.23% Coverage

¶149: Territoriality and State Succession in Cultural Heritage

Reference 27 - 1.41% Coverage

¶150: The international legal discourse on the topic of state succession in cultural property has long been dominated by the concept of territoriality—the territorial provenance (origin) of cultural assets. This traditional reasoning was essentially rooted in the idea of the European nation-state. In the last 50 years, the principle of territoriality

Reference 28 - 1.60% Coverage

¶150: attempts to explore the potential clash between the principles of territoriality and human rights, with respect to state succession in cultural heritage matters. In this context, it deals with some recent ongoing interstate negotiations on the allocation of and access to cultural property with respect to post–World War II developments in state succession among Poland, Germany, and Ukraine.

Reference 29 - 0.25% Coverage

¶151: A Critical Assessment through the Prism of International Law

¶152:

Reference 30 - 0.36% Coverage

¶155: From Babylon to Baghdad: Cultural Heritage and Constitutional Law in the Republic of Iraq

Reference 31 - 0.25% Coverage

¶156: The Constitution of the Republic of Iraq entered force in 2005

Reference 32 - 0.59% Coverage

¶156: Federalism remains a heated and even deadly issue in Iraq, which is still balancing authority between its capital and other parts of the country

Reference 33 - 0.58% Coverage

¶159: The Draft Convention on Immunity from Suit and Seizure for Cultural Objects Temporarily Abroad for Cultural, Educational or Scientific Purpose

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 30 references coded [24.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.08% Coverage

¶17: Until recently, Iraq was beholden to UN sanctions demanding the return of missing persons and property, including Kuwait's archives. Although the United Nations Security Council for many years has facilitated efforts to search for the lost archives, these efforts have proved futile.

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶11: This situation stemmed from a lack of effective administrative and criminal legislation

Reference 3 - 1.41% Coverage

¶11: The new political and social phase that began with the Constitution of 1978 has enabled the country to overcome this situation in three ways: first, by passing new, more appropriate administrative and criminal laws to help combat looting and illicit trade; second, through the creation of new regional governments (the autonomous communities) able to enforce these laws

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶13: In 2010, the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture

Reference 5 - 1.33% Coverage

¶16: Preventing and Solving Cultural Property Claims

¶17: Cultural property claims are numerous and of very different nature. Some relate to recent trafficking of cultural property; some are based on ancient legal grounds which are contested today; others relate to past wars and colonial times; others, still, relate to mass spoliations in times of conflict

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶17: indeed, litigation in a traditional manner will bring to the typical "either/or" solution

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶18: Law,

Reference 8 - 0.64% Coverage

¶19: But does UK law reflect this? This article analyses UK law and discusses whether a commercial approach is not always well suited to serve the needs of the museum sector

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

¶19: It calls for law reform in order to ensure that UK law

Reference 10 - 0.30% Coverage

¶24: Since 2000 the UK has introduced mechanisms to resolve, in limited circumstances

Reference 11 - 0.65% Coverage

¶24: analyses the way in which a concept of moral title can be seen to have developed in the context of the resolution of Nazi era claims by the UK's Spoliation Advisory Panel

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶29: State Immunity, Property Rights

Reference 13 - 3.13% Coverage

¶30: the centuries-old concepts of property and state immunity are interwoven in an ambivalent relationship. Immunity rules may constitute a shield for the works of art that have been temporarily sent abroad for exhibition purposes. The obverse of the same coin is that the same rules may thwart the legal actions filed by individuals against foreign states to retrieve art objects lost in the past as a result or in connection with grave violations of human rights and humanitarian law. This article examines this conundrum and argues that the relationship between property rights and immunity rules should be reconceptualised and aligned with the values and priorities of the international community, such as the protection of human rights, the reparation of massive and violent crimes and the respect for cultural heritage.

Reference 14 - 0.60% Coverage

¶34: enshrined within the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (including its First and Second Protocols)

Reference 15 - 1.16% Coverage

¶36: Using case studies generated from fieldwork in Belize and Bolivia, this paper discusses a number of these challenges to effective policy and offers some suggestions for future regulatory development.

¶137: For Better and For Worse: Evolving United States Policy on Cultural Property Litigation and Restitution

Reference 16 - 0.50% Coverage

¶138: reviews the shift in cultural property litigation in the United States over the past twenty-five years from private replevin actions

Reference 17 - 2.86% Coverage

¶138: must bear the costs as well as overcome procedural and logistical obstacles, in particular the statutes of limitation, to civil forfeiture actions instituted by the U.S. government to obtain restitution. The article then analyzes recent cases that arguably illustrate over-enforcement of the law through the use of unclear legal standards in civil forfeiture. It then turns to shortcomings in the effectiveness of U.S. law, in particular the difficulty in imposing emergency import restrictions in the cases of Iraq and Syria, and an over-emphasis on the use of civil forfeiture, which has largely replaced criminal prosecutions in the cultural property arena—but without which there is no true deterrent to trafficking in illegal cultural objects.

¶139:

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: in the Art Market and at Court

Reference 19 - 1.39% Coverage

¶140: The dichotomy unavoidably leads to the questions of what the correct assessment is and whether court judges should be conducting such examinations.

¶141: Taking account of the difficulties judges and legislators face in attempting to interfere with established art market practices, it is suggested that courts are not an adequate forum to resolve authenticity disputes

Reference 20 - 0.29% Coverage

¶142: Art Lawyers' Due Diligence Obligations: A Difficult Equilibrium between Law

Reference 21 - 0.16% Coverage

¶143: examines the duties of diligence of lawyers

Reference 22 - 1.06% Coverage

¶143: In particular, it is a benchmark to help determine the existence of possible criminal activities, including money laundering, terrorism financing or document forgery, to which the art market is regularly exposed. The question arises as to the obligations incumbent to art lawyers

Reference 23 - 1.38% Coverage

¶143: Such obligations include in particular the duty to enquire on the particularities of a transaction, the duty to terminate a mandate or the duty to report any suspicious transaction under threat of civil or criminal sanctions. A survey has shown that art law specialists would welcome more guidance in the form of tailored regulations or professional guidelines.

Reference 24 - 0.14% Coverage

¶144: Risks and Legal Remedies for Buyers

¶145:

Reference 25 - 1.59% Coverage

¶145: Who makes these determinations? How does the market and legal world handle a battle of experts? Moreover, what remedies are available to disappointed buyers? The best method of protection is to complete due diligence; however, the process is often complex and expensive. Even after completing due diligence, it is possible for buyers to be left with sophisticated fakes. What legal remedies are available to buyers?

¶146:

Reference 26 - 0.28% Coverage

¶155: Another Chapter in the Cassirer Nazi-era Art Saga Focuses on Choice of Law

Reference 27 - 0.49% Coverage

¶156: In June 2015, a United States district court in California found that the Madrid-based Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection Foundation

Reference 28 - 0.34% Coverage

¶156: under Spanish adverse possession law. Unless overturned on appeal, the decision will end

Reference 29 - 2.16% Coverage

¶156: The decision to apply Spanish law determined the outcome of the case, and the court's discussion of choice-of-law issues is notable given the decisive effect that the applicable law often has in art and cultural property ownership disputes. After describing the background and reasoning of the case, this case note comments on two interesting aspects of the decision: its discussion of choice of law in the context of suits against foreign government entities and its treatment of a recent amendment to California law intended to make it easier to recover stolen art

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

¶157: Mastering Art Law

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [24.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶13: Legal Implications and Obligations

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶17: The Role of Local Government–Scholar Networks in China

Reference 3 - 0.61% Coverage

¶18: Policies formulated at the national level have become increasingly malleable to the interests of local government-scholar networks

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶11: Private International Law, Art and Cultural Heritage

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶14: national and international policy making

Reference 6 - 1.21% Coverage

¶18: It reveals the various degrees to which communities have gained state recognition and illustrates that while progress has been made in relation to recognition and cultural rights for communities in the islands, issues remain in relation to land security.

¶19:

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶22: International Law for Common Goods: Normative Perspectives on Human Rights, Culture and Nature.

Reference 8 - 0.54% Coverage

¶30: With Love and Kisses: Nothing Lasts Forever: An Examination of the Social and Artistic Antiquation of Moral Rights

Reference 9 - 4.94% Coverage

¶31: the social and artistic antiquation of moral rights law. Moral rights law developed, and was implemented, under the heavy influence of the French preference to put the rights of the author at the center of intellectual property protection (with Victor Hugo leading this charge). However, as artistic practice evolves in a continually rapid fashion, it is becoming increasingly clear that moral rights are unable to properly accord with modern art forms. An examination of the social construction of authorship, the emergence of unique contemporary art forms, and the role of

technology as a catalyst to intellectual property law, reveals that the Western world's legal moral rights scheme cannot survive its current form. Moral rights' endurance hinges on its ability to reconcile with a social and artistic climate alien to its origins. Artistic expression does not exist in a vacuum and is inextricably linked to, and reflective of, the social climate it is born out of. As society evolves and shifts, so too does its art and so must the law.

Reference 10 - 0.54% Coverage

¶133: In recent decades, cultural protocols have emerged as a non-judicial alternative to the inadequate legal protection

Reference 11 - 1.28% Coverage

¶133: cultural protocols have clear practical utility. They can raise awareness, instigate changes in behaviour, and operate as a conduit for correcting the unauthorized use of Indigenous cultural materials. Yet, a disjunction exists between codified ideals and a messy reality

Reference 12 - 1.55% Coverage

¶135: In May 2015, the Conservative Party's manifesto stated that if elected the party would "press for a total ban on ivory sales," and policy decisions made as part of President Obama's National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking saw "all commercial imports of African elephant ivory, including antiques" being prohibited.

Reference 13 - 0.85% Coverage

¶135: With only 15 convictions since 1992 for offences relating to the trade in ivory in the English courts, this article examines the two most recent cases, which came to court in 2014.

Reference 14 - 0.23% Coverage

¶136: Three Important Works on Cultural Property Crime

Reference 15 - 0.40% Coverage

¶137: and Prosecution of Art Crime, Australasian, European and North American Perspectives

Reference 16 - 0.47% Coverage

¶139: Editorial: Alternative Dispute Resolution in Cultural Property Disputes: Merging Theory and Practice

Reference 17 - 0.36% Coverage

¶140: Examining the Role of Politics and Diplomacy in Cultural Property Disputes

¶41:

Reference 18 - 0.54% Coverage

¶43: Since 2000, the United Kingdom's Spoliation Advisory Panel has provided an alternative dispute resolution mechanism

Reference 19 - 3.51% Coverage

¶43: analyzes the way in which the panel has reached its recommendations and how they have been implemented. While the panel's recommendations provide a means of resolving disputes in circumstances where litigation might fail a claimant, claimants may encounter difficulties should an institution fail to implement the recommended remedy because of the extra-judicial nature of the recommendations. This article therefore analyzes the effectiveness of the panel's work in overcoming some of the shortcomings of litigation and the way in which the parties have put into effect the panel's recommendations. Furthermore, suggestions are made for ways in which to ensure compliance with the recommendations even in the absence of judicial enforcement.

Reference 20 - 1.78% Coverage

¶45: this is far from true; the repatriations were the results of lengthy negotiations, where the presentation of evidence alternated with diplomatic tactics and legal threats in order for the two parties (in some cases, three) to reach an agreement. Among the much-celebrated repatriated antiquities are at least two cases that require further research regarding their legal owner.

Reference 21 - 0.80% Coverage

¶46: Alternative Dispute Resolution and Insights on Cases of Greek Cultural Property: The J.P. Getty Case, the Leon Levy and Shelby White Case, and the Parthenon Marbles Case

Reference 22 - 1.68% Coverage

¶47: examines the pros and cons of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). It also examines two cases in which Greek cultural treasures were returned to their country of origin by a US museum and a US collector on the basis of negotiations: the J.P. Getty Museum and the Leon Levy and Shelby White cases respectively. The Parthenon Marbles case is also examined,

Reference 23 - 1.51% Coverage

¶47: In all three cases, the facts are set out and the author attempts an assessment of the ADR means used. Conclusions are drawn as to whether ADR is a feasible and beneficial option for the parties and whether, nowadays, it constitutes the norm in cases when cultural treasures are returned to their countries of origin.

¶48:

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 18 references coded [12.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: Creative City planning initiative

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: but also falls behind the key guiding documents in international law

Reference 3 - 0.83% Coverage

¶10: In this process, they have gained partial recognition from the World Intellectual Property Organization and increasing acknowledgement from the Jamaican government

Reference 4 - 1.68% Coverage

¶12: The recent reform of the Unified National Civil and Commercial Code will bring about significant changes in the Argentine legal system. The aim of this article is to analyze their impact in relation to the area of cultural heritage, especially in regard to the public property status of archaeological and paleontological heritage.

Reference 5 - 1.32% Coverage

¶12: The latter is the most innovative aspect of the reform since it involves a change of approach regarding private property and strengthens the regulatory powers of the state over private property, which might be applied to the protection of cultural property.

¶13:

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶19: An examination of the climate and legal battles surrounding these events

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶19: judicial, and legislative frameworks

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶19: ultimately advocates for new legislative solutions

Reference 9 - 0.56% Coverage

¶21: Because of their status of res nullius—owned by no one—property theory is underdeveloped in regard to wildlife.

Reference 10 - 0.67% Coverage

¶21: Using an empirical case study of Swedish hunters, we show how responsibility for wildlife has become entangled with property rights

Reference 11 - 0.52% Coverage

¶136: a prolonged legal procedure in Israel's Supreme Court of Justice. In 2008, the court approved the plans

Reference 12 - 0.70% Coverage

¶136: Through the available sources, including the court's archival files, we discuss political, legal, and archaeological aspects of this case

Reference 13 - 0.43% Coverage

¶136: The discussion shows that the Israel Antiquities Authority breached the court orders

Reference 14 - 1.12% Coverage

¶140: identifies prominent issues that exist in relation to repatriation claims and offers some practical advice on the recovery of Chinese archaeological objects, which may assist the Chinese government in its decision making.

Reference 15 - 0.70% Coverage

¶146: Geneva Call is a Swiss-based non-governmental organization dedicated to promoting the respect of international humanitarian law by ANSAs.

Reference 16 - 0.94% Coverage

¶150: Yet information about such material remains scarce; there have been no formal claims for returns, and the legal status of Caribbean collections in European museums is anything but clear

Reference 17 - 0.56% Coverage

¶150: On this basis, we then move on to analyzing the legal status of such collections in light of international law

Reference 18 - 1.29% Coverage

¶152: It is strange therefore that one of China's special administrative regions—Hong Kong—also one of the world's major art markets, retains a "legal absurdity," which may protect the buyer of stolen or looted goods from claims for the return of stolen items.

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 27 references coded [30.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶14: Limits and Possibilities of International Human Rights Law

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶15: explores the limits and possibilities of international human rights law

Reference 3 - 2.00% Coverage

¶15: I suggest that, as powerful attempts to link cultural heritage and human rights, these cases demonstrate the need for more effective and legally binding international frameworks to protect heritage rights as an aspect of human rights.

¶16: At the Limits of Cultural Heritage Rights? The Glasgow Bajuni Campaign and the UK Immigration System: A Case Study

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: analysis of their asylum cases

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶11: as a point of departure for understanding global heritage and rights dynamics

Reference 6 - 1.00% Coverage

¶12: We have a particular interest in the interplay of formal and informal dynamics, revealing the entangled and multi-sited processes that shape and are shaped by the annual event

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶14: considers the role of recently adopted human rights-based policies

Reference 8 - 4.31% Coverage

¶14: Several conceptual, political, and practical factors influence the way in which such policies can be implemented. Conceptually, conflicting interpretations of the meaning of certain categories of human rights—most notably, cultural, development, and land rights—create ambiguity about who has rights to what. Politically, multilateral and bilateral negotiations between states parties inform whether and how human rights-based policies are enforced. On a practical level, implementation of such policies may be challenged by the low legal and administrative capacity of the state of Myanmar. Taking account of these factors, it is argued that human rights-based approaches can provide certain valuable insights but remain subject to serious limitations.

¶15:

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: Challenging Legal Discourses

Reference 10 - 0.46% Coverage

¶17: Restitution Policies on Nazi-Looted Art in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom

Reference 11 - 2.42% Coverage

¶18: It seems impossible to abandon the legalist paradigm completely when remedying historical injustices in the specific category of cultural objects. Through a comparison between the Dutch and United Kingdom (UK) systems, this article will illustrate from both an institutional and substantive perspective that these panels seem to oscillate between policy-based, morality-driven proceedings (new paradigm) and a legal emphasis

Reference 12 - 1.07% Coverage

¶18: addresses this tension in order to provide insights on how we could conceptually approach and understand current restitution cases concerning Nazi-looted art in the Netherlands and the UK.

Reference 13 - 0.96% Coverage

¶19: in the Age of Intellectual Property

¶20: This article analyzes drafts put forth by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to examine the gaps that are created

Reference 14 - 0.88% Coverage

¶20: The analysis produced via anthropological mappings of policy is underpinned with an examination of terminologies that circulate between fields of discourse

Reference 15 - 0.25% Coverage

¶20: economies of art, and intellectual property

Reference 16 - 0.64% Coverage

¶20: By reproducing and circulating these unstable streams, combined with various legal doctrines put forth by WIPO,

Reference 17 - 0.33% Coverage

¶22: we explore the processes by which government intervention

Reference 18 - 2.74% Coverage

¶124: After gaining official permission from the Greek police, we examined 246 official arrests made by the Greek Department against Antiquities Smuggling (Athens Office) that occurred between 1999 and 2009. First and foremost, our results revealed that many arrests showed instances of fake antiquities. Moreover, it seems that there is a connection between organized crime and antiquities forgery. In addition, people with higher status are more often involved in antiquities forgery.

Reference 19 - 1.55% Coverage

¶124: Antiquity looting seems to have many hidden aspects, and the varied nature of antiquities smuggling requires the cooperation of a range of competent authorities and an in-depth investigation of the data, which should be based on the principles of the scientific method.

¶125:

Reference 20 - 0.39% Coverage

¶128: and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

Reference 21 - 0.23% Coverage

¶128: By tracking the evolution of the UNDRIP

Reference 22 - 1.16% Coverage

¶128: is challenging international law to become more internally consistent in its interpretation and application and international organizations to operate in accordance with their constitutive instruments.

¶129:

Reference 23 - 0.32% Coverage

¶134: mediate changes in the governance of repatriation policy

Reference 24 - 0.71% Coverage

¶134: analyzing the changing discourses before and after the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Reference 25 - 0.45% Coverage

¶134: Looking at the rules, norms, and strategies of national and international laws

Reference 26 - 3.80% Coverage

¶136: China's broad geopolitical strategy and positioning for global influence includes its averred legal position in relation to its sovereignty and jurisdiction in the South China Sea. A response to this legal position was the Philippines' initiation of arbitral proceedings constituted under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Despite the non-participation of China in these proceedings, the arbitral decision of 2016 clarified a number of legal provisions pertinent to the ongoing territorial

and maritime disputes in the South China Sea. This decision impacted directly on China's assertion of sovereign and jurisdictional historical title or rights

Reference 27 - 3.03% Coverage

¶36: which, in part, relies on evidence obtained from underwater cultural heritage and the associated maritime archaeology. This article critically evaluates China's maritime archaeology program and its policy with respect to underwater cultural heritage in light of the 2016 arbitral decision and the underlying international law of the sea. While recognizing that China's policy is not inconsistent with its broader heritage policy, and its national approach to the protection of underwater cultural heritage, this article argues that

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶11: are being refashioned by entrepreneurial urban governments,

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [3.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.03% Coverage

¶4: practical problems relating to the cultural heritage seldom find their way into front-line political debate, in either the developing world or electoral issues in the developed world.

Reference 2 - 1.25% Coverage

¶40: The concept of 'social exclusion' has become central to the UK government's political philosophy. The need to combat the causes and deal with the symptoms of 'social exclusion' has become vital to many policy initiatives.

Reference 3 - 0.94% Coverage

¶50: Heritage has a particularly low profile at present with policies for destruction of the House of Lords encouraging increasing ridicule aimed at legacies from the past.

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.43% Coverage

¶42: Some Environmental Interpreters are employed by the State in the National Forests, others by counties, local authorities, museums or 'green associations', but they are all linked together in the Environmental Interpreter Service with secretariat in The National Forest and Nature Agency.

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶42: The Brundtland Report 'Our Common Future, the conference in Rio in 1992 and Agenda 21

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶45: the Local Heritage Initiative in the UK

Reference 2 - 0.87% Coverage

¶60: Differences in the meaning of heritage means that the distinctions among 'connoisseurs', 'take-it-or-leavers' and 'rejecters' could be used in setting heritage policy.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶25: the meaning of this slogan in the context of the cultural policies of the Malaysian state in the 1970s and 1980s

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶6: are increasingly common elements of Western urban policy,

Reference 2 - 0.86% Coverage

¶20: the benign but nonetheless federal presence represented by Parks Canada, the National Battlefield and National Defence Commissions, which together control and interpret the key heritage sites.

Reference 3 - 0.57% Coverage

¶24: In reality, however, international legislation is notoriously difficult to implement without the support of the states concerned

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [6.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶3: the key policy background.

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶3: Then, based on an understanding of policy and action in England

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: the governmental

Reference 4 - 0.81% Coverage

¶20: focuses on an important Austrian development, which on closer examination enables consideration to be given to: (1) Austrian government cultural-sector policy, -practice and funding attitudes

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶20: Perhaps more significantly it provides a useful insight into the Austrian approach to arts policy and management.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶28: A Call for Joined-up Policy

Reference 7 - 0.43% Coverage

¶29: It is argued here that traditional approaches, reflected in British government legislation and policy

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶36: have caused governments to enact protective legislation, courts to impose penalties

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶37: Federal leverage attracts private investment at US heritage sites: A case study

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

¶38: In 1986, the National Park Service, with special legislation,

Reference 11 - 0.62% Coverage

¶43: Articles 7 and 22 (now 33), introduced in the Financial Act 2002 (now Law 112/2002) by the current Italian government, are privatising part of it.

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶46: Regulation, integration

Reference 13 - 0.87% Coverage

¶147: Furthermore, the decision-making processes become quite complex, and adequate changes in regulation are necessary in order to make such a vertical integration consistent with culturally sustainable growth.

Reference 14 - 0.34% Coverage

¶148: Cultural heritage management: a possible role for charters and principles in Asia

Reference 15 - 0.91% Coverage

¶149: A number of countries now have charters or principles to underpin approaches to conserving and managing cultural heritage resources. Notably, there is growing interest in their adoption in the Asia-Pacific region.

Reference 16 - 0.35% Coverage

¶149: to offer comment on them with particular reference to heritage management in Asia.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶15: In 1909 the Swedish parliament passed two laws regarding natural landmarks and National Parks.

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

¶118: Seoul, Korea, an historic metropolitan city that has gone through radical political and economic changes, is examined as a case study.

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶144: In light of this, it is essential to question why landscape is underplayed in legislation and public policy

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶19: provides the basis upon which UK government policy using museums

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶129: through examination of policies of conservation, preservation, presentation and restoration.

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶138: This article focuses on the scope and definition of heritage as promulgated by the various charters across the globe

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶138: At national and regional levels the scope of heritage was broadened

Reference 5 - 0.38% Coverage

¶138: the finer terminology of 'heritage' has not been streamlined or standardised, and thus no uniformity exists between countries

Reference 6 - 0.37% Coverage

¶149: neither physically nor legally. The multinational management of Antarctica is proposed as a model for the lunar surface.

¶150:

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶159: by the National Archives of Singapore

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶159: importantly a new direction for the National Archives of Singapore

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: The Greater London Council

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶123: expenditure for cultural purposes is being reduced constantly.

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶135: that was implemented within the Fifth Framework INCO-MED Programme of the European Commission

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶135: while reviewing the main issues related to the international charters on the use of ancient places of performance.

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶159: Biological diversity is a concept that has been developed and enshrined in multilateral agreements in a very short space of time.

Reference 6 - 0.19% Coverage

¶159: not least through Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

Reference 7 - 0.51% Coverage

¶159: yet how in many cases MEAs seem to have ignored their mutual strengths. However, the very needs that are promoting synergies between the MEAs and broader UN programmes

Reference 8 - 0.75% Coverage

¶159: which feature explicitly in some MEAs but have impacts in all. For the future some seven key areas of research and development will help to build the strengths and mutual interaction of the diversities, within the policy framework of the MEAs.

¶160:

Reference 9 - 0.51% Coverage

¶169: Canada's National Historic Sites (NHS) is among the important public institutions devoted to both the presentation of heritage and demonstration of citizen membership

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶141: and strengthen the conservation field's hand in policy discussions and decisions.

Reference 2 - 1.44% Coverage

¶151: The paper concludes that Islamic waqf in Palestine is certainly not an invitation to the authority of the government to dominate the area of benevolent (caring, generous) activities in society but quite the opposite; from its beginning, the establishment of waqf was a clear representation of creating a third sector related to philanthropy (charities) that is kept away from both the profit-motivated behaviour of individuals and the authority-dominated action of the government

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶156: Those sold by the latter, in particular, are often supported by government bodies that fund such forms of tourism under the auspices of 'conflict transformation'

<Internals\\IJHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [3.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶14: This region is a Japanese case study that shares many planning and policy traditions with the West

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶12: the local council

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶24: With particular reference to proposed projects in Lewis and Shetland, this paper will consider the competing demands from national and local policy on the location of wind farms

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶30: Botswana Tourism Policy is another example.

Reference 5 - 0.55% Coverage

¶39: In opposing the demolition the Australian government was constrained by the fact that it was challenging the accepted right of a sovereign government to manage national heritage sites

Reference 6 - 0.25% Coverage

¶39: the absence of any agreed international regimes governing 'transnational heritage'.

Reference 7 - 0.36% Coverage

¶43: The effect is measured through the identification and synthesis of the national legislative and local regulatory response

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶43: A breakdown of the regulatory response also highlights the limitations inherent in the existing regulatory framework

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶66: However, a series of civil conservation efforts since 2003, featuring judicial review,

Reference 10 - 0.54% Coverage

¶170: The nature conservation and heritage management policies of Sweden are moving towards integration. They are also promoting the increased public use of natural and heritage resources,

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: between mainstream publicly-funded archives in the UK

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶16: Local governments

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶24: that met not only legislative requirements relating to archaeological sites

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶68: to conduct scholarly investigations at the site

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶69: of a heritage tourism policy

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶70: the demonstration observed involved both a desire to keep the skiing and a questioning of the political process

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶70: relevant implications for crafts-related institutions and policies.

¶71:

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶76: Government policies aimed at the alleviation of poverty and social exclusion have been moving toward a multi-faceted approach that includes community capacity building and collaborative partnerships.

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶176: While these are established theoretical concepts, implementing localised social policy and measuring the outcomes are notoriously difficult

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: Drawing on recent policy

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶176: that support national political agendas. The tension between this and the rise of participatory governance is highlighted

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶179: and legislation

¶180:

Reference 7 - 0.56% Coverage

¶193: are enshrined in the constitutions of many Pacific Island states. The implications of this for heritage conservation programs implemented by national governments under international Conventions and Agreements are explored

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 18 references coded [4.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶134: Observations on the recognition of human rights in the international doctrine

Reference 2 - 0.90% Coverage

¶135: Since the birth of the international Human Rights Declaration, a number of international treaties and guidelines have sought to combine Human Rights with heritage work or justify heritage work by referring to such rights. This article attempts to show how this link can be both complex and difficult, even though rewarding, and how this relationship has grown proposing to incorporate ever more human rights concerns

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶137: While there seems to be a growing awareness of these linkages in international heritage and human rights circles

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶138: establishing universal principles?

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶139: Beginning with a brief survey of the relationship of cultural heritage to human rights in the United Nations (UN) system,

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶143: as defined in International Humanitarian Law, and human rights

Reference 7 - 0.41% Coverage

¶180: we analyse how and why the general consensus regarding cultural heritage can fall apart in the course of implementing these policies, especially when they appear to interfere with land tenure

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶180: it affects the very sensitive question of land reform

Reference 9 - 0.36% Coverage

¶181: regeneration of cities and public policies in the 1990s: elements of a French/British comparison

¶182: In west-European countries, public policies often argue that heritage

Reference 10 - 0.19% Coverage

¶182: During the 1990s, the French and British governments proposed two different strategies

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶189: relates to its official understanding in a Norwegian context.

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶189: given strong articulation in later international conventions.

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶189: qualified management, and predefined criteria

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶193: economic development, democratic governance

Reference 15 - 0.40% Coverage

¶93: the official policy of the Federation of Malaysia, known as Wawasan 2020 (Vision 2020), promotes modernization with an emphasis on democracy, tolerance, culture and economic development,

Reference 16 - 0.08% Coverage

¶93: was a reaffirmation of that policy.

Reference 17 - 0.13% Coverage

¶93: government officials and international experts in the process

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶95: proposes the need for heritage strategies and policies to engage with the psychological literature on risk perception

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [3.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶22: Although an increase in the quality and availability of sports coaching is one of the 'soft' legacy targets for the organisers of London 2012

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶29: Since the timeframe chosen for the paper (1986–2006) coincides with a move by the International Olympic Committee

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶31: In doing so, a qualitative and interpretive approach was employed. This includes a literature review on Athens' 2004 Olympics to identify the sport facilities and regeneration projects, which constitute the Olympic legacy and heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶31: the potential afforded from the post-Olympic Athens remains unrealised due to lack of strategic planning/management.

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶36: The 2003 Urban Development Plan of Rome presents different strategies to enhance the urban qualities in the peripheries.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶141: according to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶141: ensures the intent of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Reference 8 - 0.30% Coverage

¶143: where the state government is currently competing for attracting international investments and tourism development to achieve neoliberal urban restructuring

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶145: called a Business Improvement Area

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶166: After a suggestion from the Danish Heritage Board,

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶102: explored through the way that relationships have developed between the policy spheres

Reference 12 - 0.33% Coverage

¶102: organised around the short-hand labels of Conservation Principles, The Heritage Dividend and Constructive Conservation, each with a somewhat different rhetorical purpose.

Reference 13 - 0.18% Coverage

¶103: Understanding cultural heritage in Turkey: institutional context and organisational Issues

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶104: explores Turkey's cultural heritage system from the perspective of the 'Heritage Chain',

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶104: By demonstrating the effects of Turkey's distinct combination of bureaucratic fragmentation and centralisation

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶9: especially those covering activities related to the environment, municipalities, mining and tourism

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶10: The international heritage doctrine

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶11: its relations with the international heritage doctrine

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶21: The Cultural Charter for Africa (1976), The Burra Charter (1979) and Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) are notable manifestations of such concerns.

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶21: highlights a number of charters, declarations and publications that have been conceived to recalibrate the international field of heritage governance in ways that address the perceived inadequacies of documents underpinning today's global conservation movement, such as the 1964 Venice Charter

Reference 6 - 0.39% Coverage

¶25: four professional/policy-making bodies, as well as policy analysis, this article maps out and assesses the effects of and ways of experiencing the new managerialist mode of governance within the publicly funded museums in England

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶66: Particularly, like most national policy documents on heritage

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶68: which this study describes and explores through international policies

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶82: I compare three phases of urban reconstruction under three political systems: the inter-war Kingdom of Serbs Croats and Slovenes, the communist regime and present-day 'democracy'

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶184: where, in recent decades, a state-led programme was implemented

Reference 11 - 0.14% Coverage

¶188: which is facing increasing international pressure particularly through donor agencies

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶137: with the development of the Nara Document. The Document, now in its twentieth year from inception

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶143: on international and national policy agendas

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: by Bahraini authorities

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: Using the example of Australian government policies

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶146: considers the role of heritage legislation in shaping such perceptions. Using archival research and site observations, the paper specifically examines the impact of different State-based heritage legislation

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶146: The paper reveals the subliminal impact of heritage legislation

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: illustrates how Japan's involvement in international heritage discourse, in particular since the Nara Conference in 1994

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶123: I examine a new object of state intervention in France, ‘the heritage of popular neighbourhoods’

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶123: between local heritage work in Marseille and the recent discursive framework established to employ heritage as a tool in reorganising French state policy towards urban peripheral neighbourhoods (the politique de la ville).

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶123: a feature often absent or poorly elaborated in heritage work promoted by French urbanist policy in the past.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶128: legal redress should be a last resort.

¶129:

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶101: government folk arts funding programmes

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶106: environmental policy on a resource frontier

¶107:

Reference 8 - 0.42% Coverage

¶123: Neither urban redevelopment strategies nor conservation agenda have been subject to a major overhaul due to the impact of this individual redevelopment project. Therefore, the promise of change is at best a tactical compromise adopted by the municipal authorities to nullify opposing public voices in Guangzhou.

¶124:

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶127: . Viewing heritage as a ‘technology of government,’ the paper provides an analysis based on three interrelated themes:

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [4.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: Inventoried by the Philippine government, the National Commission for Culture and Arts (NCCA) and the Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Asia-Pacific Region (ICHCAP)

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶19: the French courts: looking outside the law

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: The Hopi have employed a series of legal actions to stop the auctions. All such actions, however, have been consistently denied by French courts. This paper uses social science analysis to understand why the legal actions of the Hopi failed

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶13: The intergovernmental platform for biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES) – a role for heritage?

Reference 5 - 1.62% Coverage

¶14: Following establishment in 2011, the Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has begun to produce outputs. The initial development of a conceptual framework was an important step in the platform's development. That conceptual framework identified nature, its benefits to people, the contribution to a good quality of life of those benefits, and drivers of change, as the key areas of work for the Platform. While heritage is not specifically mentioned in the framework, it is by implication. And several of the papers dealing with elements of the programme of work for IPBES, as well as the first Assessment (accepted by the Platform at its meeting in 2016), have explicit mention of heritage and heritage activities. Helping elucidate and contribute to the range of knowledges within the IPBES conceptual framework is an important role for heritage professionals, who can play a key role ensuring heritage issues are appropriately and accurately portrayed in IPBES outputs. In turn, as those outputs produce outcomes they will have lessons for future natural and cultural heritage practice and communication. It is timely, therefore, for heritage professionals to explore ways of interacting with IPBES and its work programme.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: Policy for memorials, monuments and statues in a democratic South Africa

¶20:

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶20: drew attention to heritage policy and practice in the country since the advent of democracy in 1994.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: They also exposed the apparent failure of official policy implemented for more than 20 years

Reference 9 - 0.54% Coverage

¶120: Numerous writers have analysed heritage in South Africa since the transition to democracy, but none has traced the details of the evolution of heritage policy within the ruling party and government. This study seeks to shed light on the current debates on the politics of heritage in South Africa by examining the various policy processes and practices within the ruling African National Congress and the government.

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶139: Firstly, I examine how the government officials and experts formulated the nomination dossier,

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶139: Secondly, I examine how the Chinese government

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: and utilised the discourses of international policy

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶146: Postcolonial cultural governance: a study of heritage management in post-1997 Hong Kong

Reference 14 - 0.36% Coverage

¶147: seeks to unpack the politics of heritage preservation in post-1997 Hong Kong. Referring to international frameworks on heritage preservation, it seeks to position Hong Kong's cultural resource management on par with international discourses for the advancement of heritage governance

Reference 15 - 0.25% Coverage

¶147: It argues that the current heritage governance mechanism has failed to meet social needs and provide an articulated heritage policy. We propose that a coherent organisational structure is required

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: International cultural heritage law (cultural heritage law and policy)

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶158: Charters, declarations and agendas had the merit of filtering down the international discourse on heritage, while more innovative approaches were arising.

Reference 18 - 0.16% Coverage

¶177: All three projects were strongly underpinned by the ethos expressed in the Faro Convention and the Ename and Burra Charters

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶191: The sale by Northampton Borough Council (UK)

Reference 20 - 0.16% Coverage

¶114: after the mangrove became environmentally precarious and started being administered by the municipal Department of Environment

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [2.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶18: by the local authorities, government and archival institutions

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: the municipal government has implemented heritage plans

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶139: Unity notwithstanding, the relationships have become increasingly now influenced by (en)forced contextual constraints (e.g. government policy development and intervention, neoliberal market forces,

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶139: Recalling similar arrangements elsewhere, the aim of this case study is to explore how the wider education and cultural policy context have precipitated an increasingly symbiotic and dependent relationship between university and cultural/arts initiatives.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶160: in all available official white papers produced after the year 2000

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: Since the 1970s, Gårda has been called 'out of place' and marked for demolition. These demolitions were given legitimacy by the 'housing quality standards' that emerged in the 1930s as a means to reduce social inequalities

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶108: under the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶130: We outline our research on consent processes to ensure that our archive builds capacity for as many people as possible to consent while also offering a legally compliant 'Best Interests' process in line with the requirements of the Mental Capacity Act, England and Wales (2005).

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: The Beautiful Villages policy is a major policy initiative to

Reference 10 - 0.39% Coverage

¶137: Tracking the development of this policy at a local level reveals the intricacies of policy-making, the extent of local autonomy, and the ways in which rural development is delivered. Contained within this is an examination of the evolving role of heritage within a policy framework that primarily focuses on the natural environment.

Reference 11 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: article investigates the concept of adaptive governance advanced by Sebastian Heilmann and Elizabeth Perry

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶143: by the Mexican government and the local decision-makers in Palenque

Reference 13 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: Recently, the UN Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶82: The German Federal Foundation for the Environment (Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt) is one of Europe's largest organizations of its kind. It supports innovative, exemplary projects for the protection of the environment and of national historic monuments

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶182: All projects are set up to provide a platform for researchers, craftsmen and restorers to find a common solution to difficult problems in conservation practice. More than 360 projects have been funded since 1990.

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶147: was carried out by Soprintendenza Archeologica di Roma in cooperation with CISTeC.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶164: Declaration of Rome on architectural survey

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶175: . The former process consisted in the design and the dissemination of integrated coastal management programmes and actions consistent with the prescriptions from Agenda 21, and from the relevant guidelines by inter-governmental and local organisations.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶175: tailored to the principle of integration, which is the key word of the Agenda 21 approach, has come to the fore, and gained importance.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: It is a part of the investigations carried out in the framework of the Progetto Finalizzato Beni Culturali (Special Project Safeguard of Cultural Heritage) convened by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR, the Italian National Research Council).

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: (ii) the conceptual framework of coastal management, as it can be deduced by the background guidelines from Agenda 21 (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, UNCED), is considered

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶16: (iii) the legal framework, which the coastal area is characterised by, is taken into account by focusing on its implications on the management patterns.

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: It is considered, how this pivotal component of the coastal area has been dealt with by the intergovernmental organisations. Special consideration is attributed to the European Code of Conduct for Coastal Management Zones, since it considers the ecological patrimony and cultural heritage as giving shape to a unique ethically-endowed reality, which materialised through landscapes and seascapes.

Reference 5 - 0.33% Coverage

¶18: It is shown that the legal framework for conservation of the UCH is inadequate, both in terms of adjudicating between commercial and scientific interests, and of the jurisdiction of coastal states and the legal protection afforded the UCH beyond coastal state jurisdiction. The initial provisions for integrated management of the UCH, taken in the International Maritime Organisation (IMO),

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶12: preliminary key findings from an investigation conducted in the framework of the Progetto Finalizzato Beni Culturali (Special Project for Safeguarding Cultural Heritage), convened by the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR—National Research Council).

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶12: in ways consistent with the application of Agenda 21 in the Italian coastal zone

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶12: The ultimate aim of the work is the development of guidelines to be addressed to decision-making centres, and particularly to coastal regional authorities to ensure the optimum inclusion of cultural heritage in the framework of coastal management programmes and planning.

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

¶189: The paper deals with financing the culture in Italy. The public expenses for the culture are shared as expenses of the government, of the regions, of the provinces and of the municipalities. The relationships of the cultural organisations with the public sector are very strong because they belong to the public sector, or they broadly depend on public funds.

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶179: the EGUP parameter will allow the decision makers (e.g. head of the Monuments and Fine Arts Office, head of the Ministry for Arts and Culture) choice

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶182: Starting by the reflection on the semantic evolution of the notion of cultural heritage in France, we approach to the international definition of heritage given by the directives, charters and international resolutions in order to define a global outline of the meaning of heritage that is not just limited to a particular national dimension

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶122: Copyright and IPR management for cultural heritage digital content in peer-to-peer networks

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶123: As a general and effective protection measure for copyright violations, which occur with the use of digital technologies including peer-to-peer (P2P) networks, copyright owners from the cultural sector often use Digital Rights Management (DRM) systems and digital watermarking techniques so as to encrypt copyright information to the cultural content.

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: project supported by the Palestinian National Authority

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶187: according to the Chart of Venice.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: Recently, the administrative system of the peninsula is re-organized

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: Within local development policies participation in global networks has become a necessary complement in order to seize all the extra-local opportunities.

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶179: The theoretical section includes the definition of the main concepts used in our research. First of all the countries undergoing the post-Soviet transformation were defined and then the concept of “urban regeneration” was explained. Here we also distinguished the main features of societies and institutional environment of the post-Soviet countries including the collision of different sets of values and lack of conscious value orientations and value systems, lack of individual initiative and personal responsibility, low level of participation in public domain, tendency towards non-transparent decision making, culture of complaint, climate of mistrust, increasing uncertainty and pessimism.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: The criteria for renovation are made-up of agreements and compromises between the interests of the local government

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶124: Therefore, protecting this specific cultural aspect of the Dutch countryside is an urgent matter that should be put on the agenda of land-use policy making.

¶125:

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: In the framework of the French Research Agency program “Entrepôts et lieux de stockage dans le monde gréco-romain antique”

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1211: Furthermore, the current state of the art in cultural heritage management lacks of an appropriate legislation and adequate instruments to be used by decision makers in order to achieve a holistic vision of the problem. Traditionally, decisions are made just by allocating resources case by case and by adopting policies based on simplifications of reality.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: A decade ago, the Syracuse Charter was promoted to suggest guidelines for the conservation, fruition, and management of the ancient theatrical architecture built during the Greek and Roman periods.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1212: Key elements of a regional policy planning

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1248: policy design in the current context of Europe's low growth trajectories.

¶1249:

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1330: To do this without risking negative consequences, improved decision-making processes are needed on policy,

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 15 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶149: The modified scale complies with the London Charter and the Seville Principles for the Virtual Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage and

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶179: Refurbished buildings should also increase their energy efficiency, according with current regulation; however, in case of historical buildings, preservation orders are so strict

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: The final results could allow the Municipality to endorse energy policies to revitalize the whole town.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶185: offering policy recommendations on the broader regional economic impact of Altamira.

¶186:

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: The international debate that led to the drafting of important institutional documents and charters on the city

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶163: Italian theory and policy regarding intervention on the historic city provided a major contribution to this debate and the extensive conservation and development policies that emerged benefitted from a general and shared consensus

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1268: A model to support the public administration decisions for the investments selection on historic buildings

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1269: The operational research, in particular discrete linear programming crossed with multicriteria analysis, can support the definition of useful models to the selection of investments on historical buildings. Intended for public authorities called to choose the projects to be financed, the model defined and tested in the present work can be easily adapted also to the case of resources allocation by private investor

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1282: An international feminist law analysis

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1283: The purpose of this article is to consider, from an international law perspective

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶1283: From an international law perspective, I will investigate the possibility that the crimes committed against the Yazidis are brought before the International Criminal Court, and I will recommend that a women's tribunal be established in order to give voice to the victims/survivors. I will demonstrate that the participation of women during the negotiations for peace in post-conflict situations is essential

Reference 12 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1285: The article finally tentatively identifies three main scenario configurations to be further explored in participatory scenario-building workshops: Bamiyanisation, leadership, crisis-focused approach.

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1326: Cultural heritage digitization and related intellectual property issues

Reference 14 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1327: In view of the new digital possibilities in preservation, safeguarding and popularization of the cultural heritage, the intellectual property-related issues raise serious challenges. These circumstances call for large-scale strategic planning on cultural policy including the protection of cultural heritage as intellectual property; its digitization as means for its commercial use and its recognition as creative industries' business asset. The study researched the economic symbiosis between cultural heritage and intellectual property

Reference 15 - 0.11% Coverage

¶327: the suitability of the intellectual property system to provide them protection, and it identifies the right's holder of the intellectual property over the digitized cultural values and creates a step by step guidance for intellectual property management via digitization process.

¶328:

Name: Nodes\\Material conservation

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶192: Antiquities in the market-place: placing a price on documentation

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶193: To those of us who wish there was no commercial trade in antiquities, colleagues — and those themselves active in the market — say there always has been one and always will be

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶193: may there be a way forward that both permits the trade and preserves the context?

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶194: Are collectors the real looters?

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶192: Reducing the effects of heavy equipment compaction through in situ archaeological site preservation

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶193: And if techniques to protect a site during construction work are well designed, may they not also be cheaper?

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶136: Timely interventions

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶157: is threatened by the lake behind a river-dam under construction.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶103: A further case for the preservation of earthwork ridge-and-furrow

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: conservation issues.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶110: Sotheby's, sleaze and subterfuge: inside the antiquities trade

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶243: Electronic archives

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶244: An archive is a collection of materials intended to be kept safe for the long term.

Reference 4 - 0.80% Coverage

¶244: An archive is not simply a collection of facts or ideas or objects; it is a collection of other peoples' individual or collected facts and ideas and objects. As a result, the contents of an archive are disparate in the extreme, from books to diaries to maps to photographs. A digital archive is at least as chaotic as any other, probably more so. Its contents may include text files, data-base files, images, CAD files, GIs files and more.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶245: Preservation and re-use of digital data: the role of the Archaeology Data Service

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶266: Journal of Material Culture,

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶76: Conservation

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶90: The management of earthwork sites and their protection from erosion is a constant problem

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶190: methods and materials used

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶190: It is essential to find compatible, economic land uses for most earthworks but this use should not lead to diminished expectations of good protection

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1200: Hindsight and foresight: preserving the past for the future

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1221: Maintaining the open space

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1239: the theft of antiquities from Turkey

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1101: Statistics, damned statistics, and the antiquities trade

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶1102: The antiquities trade is a rather shady business — and few facts are available. Here Neil Brodie of the Illicit Antiquities Research Centre at Cambridge reviews the facts and figures of the British trade in such goods.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶135: The International Ancient Egyptian Mummy Tissue Bank at the Manchester Museum

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶180:

Stewardship,

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶192: or the conservational 'to preserve our heritage',

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶113: the airport expansion scheme recently destroyed one of the oldest standing English fortifications in the Caribbean (Figure 1) (Morris et al. 1999), while Hurricane Lenny removed sand and palm trees to reveal two new colonial forts just last year.

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶123: Over a three-year period archaeologists

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶123: and Wessex Archaeology have monitored all intrusive work carried out

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: The sculptures of the Parthenon: aesthetics and interpretation.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶205:

Issam Kourbaj and Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs ¶206:

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶385: and conservation

<Internals\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [2.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶38: In situ preservation as a dynamic process

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶39: In situ preservation is a complex and dynamic process, which requires an understanding of the nature and scale of the material to be preserved, an understanding of the context of the site in terms of managerial needs and a programme of scientific monitoring of changes within the burial environment. The example of a rural archaeological landscape in northeast England, which is undergoing a programme of hydrological management, is considered.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶61: moved to consideration of site management and preservation

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶178: Seven thousand collections — on the Web

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶181: An initial investigation into aspects of preservation potential

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶126: Conservation

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶276: Many infrastructural development projects are now being carried out in Cameroon (e.g. road building, oil pipeline construction, and urban renewal). At present, no specific data base exists to determine the current and potential extent of damage to archaeological and historical sites.

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶290: Its cultural heritage is, however, threatened by both the pillage of archaeological sites and illicit trade

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶298: The future of Mali's past

Reference 10 - 0.68% Coverage

¶299: One of the greatest disasters for African archaeology is the systematic plundering of archaeological sites for the antiquities trade (e.g. Schmidt & McIntosh 1996; ICOM 1994). An eloquent proof of this plundering is the beautiful catalogue 'Earth and ore', published in 1997 by Schaedler. Of the 668 objects illustrated fullcolour in this catalogue all come, except for a dozen objects and some forgeries, from recent looting of sites in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Ghana and Nigeria.

Reference 11 - 0.25% Coverage

¶300: Regions in Mali that are particularly rich in cultural heritage, such as the Niger Inner Delta and the Dogon country, are particularly shocking examples of this systematic plundering.

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶300: exhibited traces of illicit excavations

Reference 13 - 0.18% Coverage

¶300: . In 1996, a sample of 80 of these sites was revisited by Annette Schmidt. The percentage of plundered sites had increased by 20%)

Reference 14 - 0.10% Coverage

¶300: One does not need much imagination to realize the scale of this disaster.

¶301:

<Internals\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [1.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶110: Preservation

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶112: Stone monuments decay study 2000: an assessment of the degree of erosion and degradation of a sample of stone monuments in the Republic of Ireland

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶167: Creating and documenting electronic texts

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶258: Preserving the monuments on Skellig Michael for the future

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶259: the current conservation works programme, which started in the summer of 1978 and is currently on-going

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶259: will record in full the major programme outlined below

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶289: Archaeological pathways to historic site development

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶349: Catalogue of the collections of Sir Aurel Stein in the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1445: ensure their preservation in perpetuity for the benefit of the nation

Reference 10 - 0.33% Coverage

¶1456: There has also been much confusion over the identification of these various materials. Furthermore, the conservation of newly discovered jet and jet-like artefacts can be problematical, and the correct identification of raw material is important in determining the best method of treatment.

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1468: and management of Scotland's historic military shipwrecks

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1582: Conservation

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1593: Combating the destruction

Reference 14 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1635: The trade in plunder

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1636: Trade in illicit antiquities: the destruction of the world's archaeological heritage.

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1637: Illicit antiquities.

<Internals\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶170: The degradation of archaeological bronzes underground: evidence from museum collections

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶171: , was undertaken to determine the environmental factors affecting the deterioration of archaeological bronzes in Scandinavia – while they still lie underground. The possible influence of soil acidification was obviously of special interest.

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶171: compare the condition of specimens dug up in different areas at different times.

Reference 4 - 0.78% Coverage

¶171: The results showed that the condition of excavated bronzes had greatly deteriorated during the last 50–60 years, particularly along the North West Coast of Sweden, where the soil is very sensitive to pollutants. The archaeological context, e.g. the burial rite, was also among the factors influencing the preservation of the artefacts.

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶140: Until recently the UK was notorious for its illicit market in unlawfully removed art and antiquities from around the globe. Today the UK marketplace is operating in a very different climate.

<Internals\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶126: where their current condition gives reasons for concern

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶171: Curating archaeological collections: from the field to the repository

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶105: A pragmatic approach to the problem of portable antiquities: the experience of England and Wales

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶106: Thousands of artefacts are found every year by the public the world over, and many are sold or destroyed.

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶129: The identification and protection of cultural heritage during the Iraq conflict: A peculiarly English tale

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶1220: The author offers us a first hand account of his extraordinary and unexpected duties during the second Iraq war. This is history, heritage, regulation

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1170: How can the fields be best managed to get the best of both worlds? Perhaps the most pressing need for resource managers is to know how quickly a particular field is eroding

Reference 2 - 0.89% Coverage

¶1170: Up to now that has been difficult to measure.

¶1171: The new procedure presented here, which draws on the unexpected benefits of nuclear weapons testing, shows how variation in the concentration of the radioisotope ^{137}Cs can be used to monitor soil movements over the last 40 years. The measurements allow a site's 'life expectancy' to be calculated, and there are some promising dividends for tracking site formation processes

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1278: Cultural Objects.

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1281: Scotland's Early Medieval Sculpture in the 21st Century

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶178: the Antiquities Trade.

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1117: Art and Archaeology of Afghanistan: Its Fall and Survival

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1387: he plundered past: deplorable present, dismal future?

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1388:

Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1389: x

Art and Archaeology of Afghanistan: Its Fall and Survival

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1480: Preserving the cities of the Pearl River Delta ¶1481:

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

¶1502:

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: Patterns of looting in southern Iraq

Reference 2 - 1.28% Coverage

¶122: The archaeological sites of Iraq, precious for their bearing on human history, became especially vulnerable to looters during two wars. Much of the looting evidence has been anecdotal up to now, but here satellite imagery has been employed to show which sites were looted and when. Sites of all sizes from late Uruk to early Islamic were targeted for their high value artefacts, particularly just before and after the 2003 invasion. The author comments that the 'total area looted ... was many times greater than all the archaeological investigations ever conducted in southern Iraq and must have yielded tablets, coins, cylinder seals, statues, terracottas, bronzes and other objects in the hundreds of thousands'.

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶162: So modern thinking in field archaeology rightly includes the maintenance of monumentality in its initial design

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶182: the Keiller-Knowles collection

<Internals\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: they call attention to the value of what still remains and the dangers that such monuments still face. The fact that a cemetery has been damaged is no reason to sacrifice it to the bulldozer.

<Internals\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶126: it opens up important heritage preservation options.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶126: in another it was inhibited by the presence of later monuments

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶118: assessing looting damage in the Virú Valley, Peru

¶119:

Reference 4 - 0.88% Coverage

¶119: a new initiative in combating looting from the air, building on previous work in Iraq and Jordan. Looted sites in the Virú Valley, Peru, are visible as pit clusters on dated versions of Google Earth. Compare these with earlier air photographs and Gordon Willey's famous survey of the 1940s, and we have a dated chronicle of looting events. This makes it possible to demonstrate that modern looting is certainly taking place and linked to an upsurge in the antiquities trade

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1252: Charting the effects of plough damage using metal-detected assemblages

Reference 6 - 0.83% Coverage

¶1253: What is the status of this material? Here a senior archaeologist and a metal-detectorist get together to demonstrate scientifically the hostile context of the ploughsoil and the accelerating damage it is inflicting on the ancient material it contains. Their work raises some important questions about the 'archive under the plough': is it safer to leave the objects there, or to take advantage of a widespread hobby to locate and retrieve them?

<Internals\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶132: A meeting was held in Birmingham on 21 July at which it was agreed that the controlled recovery of the remaining objects of the hoard and an archaeological investigation of the findspot was a priority.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: the intrinsic preservation factors

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶126: Development in the region is now prompting new discoveries but also looters, so the research is urgent.

¶127:

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶180: The beautiful objects, their architectural setting and the long story they recount, offer a heart-breaking indictment of the multiple losses due to looting.

¶181:

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶205: Yet there are now fresh anxieties about preservation at detectorists' sites

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶276: coupled with an increasing demand for the conservation and mitigation of sites threatened by development and looting.

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶303: valoración, diagnóstico, conservación

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶65: plunder and preservation

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶92: Principles and standards of heritage recording

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶23: A four-tier approach to the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶124: This vitally important article sets out the obstacles and opportunities for the protection of archaeological sites and historic buildings in zones of armed conflict. Readers will not need to be told that modern munitions are devastating and sometimes wayward

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶124: All the more important, then, that the author and his associates continue their campaign and are supported by everyone who believes

Reference 4 - 1.10% Coverage

¶134: Reassessment of archives, early publications and the auditing of museum collections have often led to the discovery or rediscovery of long-forgotten specimens (e.g. Hollmann et al. 1986: 330; Fainer & Man-Estier 2011: 506, 520). The combination of initial poor recognition, insufficient scientific analysis and inadequate storage conditions, can cause the loss to science of important archaeological specimens. New analytical techniques may allow reconsideration of previous interpretations (e.g. Pillion 2008: 720, 723-24; Hello et al. 2011; Higham et al. 2011: 522, 524) but in some cases it is the scientific value of a specimen that is not recognised at the moment of its discovery (e.g. Rosendahl et al. 2003: 277; Kaagan et al. 2011). Particularly revealing examples are those where the specimen found is the first of its kind

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: The Great East Japan Earthquake and cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.91% Coverage

¶140: The earthquake that struck Japan on 11 March 2011, named the Great East Japan Earthquake by the Japanese government, was one of the largest seismic events the world has seen for generations. Akira Matsui reported his experience of visiting the areas devastated by the earthquake and tsunami soon afterwards, outlining the initial assessment of damage caused to museums and cultural heritage assets, and the plans for their rescue (Kaner et al. 2011; Matsui 2011a). The present contribution reports how far the implementation of these plans has been successful, the prospects for the future, and situates all of this in a broader context of archaeological response to earthquakes.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶142: and what can be done about amateur collectors?

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶159: Acropolis restored.

<Internals\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1217: Archaeoseismology, investigating the effects of earthquakes on archaeological remains, has developed in recent decades into a flourishing multidisciplinary effort bringing together archaeologists, historians, geologists, seismologists, architects and engineers

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶186: Archaeological and cultural heritage is always at risk of damage and destruction in areas of conflict.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶186: much archaeological data is still being lost, not least in the Middle East

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶193: Heritage crime matters

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶304: The pursuit of intact vases led to a focus on cemeteries, and many discoveries were, and indeed continue to be, the result of looting. Thus, most museum collections are dominated by vessels without proper provenance. Moreover, collections are skewed towards funerary and, to a lesser extent, sanctuary evidence, and away from material used in domestic contexts

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: Satellite evidence of archaeological site looting in Egypt: 2002–2013

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶128: Analysis of satellite imagery covering Egypt between 2002 and 2013 indicates a significant increase in looting and other damage to archaeological sites. Looting escalated dramatically from 2009 with the onset of the global economic crisis, and intensified still further with the Arab Spring in 2011. This was mirrored by an increased volume of Egyptian artefacts sold at auction, suggesting that looting is driven by external demand as well as by internal economic pressures. Satellite analysis can be used to predict the type and period of antiquities entering the market, thereby providing valuable intelligence for international policing of the illicit antiquities trade.

Reference 3 - 0.70% Coverage

¶133: addressing commercial sales of legally excavated artefacts

¶134: When the antiquities trade is discussed in archaeology it is often prefixed with the pejorative adjective 'illicit'. 'Archaeology without context' is a rallying cry for the archaeological profession to mobilise its collective voice in order to petition against the sale of heritage where an object's history is opaque and very probably a result of destructive looting (Chippindale et al. 2001; Brodie 2006). The vocal campaign of the last decade to ensure that high-profile sales and museum acquisitions of material without documented collection histories do not encourage or sanction looting (e.g. Renfrew 2000; Brodie et al. 2006) has had some success, although objects without findspots continue to surface on the market (e.g.

¶135:

Reference 4 - 0.47% Coverage

¶172: The triple disaster that hit eastern Japan on 11 March 2011—earthquake, tsunami and nuclear meltdown—was a momentous event with long-term implications for archaeology and heritage. The sheer scale of the damage experienced generated a form of 'disaster-led' preventive archaeology, in line with the reconstruction efforts. As radioactive contamination continues to affect cultural assets including museums and monuments in the exclusion zone, the massive decontamination efforts under way bring about further heritage complications

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶197: Soon after discovery, in 1994, the cave was closed to protect the images from chemical and microbial damage

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶328: recently observed that "things go on perturbing one another when humans cease to be part of the picture. A former house may be transformed through relations with bacteria, hedgehogs, water, compaction"

Reference 7 - 0.78% Coverage

¶356: and by staff from Durham University, including the first director of the Oriental Museum, T.W. Thacker (Cory & Forbes 1983). Since the initial call for donations, the Sudan Archive has now collected 800 boxes of documents and photographs, mainly from former Sudan Government officials. This material now forms an integral part of Durham University Library's special collections (Sudan Archive Catalogue). The archive holds a wide variety of documents, from personal communications and photographs, to official reports mainly pertaining to political and social issues from early twentieth-century Sudan and neighbouring countries. It also includes a wealth of material relevant to the archaeology of both the Sudan and neighbouring countries (e.g. Egypt, Israel, Syria) (Figure 1), yet only a limited amount of the potentially relevant material has been used by archaeologists

<Internals\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [1.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶122: Six years ago, the installation of a mobile phone mast and associated infrastructure without consultation with the appropriate archaeological agencies revealed and damaged archaeological structures.

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶160: Satellite imagery and heritage damage in Egypt:

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶161: Parcak et al. (2016) presented the results of a study in which they used satellite imagery to evaluate looting and other damage at over one thousand heritage sites in Egypt. Assessing imagery dating between 2002 and 2013, their results indicated an increase in visible damage to sites during this period caused by looting and encroachment, which by Parcak et al.'s definition "includes building development, cemetery growth, agricultural expansion and intentional damage through targeted destruction" (2016: 190). Their findings support the work of previous authors who have documented an increase in looting and other damage to archaeological sites connected with increasing nationwide economic and political instability

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: Threats to the archaeological sites of Egypt

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶163: They claim that our results are "potentially misleading", that there is an incorrect "emphasis on looting as the most significant problem facing Egypt's heritage" and that our prediction model is flawed. Our paper, however, clearly focuses on the major population centre of Egypt—the Nile Valley and Delta regions—where the bulk of the archaeological sites are located. This is a basic Egyptological fact.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶165: for engaging in this important debate and for clarifying a number of points regarding Parcak et al. (2016), and for raising some important questions concerning the methods and objectives of the EAMENA project.

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶167: The Crossrail Project is building railways through London between Essex and Kent in the east and Acton in the west: the Elizabeth Line

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1311: High-resolution satellite imagery has proved to be a powerful tool for calculating the extent of looting at heritage sites in conflict zones around the world. Monitoring damage over time, however, has been largely dependent upon laborious and error-prone manual comparisons of satellite imagery taken at different dates

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: Monitoring the impact of coastal erosion on archaeological sites

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶119: archaeology and conservation at Florida's springs

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶175: In the absence of discipline-wide protocols, teams are often left to navigate aDNA sampling on an individual basis, contributing to widely varying practices that do not always protect the long-term integrity of collections. As those on the frontline, archaeologists and curators must create and adhere to best practices

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶220: ISIS and heritage destruction

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶221: While periods of war have always seen cultural heritage placed at risk

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶221: It is hoped that the insights gained can help the international community better tackle terrorism, protecting heritage

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶302: Protecting and rehabilitating the archaeology of Bethlehem

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶308: Compilation and digitisation

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶309: Since 2012, the 'Palmyra Portrait Project' has collected, studied and digitised

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶312: Salvaging archaeology:

Reference 11 - 0.26% Coverage

¶316: The risk to surface archaeological sites posed by heavy machinery has grown significantly, and stone-tool assemblages are particularly susceptible to alteration that may be difficult to recognise. Indeed, the impact of industrial machines on surface scatters of lithic material has not yet been explored

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 11 references coded [11.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: History Curatorship

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶26: identification of unknown specimens,

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶27: Zoological Collections and Collecting in Cuba During the Twentieth Century

Reference 4 - 0.60% Coverage

¶28: A preliminary survey of the nature, size, and current state of these collections is included.

Reference 5 - 0.46% Coverage

¶34: (The other 46% are historical, ethnographic, and archival collections.)

Reference 6 - 1.39% Coverage

¶34: When the NPS began compiling annual statistics in 1983, it found that the rate of collecting far exceeded the rate of cataloguing. In addition, many collections were stored or exhibited in substandard conditions.

Reference 7 - 0.57% Coverage

¶35: Risks and Opportunities for Natural History Collections: Moving Toward a Unified Policy

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶136: The current status of natural history collections is complex and seemingly contradictory

Reference 9 - 0.52% Coverage

¶157: Preserving Natural Science Collections: Chronicle of Our Environmental Heritage.

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶165: Forgeries of Fossils in “Amber”: History, Identification and Case Studies

Reference 11 - 6.35% Coverage

¶166: The appeal of ancient fossilized tree resin, or amber, has made pieces with animal and plant inclusions particularly prized. Unfortunately, amber forgeries are more convincingly and routinely made than most other kinds of fossils, by embedding organisms in natural resins (e.g., copal) or synthetic resins (especially polyester) or by filling a carved niche in a natural piece of amber with resin and a modern inclusion. The confusion of organisms in copal (forged and natural) for ones in amber has a long history. Reviewed here are simple tests for discerning forgeries and natural inclusions in both substances. We discuss an old but sophisticated technique for crafting amber forgeries from authentic amber and present several new examples from old collections in two large museum collections. Also discussed is the widespread use of polyester resin forgeries in the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

¶167: Development of a Three-Dimensional Phylogenetic Tree of the Plant Kingdom

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 3 references coded [2.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.79% Coverage

¶10: An initial investigation provided much supporting evidence, save for one detail—the date of an auction.

Reference 2 - 0.92% Coverage

¶10: Whatever the faker's intention, he never intended to fool us. We fooled ourselves.

¶11: Three Generations of Compact Storage

Reference 3 - 0.54% Coverage

¶25: Preparation and Mounting of a Rack of North Atlantic Right Whale Baleen

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 6 references coded [3.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶127: A New Method of Fossil Preparation, Using High-Voltage Electric Pulses

Reference 2 - 0.77% Coverage

¶138: Curation of Exceptionally Preserved Early Land Plant Fossils: Problems and Solutions

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶148: two, Gallimimus and Massospondylus, in detail

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶150: The Return of Cultural Treasures

Reference 5 - 0.67% Coverage

¶151: Storage of Natural History Collections: A Preventive Conservation Approach

Reference 6 - 0.63% Coverage

¶152: Storage of Natural History Collections: Ideas and Practical Solutions

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 1 reference coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶140: Preservation of Library and Archival Materials: A Manual

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 3 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶131: ARCHITEUTHIS—AT LAST

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶154: Fakes and Forgeries

Reference 3 - 0.72% Coverage

¶155: Fakery is a protean concept, taking different forms according to circumstances

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 8 references coded [15.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶14: A Moving Experience: Thirteen Years and Two Million Objects Later

Reference 2 - 5.61% Coverage

¶15: began preparing and moving its ethnographic and archeological collections, consisting of two million specimens, to an off-site storage facility in 1983. The move was necessitated by continual museum accessions and diminishing available storage space, resulting in overcrowded conditions. Thirteen years later, the anthropology move is nearing completion. This article documents some of the circumstances that precipitated the collection move. It also delineates the procedures that evolved and some of the lessons learned. Experience showed that adequate training of staff was essential to the success of the project. Bar code technology was implemented to streamline tracking of objects and inventory control. With the completion of the anthropology move, the collections care is significantly improved on many levels, but challenges lie ahead because the new storage facility is nearing capacity.

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶132: Advances in Data Capture for Museum Collections

Reference 4 - 4.01% Coverage

¶133: three methodologies for the capture, or digitization, of data associated with specimens or artifacts in museum collections and describes the “grassroots” level application of computer technology. This approach of data capture is strategic and businesslike, uses the best tools available at the time, and is highly cost-effective. We suggest that the benefits are so significant that getting up-to-date equipment and training workers to use it should be given a high priority. Such equipment is frequently present, but is being used in a way that provides far less real benefit than is possible using the techniques described in this article.

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶141: collection, exhibition, and preservation.

Reference 6 - 0.43% Coverage

¶141: Traditional approaches to collection management are undergoing change

Reference 7 - 0.46% Coverage

¶144: A Removable Mount for the Individual Cranial Bones of a Juvenile Dinosaur

Reference 8 - 3.62% Coverage

¶145: Mounting original fossil material of juvenile animals can present challenges beyond working with adult material, primarily because the lack of fusion in juvenile bones translates into a greater number of smaller elements to be mounted. In the present case, this paper describes the fabrication of a mount for a subadult ornithomimid dinosaur. The fragile, unfused cranial bones required the creation of separate cradles for individual or groups of bones. For a typical mounted adult vertebrate skull, only two structural units for the cranium and the lower jaws would be necessary.

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 3 references coded [0.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶128: millions of objects that document our natural and cultural history

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: other specified items held in museum collections

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶142: this engagement is influencing conservation strategies.

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 1 reference coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.69% Coverage

¶171: introduces the terms associated with the description of beads and beadwork, and discusses the techniques and technologies used in the creation of beadwork.

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 1 reference coded [1.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.23% Coverage

¶17: The World Wide Web has become increasingly relevant to such core museum tasks as collecting, preserving, and exhibiting. Digitization of objects in digital heritage programs has led to new forms of collection management

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 2 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶124: One of the nation's finest assemblies of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century furnishings

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶156: Long-term Thinking: What About the Stuff?

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 3 references coded [2.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.00% Coverage

¶13: The Lubbock Lake Landmark's education collection serves as a case study to demonstrate the need for the application of proper museological techniques to conform to best practices. A scope of collection was created, preventive conservation techniques were applied, a gap analysis was performed, and legal issues concerning the education collection were addressed.

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶35: Wildlife Conservation Society.

¶36:

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶50: In Defense of Curatorial Irrelevance

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 2 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶4: Curators and Their Architects

¶5:

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶79: Archives of the Universe: A Treasury of Astronomy's Historic Works of Discovery

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 2 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶77: Preservation

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶77: Access for a Digital Future: The WebWise Conference on Stewardship in the Digital Age

¶78:

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 3 references coded [5.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶33: Saving Film Technology in Museums Before It's Too Late

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶57: What I Do: Notes from the Frontiers of Academic Curating in Biology

Reference 3 - 4.82% Coverage

¶158: In an era in which genomes are being sequenced and support for traditional biological collections is diminishing, it's a dynamic time to be an academic curator in biology. Pressures arise from factors such as bureaucracy, from the need to document productivity in terms that largely neglect collections, from the seeming discord between taxonomic orientation and hypothesis testing, reliance on soft money, teaching and research, and the need to build collections. Some of us prefer to continue building collections nonetheless. These factors combine to produce unprecedented levels of stress on academic curators. However, these seas can be navigated, and doing so brings both traditional and nontraditional rewards

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶129: The Rape of Mesopotamia: Behind the Looting of the Iraq Museum

¶130:

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶115: to preserve the country's national heritage

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶116: The Digitization of Pacific Cultural Collections

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [5.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.64% Coverage

¶115: Scientists of both nations documented biodiversity in a variety of habitats and across multiple biological disciplines, identifying more than 500 species new to science

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶125: begin to turn the online collection catalogue into a living historical document in its own right.

¶126:

Reference 3 - 0.66% Coverage

¶138: The peerless treasuries of paintings and sculptures at Dunhuang are extremely vulnerable. Comprehensive digitization has become a primary method of preservation at the site

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶141: Digital Asset Management: Where to Start

Reference 5 - 3.46% Coverage

¶42: The creation of a comprehensive digital asset management strategy for a museum can seem like a daunting or even impossible task, but it need not be. This paper will show how the creation of a comprehensive digital asset management strategy document, outlining the administrative principles, policies, technical specifications, and operating guidelines for digital initiatives, can be accomplished in discrete, manageable tasks. Once created, such a document can form the backbone of an institution's digital activities and provide the basis for an RFP for a digital asset management system. This paper proposes a model framework for institutional digital asset management plans, including standards, tasks, and decisions. Each of the elements in the framework is discussed in both general, best-practice terms and also specifically, presenting case studies and lessons learned from Corning Museum of Glass

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶23: Archiving Anthropos

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶31: have discovered that much of the documented provenience and provenance information is missing, wrong, or at best more complicated than previously thought.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶32: When Remains are "Lost": Thoughts on Collections,

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶32: and Research in American Physical Anthropology

Reference 5 - 0.24% Coverage

¶35: how historical practices of specimen exchange affect knowledge about

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶41: Collecting and storing research materials is within the purview of all anthropologists

Reference 7 - 0.52% Coverage

¶41: presents an example of the establishment of a repository of material for vervet monkeys (*Chlorocebus sensu lato*) and the ways in which informed consent

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶126: conservation

Reference 2 - 1.25% Coverage

¶157: Future collection development requires planning for these losses, which in turn requires assessment of the extent and rate of collection loss. We examined collection inventory change over time using records at Montgomery Botanical Center (MBC), to formulate a plant collection half-life concept. This half-life was used to project changes in MBC's plant collection

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶163: without damaging the originals.

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [10.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: Works of art and ivory: what are the issues?

Reference 2 - 0.89% Coverage

¶19: Surely the protection of endangered species and the preservation and presentation of "antique" works of art made of or containing ivory are not mutually exclusive.

¶110: Ivory as Cultural Document: The Crushing Burden of Conservation

Reference 3 - 0.78% Coverage

¶111: First, African cultural ivories, the artists who made them, and the people who used them may be scapegoated in a misplaced desire to identify perpetrators and hold them responsible for elephant loss.

Reference 4 - 0.83% Coverage

¶111: cultural ivories may remain unidentified and accidentally destroyed. Last, even seemingly negligible tourist art and fakes hold cultural information and deserve individual photographic records for future research

Reference 5 - 0.42% Coverage

¶111: in the hope that institutions and federal agencies can work together to preserve these cultural documents.

¶12:

Reference 6 - 1.67% Coverage

¶13: Ivory carves well and lasts long even under heavy usage. Its use over millennia are testaments to its value for household items, high-value ornaments and weaponry as well as false teeth and early hip-replacements. Indeed, exceptional toughness is required of the elephant's ivory because its tusk is used by the animal to leverage trees to breaking point or act as weapon in fights between bulls the size and weight of trucks

Reference 7 - 1.02% Coverage

¶13: Combined, these properties give ivory its qualities so desirable by carvers, pianists, artists and pool players. In this brief overview we focus on the structures and material properties of elephant ivory, many of which are shared by other types of ivories.

¶14:

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: preservation of ivory

Reference 9 - 1.38% Coverage

¶15: This is due to the confluence of several circumstances: a collection that includes over 2000 objects made wholly or in part from ivory and related materials, curatorial decisions to include ivory objects in display, and in-house conservation expertise leading to new treatments and better understanding of the materials we collectively refer to as ivory

Reference 10 - 2.06% Coverage

¶19: In 2015, the American Institute for Conservation (AIC) appointed a working group to evaluate the impact on conservators working with ivory and to make recommendations for changes to reflect preservation concerns before the proposed regulations were to go into effect in 2016. This article discusses the conservator's role working with ivory artifacts, reviews preservation issues for museums raised by the regulations, and shares the AIC working group's recommendations for preserving ivory artifacts and the African elephant.

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶20: The Elephant and the Sky: Ivory in Astronomical Instruments

Reference 12 - 1.28% Coverage

¶60: Its five sections examine the concept of archive fever, archives and history, artists who work with archival material, archives and exhibitions, and archives and the contemporary art museum. The article concludes by looking at how this work has implications for the strategies adopted by collections and for archive management.

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.27% Coverage

¶138: The cultural heritage of the past should be preserved not only for ourselves but also for future generations.

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶139: The Looting of a Site in South Russia

Reference 3 - 0.64% Coverage

¶158: War Damage: The Cultural Heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶159: Conservation and the Antiquities Trade

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶14: International Traffic in Ancient Art:

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶42: Preservation

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶118: Material Culture in Flux

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶124: Woburn Abbey and The Three Graces

Reference 3 - 0.69% Coverage

¶129: Regional National Historic Peace Park of Troy and Urban Development

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [6.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.48% Coverage

¶13: Return of Cultural Treasures to Germany

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶18: Regional Seminar on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Property

Reference 3 - 1.14% Coverage

¶22: A Recent International Symposium on Patronage of the Arts Organised by the Geneva Art-Law Centre:

Reference 4 - 2.67% Coverage

¶25: International Council on Archives / Conseil international des archives (ed.), Archival Legislation 1981–1994 / Législation Archivistique 1981–1994 (Archivum), International Review on Archives / Revue internationale des archives

Reference 5 - 1.54% Coverage

¶32: The preservation of cultural heritage is costly and one has to decide if and which items of cultural heritage are worth preserving.

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

¶33: The Auction of the “Mauerbach Treasure”

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [12.56% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.60% Coverage

¶4: emphasizing the difficulties in basing arguments concerning cultural property on moral evaluations and conclusions

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶8: to deal with problems raised by the unique aspects of cultural heritage issues

Reference 3 - 1.30% Coverage

¶16: Specific issues that are currently of concern to conservators are examined, including the application of a single document to a diverse profession, reversibility of treatment, preventive conservation, cultural sensitivity, and the antiquities trade.

Reference 4 - 0.96% Coverage

¶18: A resolution of the conflicts, contradictions, and ambiguities of the present situation can be achieved by stressing the safety of objects and archaeological sites over partisan goals.

Reference 5 - 0.80% Coverage

¶18: Any solution to present difficulties ought to acknowledge the value of continuing to collect and preserve antiquities in private and public collections.

¶19:

Reference 6 - 0.60% Coverage

¶20: the perspective of a long-time dealer in ancient art and antiquities on the many attacks on the antiquities trade.

Reference 7 - 0.36% Coverage

¶22: the concepts underlying ethnological collections of art and artifacts

Reference 8 - 0.73% Coverage

¶22: Alternatives to traditional Western anthropological and art historical methods of collection and display of sacred Native American material

Reference 9 - 1.03% Coverage

¶24: the Code nonetheless prohibits acquisition of material that was illegally exported from its country of origin or derives from unscientific excavation or destruction or damage to sites and monuments.

Reference 10 - 2.09% Coverage

¶26: The treatment of movable and immovable heritage is markedly different. While movable objects are highly valued and carefully protected, their immovable equivalents are often under a serious cloud of threat. This peril is the result of global mismanagement, failure of governments to provide adequate funds for their maintenance, and lack of recognition by the public that these disappearing resources

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶27: A Syrian odyssey: the return of Syrian mosaics

Reference 12 - 0.62% Coverage

¶28: In 1971, the Newark Museum purchased a Roman mosaic, which, it later learned, had been stolen from the Syrian site of

Reference 13 - 1.14% Coverage

¶128: This restitution was undertaken in the hope that future cooperation, including long-term loans of duplicate material, would be fostered, but the author concludes that this hope was never realized.

¶129: A collector's odyssey

Reference 14 - 0.45% Coverage

¶133: The treasure of the Berlin State museums and its allied capture: remarks and questions

Reference 15 - 0.19% Coverage

¶138: states often neglect its preservation

Reference 16 - 0.31% Coverage

¶138: including preservation of the object in its original context

Reference 17 - 0.39% Coverage

¶146: Recent cases of repatriation of antiquities to Italy from the United States

Reference 18 - 0.33% Coverage

¶155: Protecting cultural objects in the global information society,

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶126: Reducing the incentive for pillage

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶131: preserving our global cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶139: Economics and heritage conservation: concepts,

Reference 4 - 0.48% Coverage

¶139: and agendas for research, Getty conservation institute,

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [20.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶13: master plan for the conservation of the site

¶14:

Reference 2 - 1.13% Coverage

¶14: are threatened by urban expansion, pollution, conservation challenges,

Reference 3 - 1.85% Coverage

¶14: A critical need exists for effective site management to protect the archaeological riches of this important site.

Reference 4 - 3.31% Coverage

¶14: Phase II defined a conservation and archaeological plan for the east side of the Great Pyramid and for the queens' pyramids. Phase III, which is ongoing, will define conservation of the three main pyramids

Reference 5 - 2.40% Coverage

¶14: The site management plan for the Giza Plateau provides a model for addressing a wide spectrum of environmental issues affecting archaeological sites.

Reference 6 - 2.57% Coverage

¶16: There is an urgent need to improve radically the infrastructures of the institution, taking advantage of new technologies offered by the information revolution.

Reference 7 - 1.21% Coverage

¶13: Illicit Antiquities: The Destruction of the World's Archaeological Heritage

Reference 8 - 1.01% Coverage

¶15: International Colloquium on the Mauritanian Cultural Heritage.

Reference 9 - 0.56% Coverage

¶18: raised questions about the cleaning

Reference 10 - 2.20% Coverage

¶18: along with criteria for the optimum place of display for collections of cultural property of more than local importance in human history.

Reference 11 - 1.77% Coverage

¶20: While the threat to the underwater cultural heritage from the treasure salvage industry is widely recognised,

Reference 12 - 1.27% Coverage

¶26: Playing Darts with a Rembrandt: Public and Private Rights in Cultural Treasures

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [10.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.02% Coverage

¶4: Our response to looting of antiquities depends on how serious is the impact on knowledge, so we need a 'quantitative history' of collecting - how much there was to start with, how much has been dug up, how much we know about it, how much remains.

Reference 2 - 2.48% Coverage

¶4: on Cycladic figures, on items in recent celebrated classical collections, on antiquities sold at auction in recent decades, and on classical collecting

Reference 3 - 2.94% Coverage

¶4: These pioneering studies are not yet enough to make a clear overall picture; our preliminary conclusion is a glum view of the damage caused by the illicit pursuit of antiquities.

¶15:

Reference 4 - 1.10% Coverage

¶6: the rationale for restricting the international artistic patrimony.

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [13.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.97% Coverage

¶7: The Trade in Looted Antiquities and the Return of Cultural Property

Reference 2 - 0.71% Coverage

¶8: the illicit excavation and looting of antiquities

Reference 3 - 3.18% Coverage

¶18: The evidence presented by interested parties—including law enforcement agencies and dealers in antiquities—to the Culture, Media and Sport Committee is assessed against the analysis of collecting patterns for antiquities.

Reference 4 - 0.91% Coverage

¶18: to combat the destruction of archaeological sites by looting.

¶19:

Reference 5 - 1.22% Coverage

¶21: The Illicit Movement of Underwater Cultural Heritage: The Case of the Dodington Coins

Reference 6 - 2.46% Coverage

¶22: Very little gold has ever been reported recovered, despite ongoing excavations, and only a single permit has been issued for the export and sale of twenty-one gold coins.

Reference 7 - 0.72% Coverage

¶23: Cultural Property on the Move — Legally, Illegally

Reference 8 - 0.94% Coverage

¶24: looted from illegal excavations in Bulgaria and falsely declared,

Reference 9 - 2.22% Coverage

¶24: The main weakness proved to be the lack of interest in an “exotic” case like this and a lack of communication among all administrative agencies concerned.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [4.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶13: Cultural Property and the International Cultural Property Society

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: in the international trade in cultural objects

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶16: conspiring to purchase Egyptian antiquities

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶122: preservation

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶122: other concerns that form the environment within which these disputes exist.

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶132: The International Movement of Cultural Objects

Reference 7 - 0.49% Coverage

¶152: Ever more of our patrimony gets looted, destroyed, mutilated, shorn of context, hidden from scrutiny, inadequately stored, poorly conserved, eBayed

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶152: The heritage of all humanity deserves to be preserved in toto

Reference 9 - 0.23% Coverage

¶152: Collecting is reprehensible; it must be circumscribed if not outlawed.

Reference 10 - 1.65% Coverage

¶169: The Istanbul Initiative was established in 2003 in response to concerns raised by the continuing episodes of cultural destruction that have accompanied armed conflicts in Cambodia, Lebanon, Afghanistan, the former Yugoslavia, and Iraq. The Initiative is comprised of Turkish academics, lawyers, and media professionals who aim to raise international awareness of the destruction of cultural heritage during wartime. Their first action was to organize the symposium A Future for Our Past in Istanbul

Reference 11 - 0.62% Coverage

¶169: The immediate impetus for the symposium was provided by the large-scale looting of museums, libraries, and archaeological sites that followed the Coalition invasion of Iraq in April 2003.

Reference 12 - 0.26% Coverage

¶170: Regional Workshop on the Fight against Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 21 references coded [13.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶15: Diplomats, Banana Cowboys, and Archaeologists in Western Honduras: A History of the Trade in Pre-Columbian Materials

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶16: the shipment of their finds to U.S. institutions,

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶16: particularly in the sphere of opening up the region to collectors and the role of the U.S. antiquities market

Reference 4 - 1.43% Coverage

¶12: Few people who follow cases relating to the illicit trade can have missed the celebrated case of Stéphane Breitwieser, the Alsatian misfit who stole, over a period of 8 or so years, hundreds of objects from museums and churches to squirrel away in his attic rooms, or that of his mother Mireille Stengel, who destroyed almost all of it by disposal in the family garbage bin or by throwing it into a canal.

Reference 5 - 1.11% Coverage

¶12: and the sheer ineptitude of many institutions in securing their collections. Noce, editor of the cultural section of the French newspaper Libération, has joined the select company of Karl Meyer (articles in the New York Times) and Peter Watson who have added greatly to our knowledge of how the illicit trade works

Reference 6 - 0.77% Coverage

¶12: French journalists, too, are greatly helping expose the unsavory details of these activities (see Noce's previous book *Descente aux Enchères* and that of Emmanuel de Roux and Roland-Pierre Paringaud, *Razzia sur L'art*).

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶123: and thus 3) from preservation per se to purposeful preservation

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶123: and development.

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶137: From Boston to Rome: Reflections on Returning Antiquities

Reference 10 - 1.49% Coverage

¶138: Evidence emerging during the trial of Marion True and Robert E. Hecht Jr. in Rome is allowing the Italian authorities to identify antiquities that have been removed from their archaeological contexts by illicit digging. Key dealers and galleries are identified, and with them other objects that have followed the same route. The fabrication of old collections to hide the recent surfacing of antiquities is also explored.

Reference 11 - 0.29% Coverage

¶143: by large practical problems of enforcement and unintended consequence, on the other

Reference 12 - 0.22% Coverage

¶146: Going Going, Gone: Regulating the Market in Illicit Antiquities

Reference 13 - 1.08% Coverage

¶147: "It's very rare to get something with a provenance, with an actual collection name. Usually it's entirely anonymous, especially in the London and New York trade. Just objects for sale in a shop ..." (p. 32). To anyone with an interest in the antiquities market, this Melbourne dealer's view is unsurprising.

Reference 14 - 2.78% Coverage

¶147: He sets out to answer the question, "How should we regulate the antiquities market so as most appropriately to address the issue of looted antiquities in that market?" (p. 1). The first step in answering this question is to understand how the market actually functions. And what better way than to ask market participants themselves. Mackenzie does so through interviews with dealers, collectors, auction house representatives, and museum curators; and the work is substantially based around an analysis of these interviews. The extensive use of quotes allows readers a glimpse into the secretive and exclusive world of the antiquities market and lays bare the prevailing attitude of the interviewees, providing a rich (and dare I say, even entertaining) dialogue throughout the work

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶153: should be cherished and preserved for the benefit of all

Reference 16 - 0.32% Coverage

¶154: National Regional Meeting "Fight Against Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Heritage Objects

Reference 17 - 0.18% Coverage

¶157: on the Acquisition and Stewardship of Sacred Objects

Reference 18 - 0.63% Coverage

¶158: While art museums are secular institutions, the acquisition, handling, treatment, and interpretation of works of art deemed to be sacred objects may warrant special consideration

Reference 19 - 0.56% Coverage

¶160: Our collection is the principal means by which the Museum's mission is fulfilled, and the Museum is therefore committed to further developing the collection

Reference 20 - 0.33% Coverage

¶167: The group met to identify best professional practices for culturally responsive care and use

Reference 21 - 0.24% Coverage

¶170: Banja Luka Conference on Cultural and Natural Heritage in the Balkans

<Internals\\IJCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [9.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: The preservation of cultural property

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶14: This paper examines how preservation was used as a justification for the removal of pieces of immovable archaeological sites in the early twentieth century

Reference 3 - 0.68% Coverage

¶14: which were removed by art historian Langdon Warner in 1924 for the Fogg Art Museum. The removal process resulted in significant damage to some of the fragments as well as to the site itself

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: calling into question what is preserved

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶14: an intact ancient artifact or an ancient artifact scarred by and embedded with its modern collection history

Reference 6 - 1.84% Coverage

¶131: agreed to return a significant number of antiquities to Italy. Acquisition information relating to the return of 26 items to Italy and 4 to Greece from the Getty can be added to the details known from the objects returned from Boston. A more detailed picture is emerging of how antiquities, apparently looted from Italy, were being passed through Switzerland on their way to dealers in Europe and North America. This information also points toward other antiquities that may be included in future agreements

Reference 7 - 1.12% Coverage

¶133: Although cultural heritage management is an inherently retrospective discipline, there is a need for strategic forward thinking. Too many valuable heritage places have been lost because they are not recognized and assessed in time. As cultural heritage management begins to examine modern structures and sites,

Reference 8 - 0.75% Coverage

¶134: Expanding the concept of nonhuman heritage into the future, it is now also time to explore how to deal with the artifacts that the first artificial intelligence (AI)-imbued, self-reflecting robots will create

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

¶135: Art and Archaeology of Afghanistan: Its Fall and Survival.

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶137: Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade

Reference 11 - 1.51% Coverage

¶138: Archaeology, Cultural Heritage, and the Antiquities Trade enumerates the ways that commodifying artifacts fuels the destruction of archaeological heritage and considers what can be done to protect it. The title of the book is apt. Archaeology is the bedrock of material cultural heritage, and it is illegal archaeology by looters or subsistence diggers that fuels the burgeoning trade in illicitly excavated artifacts.

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶145: Conservation Clash and the Case for Exemptions

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶146: efforts to support the preservation of cultural heritage.

Reference 14 - 0.27% Coverage

¶146: also neglects an opportunity to strengthen the broader conservation movement

Reference 15 - 0.53% Coverage

¶148: It is a tool of conserving natural resources, maintaining and promoting traditional life. It is the precursor of today's fishery management measure

Reference 16 - 0.36% Coverage

¶148: The effective conservation of natural resources is closely linked to the use of the local knowledge

Reference 17 - 0.33% Coverage

¶160: on Pre-Classical and Classical Archaeological Objects and Byzantine Period Ecclesiastical

<Internals\\IJCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 16 references coded [7.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶119: heritage. Starting with illicit antiquities and Merryman's arguments for licit trade in antiquities, the American lawyer argues that this promotes the values of the objects itself and of its traffic across the globe

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶121: In March the ministers of culture and finance destroyed 2750 of the nation's art treasures; after a month of intensive shelling, the Taliban government obliterated the statues of the Buddha in Bamiyan

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶124: This prevailing cultural property discourse tends to use antiquities—that most ancient, valuable, and malleable of material culture, defined categorically by the very distancing of time that in turn becomes a primary justification for their circulation on the market

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶125: Promiscuous Things: Perspectives on Cultural Property Through Photographs in the Purari Delta of Papua New Guinea

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶126: This expansive notion of cultural property can help us rethink how we treat and handle objects within museums and archives.

¶127:

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶131: Hei Wai Ora: A Photo Essay

Reference 7 - 0.61% Coverage

¶147: to prevent the looting of archaeological sites. Although they have been remarkably successful at achieving the return of looted objects, they may not be the best strategies to maximize the recording and preservation of archaeological context.

Reference 8 - 1.79% Coverage

¶149: which leads to less looting of important archaeological sites, allows for a tailored cultural policy, and has produced more data and contextual information with which to conduct historical and archaeological research on an unprecedented scale. Compensating finders of antiquities may even preclude an illicit market in antiquities so long as this compensation is substantially similar to the market price of the object and effectively excludes looters from this reward system. Although the precise number of found versus looted objects that appear on the market is open to much speculation, an effective recording system is essential to ensure that individuals who find objects are encouraged to report them.

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶157: through the safeguarding of tangible

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶158: Report of the AAMD Task Force on the Acquisition of Archaeological Materials and Ancient Art

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶164: Rogues, Robbers and Researchers: Robbery of Antiquities and Archaeology

Reference 12 - 1.29% Coverage

¶165: Archaeologists are afraid that the new legal regime might encourage thieves and art dealers to localize their activities in Germany. Michael Müller-Karpe of the Roman-Germanic Central Museum in Mainz, Germany, articulated these fears. Five reports on tomb robbery in Africa (Peter Breunig), Europe (Rüdiger Krause), Mediterranean countries (Hans-Markus von Kaenel, Wulf Raeck), and the Near East (Jan-Waalke Meyer) gave a bleak picture of contemporary dangers to archaeological sites and archaeological objects

Reference 13 - 0.13% Coverage

¶172: Portable Antiquities in the Modern European Context

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶73: of portable antiquities in Europe.

¶74:

Reference 15 - 0.23% Coverage

¶82: The International Symposium "From Anatomic Collections to Objects of Worship: Conservation

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶83: Conservation

<Internals\IJCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [5.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶13: The Consequences of Rising Urbanization on Cultural Heritage in the Ramallah Province

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶14: Urbanization, particularly in terms of private housing construction, constitutes a mounting threat to cultural heritage sites in Palestine.

Reference 3 - 1.02% Coverage

¶14: other locations of cultural heritage. The Ramallah province serves as a practical case study by which to examine how this process of urbanization affects the cultural heritage of the region, because of the increased rate of development the province has experienced over the past decade.

Reference 4 - 0.71% Coverage

¶14: This article considers both the internal and external factors affecting the urbanization of Ramallah and proposes solutions to mitigate the dangers to cultural heritage posed by unchecked urban growth

Reference 5 - 0.92% Coverage

¶16: Today, they are subject to many pressures caused by developmental changes as well as improper conservation and planning strategies. One reason is that heritage conservation is still heavily focused on architectural features and less on the landscape setting.

Reference 6 - 0.99% Coverage

¶10: When the idea of heritage conservation arises, one specific facet of the ensuing reflection is bound to emerge at some stage: the (inevitable) tension between property rights, on the one hand, and the right to culture (of which heritage conservation is an aspect), on the other.

Reference 7 - 1.34% Coverage

¶168: The gathering in Salzburg, generously supported by The Edward T. Cone Foundation, succeeded in providing an evaluative international forum of this type, which brought diverse experts from a range of national and professional contexts into dialogue and gave them the opportunity to reflect deeply and openly on ways to increase the international exchange of cultural artifacts

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [7.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶137: Russian archivists were more willing to return their loot than museum directors

Reference 2 - 0.91% Coverage

¶148: Widely known in Russia as the “trophy” valuables, officially those cultural objects (art, books, and archives) are usually referred to in Russia more euphemistically as “cultural valuables displaced [or relocated] to the USSR,” although most frequently translated in a European context as “displaced cultural valuables.”

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶150: Justifying and Criticizing the Removals of Antiquities in Ottoman Lands

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶165: The Restitution of Cultural Assets

Reference 5 - 0.80% Coverage

¶169: On the occasion of the Salzburg Global Seminar session on Connecting to the World's Collections: Making the Case for the Conservation and Preservation of our Cultural Heritage, 60 cultural heritage leaders from the preservation sector representing 30-two nations around the world

Reference 6 - 0.56% Coverage

¶171: The French newspaper, Le Figaro, published an article some time ago commending the quality of restoration and maintenance of Egyptian monuments, as well as new discoveries made by an Egyptian team.

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶176: Connecting to the World's Collections: Making the Case for the Conservation and Preservation of Our Cultural Heritage

Reference 8 - 2.13% Coverage

¶177: Sixty cultural heritage leaders from 32 countries, including representatives from Africa, Asia, the Middle East, South America, Australia, Europe, and North America, gathered in October 2009 in Salzburg, Austria, to develop a series of practical recommendations to ensure optimal collections conservation worldwide. Convened at Schloss Leopoldskron, the gathering was conducted in partnership by the Salzburg Global Seminar (SGS) and the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS). The participants were conservation specialists from libraries and museums, as well as leaders of major conservation centers and cultural heritage programs from around the world. As cochair Vinod Daniel noted, no previous meeting of conservation professionals

Reference 9 - 1.09% Coverage

¶177: as cross-disciplinary as this.” The group addressed central issues in the care and preservation of the world's cultural heritage, including moveable objects (library materials, books, archives, paintings, sculpture, decorative arts, photographic collections, art on paper, and archaeological and ethnographic objects) and immovable heritage (buildings and archaeological sites).

Reference 10 - 1.17% Coverage

¶181: Consequently, heritage preservation and safeguarding is facing new and complex problems. Degradation of heritage sites is not any more just a result of materials ageing or environmental actions. Factors such as global and local pollution, climate change, poverty, religion, tourism, commerce, ideologies, and war are now on the cutting edge for the emerging of new approaches, concerns, and visions on heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [8.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶14: their ability to promote the objective of cultural property protection.

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: Rethinking Cultural Preservation

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶16: reviews these institutional approaches to cultural preservation

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶18: the lack of which often results in the loss of maritime cultural resources

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶18: decision-making regarding maritime cultural heritage can include assessments of the short- and long-term trade-offs of human actions,

Reference 6 - 0.36% Coverage

¶28: countries vulnerable to climate change may face significant cultural loss in the years to come.

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶31: preventing the import of illicit Bolivian antiquities into the United States

Reference 8 - 0.35% Coverage

¶32: Immortality in the Secret Police Files: The Iraq Memory Foundation and the Baath Party Archive

Reference 9 - 1.01% Coverage

¶33: Soon after the discovery of the documents, the Iraq Memory Foundation (IMF), a private Washington, D.C.–based group founded by Makiya, took custody of the records, later depositing them with the Hoover Institution at Stanford University to provide a safe haven for them

Reference 10 - 0.49% Coverage

¶33: as well as the chain of events surrounding their taking and removal by nonstate actors in the Iraqi theatre of war and occupation.

Reference 11 - 0.25% Coverage

¶50: who wanted to express their views on the problem of illicit traffic

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶52: Whether from climate change

Reference 13 - 0.34% Coverage

¶52: decay of historical objects, cultural heritage researchers in Europe face many challenges

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶55: Illicit Traffic in Cultural Objects

Reference 15 - 0.31% Coverage

¶56: Particularly in the 1980s and 1990s, universities and nongovernmental organizations

Reference 16 - 0.36% Coverage

¶156: have held innumerable meetings, workshops, and conferences on the subject of illicit traffic by.

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶156: The “Illicit Traffic in Cultural Objects

Reference 18 - 1.62% Coverage

¶156: is distinguished by two important elements. First, it emphasizes the importance of the issue for Asian and Pacific countries. Although there have been some meetings focused on the region of Asia—such as the meeting in Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka, in 2003; one in Bangkok in 2004; and one specifically including oceanic countries in Brisbane in 1996—these are few compared to meetings held on illicit traffic in Europe and North America

Reference 19 - 0.44% Coverage

¶156: The second aspect is the range of expertise of the participants. Though we are used to seeing dealers, archaeologists

Reference 20 - 0.40% Coverage

¶156: an expert in systems of detection, as well as specialists in particular fields such as underwater heritage

Reference 21 - 0.23% Coverage

¶161: Witnesses to History: A Compendium of Documents and Writings

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶15: The Role of Photography in the Protection, Identification, and Recovery of Cultural Heritage

Reference 2 - 1.43% Coverage

¶16: the study surrounding documentation and the illicit trade in cultural property by examining the uses of photography by the international community. Popular and academic literature, news reports, and online databases reveal three primary and interconnected relationships that exist between photography and the trade of cultural heritage. This article presents photography as, first, an aid for the protection and identification of cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶159: An international conference on “Asian Urban Heritage,”

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [10.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: Modern Antiquities: The Looted and the Faked

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶19: Digitizing Pacific Cultural Collections: The Australian Experience

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶10: help advance reflective practice relating to digitizing Pacific collections

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

¶10: Some practicalities of publishing and protecting digitized images online revolve around validating information about the artifact

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶12: The Illicit Antiquities Trade as a Transnational Criminal Network: Characterizing and Anticipating Trafficking of Cultural Heritage

Reference 6 - 3.66% Coverage

¶13: The illicit antiquities trade is composed of a diverse population of participants that gives the appearance of complexity; however, using the network paradigm, a simple underlying structure is revealed based on specific geographical, economic, political, and cultural rules. This article uses a wide range of source material to chart interactions from source to market using a criminal network approach. Interchangeable participants are connected through single interactions to form loosely based networks. These flexible network structures explain the variability observed within the trade, as well as provide the basis behind ongoing debates about the roles of organized crime, terrorism, and the Internet in antiquities trafficking. Finally, a network understanding of trade's organization allows for anticipation, though not necessarily prediction, of antiquities trafficking and offers the opportunity to develop new strategies for combating the trade.

Reference 7 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: Rescue or Return: The Fate of the Iraqi Jewish Archive

Reference 8 - 2.08% Coverage

¶17: Shortly following the 2003 invasion of Iraq, an American mobile exploitation team was diverted from its mission in hunting for weapons for mass destruction to search for an ancient Talmud in the basement of Saddam Hussein's secret police (Mukhabarat) headquarters in Baghdad. Instead of finding the ancient holy book, the soldiers rescued from the basement flooded with several feet of fetid water an invaluable archive of disparate individual and communal documents and books relating to one of the most ancient Jewish communities in the world.

Reference 9 - 0.97% Coverage

¶21: seeks to demonstrate that the figures used to describe the size and scope of cultural property crimes—that it is a \$6 billion illicit industry and that it ranks among the third or fourth largest criminal enterprise annually—are without statistical merit.

Reference 10 - 0.49% Coverage

¶21: It calls for a more empirical approach to measuring the magnitude of the problem on the part of cultural property crime experts.

Reference 11 - 0.46% Coverage

¶21: in the effort to communicate the severity of the problem and to increase its financial, social, and political support.

¶22:

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶27: a Dilemma in Preservation?

Reference 13 - 0.31% Coverage

¶28: It contributes to a debate in which heritage resource preservation is approached

Reference 14 - 0.14% Coverage

¶28: It shows that monumental preservation

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶36: Cultural Objects on Loan

Reference 16 - 0.45% Coverage

¶48: Capacity-Building and Awareness-Raising on the Fight against Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property in West Africa:

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 23 references coded [11.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶13: Lessons from the Theft of the Codex Calixtinus

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶14: The extraordinary theft highlights some dysfunctions in cultural heritage thought and practice. Explored here are questions about exemplars and copies

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶16: Managing Urban Archaeological Heritage: Latin American Case Studies

Reference 4 - 0.91% Coverage

¶17: The handling of archaeological heritage in three Latin American cities is presented and discussed in this study, through the theoretical assumptions of preventive archaeology for the management of archaeological properties

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶17: There is, finally, a reminder of the desired objective: the improvement of archaeological management

Reference 6 - 0.55% Coverage

¶19: In this role she oversaw the recovery and restitution of movable cultural property that had been displaced during the Second World War

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: Heritage under Siege. Military Implementation of Cultural Property Protection

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

¶11: Increasing Respect for Cultural Property in Armed Conflict

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶30: Thinking about Antiquities

Reference 10 - 0.53% Coverage

¶131: He has long advocated a cosmopolitan ideal of sharing the world's artistic heritage as the best course for preservation, knowledge

Reference 11 - 0.24% Coverage

¶132: Immovable Cultural Heritage at Risk: Past – Present – Future

Reference 12 - 1.65% Coverage

¶133: Immovable cultural heritage is still at risk of being neglected by the state responsible for heritage sites, by urban planning of big cities, and by armed conflicts around the world. Normally, because it is immovable, the international community cannot do very much. It can ban the trade of items that became movable property when detached from buildings or illegally excavated in certain protected sites

Reference 13 - 0.38% Coverage

¶135: The international community is concerned about criminal activity involving cultural property

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶145: so as to ensure the preservation

Reference 15 - 1.25% Coverage

¶147: The global digital environment and the continuous expansion of digital information about cultural property necessitate a reevaluation of John Henry Merryman's tripartite typology of cultural property ideals. Merryman put forth those ideals, namely 1.) ensuring the physical preservation of cultural property

Reference 16 - 1.09% Coverage

¶147: new questions have arisen about the status of cultural property in an era when detailed virtual copies of cultural property are instantaneously available. For example, to what extent is digitized cultural property data should itself be regarded as cultural property?

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶147: related to the physical preservation

Reference 18 - 0.37% Coverage

¶150: has also become accommodated within the framework of the preservation of cultural heritage.

Reference 19 - 0.13% Coverage

¶51: Protecting Holy Heritage in Italy

Reference 20 - 0.33% Coverage

¶52: In Italy, churches, chapels, and monasteries are often rich in precious artifacts.

Reference 21 - 0.58% Coverage

¶52: However, these religious buildings cannot be easily protected from theft because either they have no antitheft measures or they are abandoned.

Reference 22 - 0.98% Coverage

¶54: provides an overview of how collaboration among historic preservationists, archaeologists, biologists, federal and state agencies, consultants, and plantation managers resulted in new methods of permitting work in historic tidal rice fields

Reference 23 - 0.27% Coverage

¶58: against the phenomenon of collecting and donating fractured pots.

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 18 references coded [8.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶3: Editorial: The Destruction of Heritage in Syria and Iraq and Its Implications

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶7: Among the pillaged cultural spoils were Kuwait's national archives, comprising the emirate's historical memory

Reference 3 - 1.18% Coverage

¶7: explores the plausibility of the two most likely scenarios surrounding the cold case of Kuwait's missing archives: 1) that the current search for the archives has overlooked the possibility that they were unknowingly seized by US forces in the 2003 invasion of Iraq and are currently being held by the Pentagon

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶9: The material objects formerly present on the site had an important part and significant agency

Reference 5 - 0.87% Coverage

¶9: The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and Larry Silverstein, owner and leaseholder of the sixteen acres that held the Twin Towers, intended to rebuild the ten million square feet of office space that was destroyed on 9/11

Reference 6 - 0.75% Coverage

¶9: was intricately connected to space and the material agency of objects remaining on Ground Zero post 2001.

¶10: Fighting against the archaeological looting and the illicit trade of antiquities in Spain

Reference 7 - 0.54% Coverage

¶11: During the seventies, archaeological looting, of both land and underwater sites, not only was widespread in Spain, but also went unpunished.

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶11: human resources to combat the plague, and

Reference 9 - 0.27% Coverage

¶11: and the social alarm raised in certain professional and political fields

Reference 10 - 0.57% Coverage

¶11: we will present the first two points that have improved the initial situation as regards archaeological looting and the illicit trade of looted goods.

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶19: relating to deaccessioning and disposals from collections

Reference 12 - 0.39% Coverage

¶20: The Human Dimension of the Protection of the Cultural Heritage from Destruction during Armed Conflicts

Reference 13 - 0.32% Coverage

¶21: Considering that cultural heritage faces increasing risk of intentional destruction

Reference 14 - 0.37% Coverage

¶121: the perspectives it offers to address these challenges in a comprehensive and informed manner.

¶122:

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶129: Cultural Objects on Loan

¶130:

Reference 16 - 0.30% Coverage

¶131: The Rescue, Stewardship, and Return of the Lysi Frescoes by the Menil Foundation

Reference 17 - 1.37% Coverage

¶136: Although on-the-ground preservation and policing is a major component of our international efforts to prevent the looting and trafficking of antiquities, the expectation placed on source countries may be beyond their capacity. This dependence on developing world infrastructure and policing may challenge our ability to effectively regulate this illicit trade

Reference 18 - 0.07% Coverage

¶149: Cultural Patrimony

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [13.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶13: The Destruction of Cultural Property in the Syrian Conflict

Reference 2 - 0.97% Coverage

¶14: the conflict in Syria has entered its fifth year, bringing with it loss of life and the displacement of the Syrian people as well as extensive damage to, and destruction of, the country's cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.80% Coverage

¶10: It had its own implications, to say, while retaining the ideological aspects, most built heritages in Ethiopia have been subjected to considerable physical interventions

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶20: urban development in contemporary China.

¶121:

Reference 5 - 0.40% Coverage

¶24: What We Talk About When We Talk About Provenance: A Response to Chippindale and Gill

Reference 6 - 1.31% Coverage

¶125: David Gill and Christopher Chippindale devised a scale to assess the quality of the provenance information provided for the antiquities displayed in seven recent high-profile exhibitions or collections. This article critically reviews Chippindale and Gill's provenance scale,

Reference 7 - 1.18% Coverage

¶125: legitimize some of the more intellectually harmful practices of dealers and curators. The scale also fails to differentiate between more intellectually responsible methods of hypothesizing provenance and those that merely generate houses of cards.

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶125: , focusing on epistemological precision and reflexivity, is offered.

Reference 9 - 0.27% Coverage

¶126: Thinking About Collecting Histories: A Response to Marlowe

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶127: On Provenance and the Long Lives of Antiquities

¶128:

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶128: What We Talk about When We Talk about Provenance"

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶129: What We Talk About When We Talk About Provenance

Reference 13 - 0.32% Coverage

¶134: The Elephant in the Sales Room: Ivory and the British Antiques Trade

Reference 14 - 0.71% Coverage

¶135: In March 2015, it was reported that His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge would "like to see all the ivory owned by Buckingham Palace destroyed."

Reference 15 - 0.90% Coverage

¶135: In a changing international environment, the United Kingdom's antique trade faces a threat to the legitimate sale of pre-1947 worked ivory without the extent of any illegal trade being clear

Reference 16 - 0.29% Coverage

¶144: False Closure? Known Unknowns in Repatriated Antiquities Cases

Reference 17 - 1.94% Coverage

¶145: Based on research into the confiscated photographic and document archives in the hands of the top antiquities dealers (Robin Symes-Christos Michaelides, Robert Hecht, Giacomo Medici, and Gianfranco Becchina), so far more than 250 looted and smuggled masterpieces have been repatriated from the most reputable North American museums, private collections, and galleries, mainly to the Italian and the Greek states

Reference 18 - 0.51% Coverage

¶148: A Successful Case of Restitution of Some Antiquities Stolen from the National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul

Reference 19 - 1.18% Coverage

¶149: most of the Begram ivories were stolen and entered different collections. The following article discusses how a group of 20 of these exquisite carvings were acquired, conserved, exhibited, and returned to Kabul as a direct result of the negotiations

Reference 20 - 0.90% Coverage

¶149: The objects were returned safely to Kabul in 2012. This article also sets out some of the lessons learned from this chain of events and how it can provide an example for future restitutions.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 19 references coded [19.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶16: Museums may have little choice but to continue to care for these objects even where they are unsuitable to be retained within the permanent collections.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶17: Development versus Preservation Interests

Reference 3 - 0.54% Coverage

¶18: To Have and To Hold ... Or Not? Deaccessioning Policies, Practices, and the Question of the Public's Interest

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶119: currently governing deaccessioning

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶122: Fifty Years of Collecting: The Sale of Ancient Maya Antiquities at Sotheby's

Reference 6 - 5.05% Coverage

¶123: Pre-Columbian antiquities, particularly those from the Maya region, are highly sought after on the international art market. Large auction houses such as Sotheby's have dedicated pre-Columbian departments and annual auctions, for which sales catalogues are created. These catalogues offer insight into market trends and allow the volume of antiquities being bought and sold to be monitored. The following study records the public sale of Maya antiquities at Sotheby's over a period slightly exceeding 50 years from 1963 to 2016. More than 3,500 artifacts were offered for sale during this period, of which more than 80 percent did not have associated provenance information. The data suggests that the volume of Maya antiquities offered for sale at Sotheby's public auctions have been steadily decreasing since the 1980s, but their relative value has increased. Quantitative studies of auction sales such as this one can be useful in monitoring the market for illegal antiquities and forgeries.

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶127: Art Crime: Terrorists, Tomb Raiders, Forgers and Thieves

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶133: Who Moved My Masterpiece?

Reference 9 - 0.30% Coverage

¶133: , Replacement, and the Vanishing Cultural Heritage of Kyoto

Reference 10 - 2.01% Coverage

¶138: An overview of both the theoretical approach and the set of actions taken during the last decade by Greece – a country with a profound historical background and rich cultural heritage – to face the problem of the illicit trade of cultural goods. The article contains not only statistical data on recent cases of thefts, clandestine excavations, confiscations, and repatriations of cultural goods

Reference 11 - 1.18% Coverage

¶138: monitoring auctions of antiquities, raising people's awareness, and reinforcing the current security status of museums and archeological sites are taken into consideration as successful methods for protecting the cultural heritage.

¶139:

Reference 12 - 0.85% Coverage

¶140: the destruction of Chinese archaeological sites through illicit excavations and illegal trade has increased, rather than diminished, in the nearly 30 succeeding years.

Reference 13 - 0.32% Coverage

¶145: Armed Non-State Actors and Cultural Heritage in Armed Conflict

Reference 14 - 3.94% Coverage

¶146: The study centres on three case studies—Syria, Iraq, and Mali—on which information has been obtained through desk and field research, interviews with ANSAs operating in those countries, and with leading organizations committed to the protection of cultural heritage, globally or regionally. The article first maps the various attitudes of ANSAs toward cultural heritage, highlighting both positive and negative examples from current practices. Then it analyzes the response of specialized organizations to the impact of ANSAs on cultural heritage and their level of engagement with these actors on cultural heritage issues. Finally, the conclusion offers some tentative recommendations to enhance the respect of cultural heritage by ANSAs in non-international armed conflicts.

Reference 15 - 0.69% Coverage

¶148: However, objects related to cultural heritage have been the target of looting and pilfering, resulting in loss to the country concerned.

Reference 16 - 0.46% Coverage

¶151: “Purchased in Hong Kong”: Is Hong Kong the Best Place to Buy Stolen or Looted Antiquities?

Reference 17 - 0.51% Coverage

¶152: The looting of antiquities from archaeological sites has received widespread coverage in the media.

Reference 18 - 1.68% Coverage

¶152: China has suffered from the looting of its archaeological sites for centuries, but the problem has been exacerbated in recent years because of the increased demand for Chinese antiquities and the consequent sharp increase in market prices. China has requested international assistance to combat the illicit trade in its heritage.

Reference 19 - 0.29% Coverage

¶156: The Sale of Misattributed Artworks and Antiques at Auction

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [12.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: Saving Hasankeyf

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶15: which will soon be flooded by the reservoir waters of the Ilisu Dam

Reference 3 - 0.33% Coverage

¶21: Heritage, Crisis, and Community Crime Prevention in Nepal

Reference 4 - 1.98% Coverage

¶22: Following Nepal's 2015 earthquake, there was speculation that sacred art would be looted from the ruins of severely damaged temples due to a breakdown in formal security. Although pillage did not immediately occur, the months following the earthquake have seen the theft of sacred heritage items. As Nepali sacred art remains under threat of theft

Reference 5 - 0.56% Coverage

¶23: The F Words: Frauds, Forgeries, and Fakes in Antiquities Smuggling and the Role of Organized Crime

Reference 6 - 1.44% Coverage

¶24: The phenomenon of antiquities smuggling is a complicated issue. The lack of official data makes it difficult to do an integrated analysis of the problem. The aim of this article is to present an accurate view of antiquities smuggling in the recent past.

Reference 7 - 1.03% Coverage

¶24: With respect to the stolen objects, coins were by far the most preferred objects when it comes to forgery, and forgers are also using mostly bronze when it comes to these forgeries

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶29: Returning Archaeological Objects to Italy

Reference 9 - 3.59% Coverage

¶30: It has been more than 20 years since the raids on the premises at the Geneva Freeport were linked to Giacomo Medici. The seizure of photographic records led to a major investigation of

acquisitions by museums and private collectors. This was expanded following the confiscation of archives from Robin Symes and Gianfranco Becchina. Over 350 items have been returned to Italy from North American public and private collections as well as auction houses and galleries. This article reviews the returns and identifies some of the major themes. It also notes some of the unresolved cases both in North America and in Europe and Japan.

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶131: The Rise of Safe Havens for Threatened Cultural Heritage

Reference 11 - 1.39% Coverage

¶132: In light of the recent rise of destruction and looting of cultural property, a need for formalized heritage protection has arisen. Increasingly popular in the debate has become the instrument of international assistance known as "safe havens."

Reference 12 - 0.48% Coverage

¶135: Maritime Archaeology and Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Disputed South China Sea

Reference 13 - 0.56% Coverage

¶137: Engaging the European Art Market in the Fight against the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [4.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶126: From icons to institutions: Heritage conservation in Sydney

Reference 2 - 3.51% Coverage

¶131: This paper considers the problems raised by the holding of books in museums, as opposed to libraries, when they have been collected and donated to such institutions, not primarily as works of reference or as literature, but rather as art objects in themselves. Books in such a context present difficulties for curators and public alike, and these issues range from the organisational to the philosophical. Matters of conservation, presentation and Interpretation are all touched upon in order to stimulate discussion of the very nature of books themselves.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶150: the history of the motor car and motoring

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶17: material

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶13: the reliance and emphasis on preservation

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶35: The ecology of conservation:

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶42: Preserving Historic New England: preservation, progressivism

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.62% Coverage

¶24: Civic art, in the form of statuary, architecture and the like, has been used extensively in our modern cities

Reference 2 - 0.96% Coverage

¶24: a study of commemorative art and architecture in the English City of Bristol, which is focused on memorials to the two notable Bristolians, Edward Colston and John Cabot,

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶27: From Nineveh to New York. The Strange Story of the Assyrian Reliefs in the Metropolitan Museum

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶34: provided some measure of protection for both site and landscape

Reference 5 - 0.97% Coverage

¶48: historic buildings and sites which represent a physical cultural environment most tangibly and also represent a majority of all the listed cultural heritage in all countries

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶152: These objects are examples of natural heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶152: their role has been changing in the past twenty-five years from menageries to conservation centres.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶159: Laser Cleaning in Conservation:

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.49% Coverage

¶19: Smaller heritage sites may be modest in appearance, but they are still worthy of conservation.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶15: conservation and preservation.

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶15: relating them to the different measures of preservation available for archaeological sites.

Reference 4 - 0.68% Coverage

¶126: this was accepted by practitioners where the primary orientation was acquisition and conservation within the project of modernity.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶145: in managing them effectively to contribute to their preservation.

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: The recent momentum of heritage is traced in the revitalised 'old town' of the Canadian capital.

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶151: Naturschutz und Landschaftsplanung. Zeitschrift für angewandte Ökologie

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶157: The Protection of the Site

Reference 9 - 0.34% Coverage

¶158: where the future protection and management of the site is debated

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [5.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶14: changing approaches to conservation in Singapore.

Reference 2 - 0.82% Coverage

¶16: Both during a war and in a time of peace, there must be someone to advocate the overarching mission of protecting historic heritage and continuing human civilisation

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: Proactive Crisis-management Strategies and the Archaeological Heritage

Reference 4 - 0.53% Coverage

¶19: In the Shadows of Monuments: the British League for the Reconstruction of the Devastated Areas of France

¶10:

Reference 5 - 0.64% Coverage

¶10: The affect of the destruction of the lived-in landscape and people's loss of their vernacular material worlds has been neglected.

Reference 6 - 0.40% Coverage

¶10: was the British League for the Reconstruction of the Devastated Areas of France

Reference 7 - 0.25% Coverage

¶22: Heritage Sailing in Australia: a preliminary schema

Reference 8 - 2.08% Coverage

¶23: Distinguishing between replica and restored sailing vessels in terms of their emphasis on heritage and sailing and between the intellectual and kinaesthetic appreciation of heritage produces a simple classificatory schema. Using this schema enables one to distinguish stationary exhibits,

?museum? vessels, sail training vessels and commercial vessels. The schema suggests several research areas for further enquiry.

¶124:

Reference 9 - 0.45% Coverage

¶130: Two Models of Residential Conservation: communal life in an Australian box-ironbark forest

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶128: an analysis of the Canadian Peacekeeping Monument, Ottawa

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶129: focuses on the Peacekeeping Monument in central Ottawa, Canada

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶134: Agreeing to Differ? English and German conservation practices

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶15: brought by heritage preservation

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶15: of heritage preservation

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶16: An argument is put forward for the preservation of such properties

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶122: collecting

Reference 5 - 1.00% Coverage

¶125: migration helps to keep heritage alive because migrants occupy the old deserted settlements and also provide the means for the revitalisation of traditional ways of production

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [7.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶11: in situ conservation

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶11: are used—in a variety of ways and with varying success—as a mechanism to conserve cultural and heritage resources

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶12: The Question of Heritage in their Adaptive Reuse

¶13:

Reference 4 - 2.02% Coverage

¶136: The questions posed and the ideas offered are not intended to condone the unregulated movement of cultural or natural materials (heritage) in any form. The plunder of archaeological sites, the theft of cultural and natural objects and specimens, and the destruction of structures and locations for profit or during times of conflict are heinous acts. These activities incite the spoilage of history, deplete traditional values, and degrade the basic notion of human decency.

Reference 5 - 0.94% Coverage

¶139: How to get a 2,000% profit from selling an object

¶140: Most readers will be aware of past and present issues surrounding the illicit traffic in antiquities. There are already a number of generic books available on the subject.

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶141: reflects on the problem of treasure-hunting in Bulgaria

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶141: which is leading to the deterioration and destruction of Bulgarian heritage sites.

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶143: Italy is home to much of the European cultural heritage, including artistic, archaeological, architectural and environmental heritage.

Reference 9 - 1.57% Coverage

¶143: Already, objects from the mediaeval period to the 20th century have been sold to international investment firms and private investors for amounts that many Italian experts consider well below

the median market price. Hundreds of other objects, among them temples, old cities, medieval palazzos, archaeological sites, museums, beaches and islands, are waiting to be sold

Reference 10 - 0.54% Coverage

¶151: Taking the Lloyds TSB finance group as a case study, the origins of the company's war memorial in central London are examined,

Reference 11 - 0.42% Coverage

¶151: the difficulties in finding a commemorative site able to represent and safeguard these histories.

¶152:

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶111: and preservation.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶15: Yet we have traditionally dealt quite differently with these two kinds of legacy.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶124: their preservation from change

Reference 4 - 0.45% Coverage

¶124: By contrast, modern 'intrusions' to lived space are designed to be impermanent, are obviously new, represent change

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶124: was compromised by the construction of the M3 motorway extension in the late 1980s

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 21 references coded [6.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶111: In this way, issues pertaining to cultural resurgence are knotted into the creative production for an 'afterlife' of things.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶122: This article focuses on new commemorative monuments, memorials and statues in post-apartheid South Africa

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶122: The identification, preservation, celebration and display (not least for tourists) of heritage

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶122: are flourishing throughout the country

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶127: to the running of steam and diesel locomotives within UK preserved railways.

Reference 6 - 0.64% Coverage

¶129: Today, the surviving fabric of urban defences is a feature of heritage holding great potential as a cultural resource but in management terms one that poses substantial challenges, both practical and philosophical.

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶131: Discussions relating to decisions about preservation

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶131: conducted debates about the very survival of the buildings and documents

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: Humanity's Heritage on the Moon

Reference 10 - 0.44% Coverage

¶149: It is now time to spend serious thought on how humanity is going to manage the human material culture and heritage sites on the surface of the Moon

Reference 11 - 0.91% Coverage

¶149: Environmental conditions on the Moon are such that what is considered low-impact visitation on Earth would have devastating consequences for the heritage on the lunar surface. This paper highlights a range of issues, not the least of these being management in an environment without territorial control

Reference 12 - 0.40% Coverage

¶151: Canada's Buxton Settlement National Historic Site is a striking illustration of the multi-faceted conservation of a cultural landscape

Reference 13 - 0.46% Coverage

¶151: This is a case common to many other significant cultural landscapes—the management of the inevitable evolution that comes with a landscape that continues

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶153: On Icons and ICONS

¶154:

Reference 15 - 0.48% Coverage

¶155: Heritage sites are one of the most visible, accessible and tangible manifestations of heritage and are also some of the essential building blocks of heritage.

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶158: Archives and Heritage in Singapore

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶159: and also in relation to the changing role of archives in Singapore.

Reference 18 - 0.24% Coverage

¶161: potential strategies for preserving or managing its mixed cultural resources.

¶162:

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶163: supported conservation,

Reference 20 - 0.12% Coverage

¶167: are subject to many development pressures

Reference 21 - 0.62% Coverage

¶167: Overwhelming growth of commerce within the last half century has resulted in many problems such as traffic congestion, confusing circulation, and visual chaos, which in turn have led to the loss of sanctity

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [7.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶14: (e.g. sites of the Apollo space programme).

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶15: that seek to conserve

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: including in situ conservation

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: A Monument's Work is Never Done

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶16: The Watson Monument,

Reference 6 - 0.84% Coverage

¶17: Private Alexander Watson died a few days after being wounded during a decisive battle in the Northwest Rebellions of Canada in 1885. A year later, a monument to his memory was erected in front of city hall in his hometown of St. Catharines in the municipal region of Niagara

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶21: and conservation.

Reference 8 - 0.82% Coverage

¶21: Our purpose in this article is to intersect with these discussions and practice in a number of ways. First the article sets the discussion of Cold War military sites into the wider context of the rise of military archaeology and heritage conservation more generally.

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶27: Although these and other 'events' are crucial to the continued existence of preserved railways in the UK

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶129: conserve their heritage.

¶130:

Reference 11 - 0.20% Coverage

¶135: under the thematic title 'Preserving and Using Cultural Heritage'.

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶135: Ancient theatres are threatened by erosion through time and improper use.

Reference 13 - 0.31% Coverage

¶150: A Bridge over the Chasm: Finding Ways to Achieve Integrated Natural and Cultural Heritage Conservation

Reference 14 - 1.12% Coverage

¶151: Better conservation outcomes might well be produced if these disciplines could work together by focusing on common points of agreement. The prospects for integrating natural and cultural heritage conservation might seem bleak, but the emerging field of biocultural diversity research points the way towards how bridges can be built across the nature/culture divide

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶164: Conservation as Psychology

Reference 16 - 0.24% Coverage

¶170: Australian Rural Fences: Heritage Challenges for Conserving the Unconservable

Reference 17 - 2.92% Coverage

¶171: Fences are ubiquitous in all settled areas of rural Australia and those older than 50 years qualify as historic heritage. However, the linear nature of fences (kilometres long and only millimetres wide), complicated by joint ownership on boundaries, pose severe challenges for heritage management. They are threatened by combinations of decay, termite attack, fire, flood, and replacement or maintenance. These threats are illustrated using several examples of rare heritage fences (hedge, dog-leg, pisé, lace, chock-and-log and stubb). There is currently no framework for determining which fences are important heritage. Despite this, a very few fences have been restored slightly, some relocated to museums, and a very few replicas constructed of famous fences (e.g. Rabbit Proof Fence No. 1 in Western Australia). However, for most fences considered to be heritage, the future is bleak and detailed recording appears the only practicable option.

¶172:

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [9.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶12: Endangerment and Conservation Ethos in Natural and Cultural Heritage: The Case of Zoos and Archaeological Sites

Reference 2 - 1.35% Coverage

¶13: In recent years, various external circumstances such as environmental pollution and urban development have been emphasised as threats to the conservation of both wild animals and ancient remains in the ground. This has been taken as an argument for the need to protect both endangered animal species and threatened archaeological sites. Nowadays, zoos often evoke the image of Noah's Ark and describe themselves as sanctuaries for endangered species

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶13: Similarly, archaeologists are increasingly advocating 'preservation in situ'

Reference 4 - 1.34% Coverage

¶13: safeguarding ancient sites for the benefit of future generations. A short case study juxtaposes the conservation efforts concerning weathering rock carvings in Bohuslän in Sweden with rescue operations conducted by the zoo Nordens Ark (Nordic Ark) in the same area. We reveal the similarities in argumentation and discourse between conservation campaigns in zoos and in archaeology, and also discuss specific conservation strategies in both fields

Reference 5 - 0.45% Coverage

¶18: Fundamental to most is the notion that a 'monument is inseparable from the history to which it bears witness and from the setting in which it occurs.'

Reference 6 - 0.47% Coverage

¶22: The approach is constructed around the identification of historical themes (for the categorisation and benchmarking of places based on historical research)

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶30: the learning gained from using them is particularly dangerous in terms of the objectives of virtual heritage

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶40: Heritage Conservation

¶41:

Reference 9 - 0.88% Coverage

¶41: Written from the perspective of the conservation field, this essay draws out distinctions between economic and conservation discourses, examines why and how economic arguments are made about conservation, and advocates serious engagement of cultural economics by the heritage conservation field

Reference 10 - 0.16% Coverage

¶43: Global discussions relating to heritage preservation

Reference 11 - 1.20% Coverage

¶43: The last century witnessed the emergence and development of moving image preservation practice, which largely remains a separate vocation with a unique agenda and approach. With a case study of historical conservation and presentation in San Antonio, Texas, this paper argues for greater dialogue and collaboration between moving image archivists and traditional heritage preservation practitioners.

Reference 12 - 0.84% Coverage

¶60: Malta is of cardinal interest in all these respects. Formerly the premier overseas naval base of the British Empire, it possesses abundant military heritage resources which derive from a culturally composite historical depth as well as from a territory-wide geographical breadth.

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶70: Conserving Hong Kong's Heritage

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶70: The Case of Queen's Pier

¶71: The case of Queen's Pier in Hong Kong

Reference 15 - 0.20% Coverage

¶71: Efforts to save the historic pier from destruction are recounted

Reference 16 - 0.49% Coverage

¶71: The fundamental tension between development and conservation is highlighted, together with the challenges of reconciling these two forces in a satisfactory manner.

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶74: Partners in Preservation

Reference 18 - 0.18% Coverage

¶176: Estancias of Buenos Aires Province, Argentina: Rural Heritage

Reference 19 - 0.42% Coverage

¶177: frequently focused on the greatest economic yield, leads to the destruction of the heritage, instead of achieving its long-term conservation

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [4.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶16: Today, cultural heritage is the product of visual and spatial features of architectural material and landscapes created through conservation

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶18: inscribing shattered buildings and material culture as sites of memory

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶10: In the face of rapid deindustrialisation and pressure for urban renewal, prompt, well-conceptualised and time/space-sensitive efforts to valorise, preserve and manage this fast-disappearing heritage in Hong Kong are vital.

¶11:

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶23: Balancing Environmental and Cultural Impact against the Strategic Need for Wind Power

Reference 5 - 0.67% Coverage

¶24: However, this benign scenario is marred by potentially serious negative consequences for local environmental systems, landscape aesthetics and archaeology, which are themselves often of national and international importance.

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶33: Heritage Conservation in Post-colonial Hong Kong

¶34:

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶52: Balto, the Alaskan Dog and his Statue in New York's Central Park: Animal Representation and National Heritage

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶153: This article explores the statue of Balto in New York's Central Park

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶164: and collaboration processes in operation at each site ensure conservation of the historical physical fabric

Reference 10 - 0.14% Coverage

¶165: Heritage Conservation through Private Donation

Reference 11 - 0.77% Coverage

¶166: Conserving built heritage involves competition for land and ongoing costs. The incentive to preserve is thus particularly low in areas where economic considerations prevail and conservation mechanisms are centralised. This used to be the case in Hong Kong.

Reference 12 - 0.44% Coverage

¶166: A recent case, namely the campaign to save Dragon Garden through private donations, reveals the roles of voluntarism in built heritage conservation

Reference 13 - 0.18% Coverage

¶169: Consuming Nature—Producing Heritage: Aspects on Conservation,

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: with provision for its long-term preservation.

Reference 2 - 0.58% Coverage

¶129: The paper advances a new paradigm to overcome the assessed limitations, principally by enhancing international cooperation to marshal and provide the best technical knowledge upstream of and throughout the process

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: on the preservation

Reference 4 - 0.87% Coverage

¶133: without people on the ground who care about their heritage, efforts by international bodies will have little effect. There has been increasing concern about the protection of local cultures in the face of globalisation, and research such as this is critical in providing feedback to international heritage organisations.

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶138: Romantic modernism: nostalgia in the world of conservation

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶139: Antiquities under siege: cultural heritage protection after the Iraq War

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶168: conservation at the site over the last generation.

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶173: Maiensäss – Swiss Alpine summer farms – an element of cultural heritage between conservation and further development: a qualitative case study

Reference 9 - 0.39% Coverage

¶174: The main challenge regarding the management of redundant farm buildings seems to be to strike a balance between conservation and creative reuse

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [3.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶112: Dhows, the traditional sailing ships of the western Indian Ocean

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶121: In their preservation efforts,

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶137: The dramatic contribution that the statue has made to the city has an impact on the fields of landscaping,

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139:

¶140: ss Great Britain

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶141: This article explores the Bristol-based ss Great Britain

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶151: Broken Hill:

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶161: and put the objects they found in a new museum

Reference 8 - 1.54% Coverage

¶172: Nineteen properties are most at risk (i.e. WHVI > mean + 1 SD). Those include islands (i.e. Vallée de Mai, Aldabra, East Rennell, Teide, Laurisilva of Maderia, Isole Eloie, Pitons Management Area, Morne Trois Pitons and Galapagos Islands), coastal properties (i.e. Everglades, Desembarco del Granma, High Coast and Kvarken Archipelago, Doñana, Brazilian Atlantic Islands, Ichkeul and the Sunderbans) and mountainous properties (i.e. the Pyrenees Mont Pérdu, Nanda Devi and the Valley of Flowers, and Mount Kinabalu). Three properties (i.e. Teide, Isole Eloie and the Pitons Management Area) are geologic,

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶179: Heritage conservation in Alexandria, Egypt

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶180: This paper examines the realities facing the heritage conservation system in Egypt

Reference 11 - 0.43% Coverage

¶195: This case study contributes to scholarship on co-management by exploring the process in the Ashaninka Communal Reserve (ASCR), a protected area in Peru's Selva Central.

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 24 references coded [4.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: Towards a vocabulary of limitations

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶16: Following the reinterpretation of a painted statue into a white museum artefact

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶21: Here, heritage preservation

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶23: is a necessary indicator of the passage of time traced back to the Middle Ages

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶23: The crosier was re-examined scientifically in 2009

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶28: Buffering for conservation

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶29: Conservation, in practice, sees the enactment of rules that become spatially expressed, oftentimes, in the form of zoned planning overlays

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶29: there is a lack of data about the evolution, use and effectiveness of this approach

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶29: considers the core-and-buffer-zone principle in the protection

Reference 10 - 0.71% Coverage

¶29: first, that while the core-and-buffer-zones approach remains a useful tool in land use planning, far more research and reflection should be required before zone design is determined and applied; and second, that diverse site circumstances dictate that a standardised core-and-buffering approach may not always be the best solution

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶30: on the past and future of historic preservation

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶137: investigates the linkages between conserving cultural heritage

Reference 13 - 0.16% Coverage

¶145: are increasingly seen as fundamental elements of conservation approaches.

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶152: Maintaining Timbuktu's unique tangible

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶153: to building maintenance and conservation.

Reference 16 - 0.54% Coverage

¶155: Ilha was considered a site at risk when it requested support from Norway in 1999. Together the two cities formulated a collaboration project (2003–2007) that both contributed towards raising living conditions and heritage management expertise on Ilha

Reference 17 - 0.25% Coverage

¶155: Main outcomes of the collaboration (and the East Africa World Heritage Network) are conservation and adaptive reuse

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶162: sites, things

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶163: material culture studies

Reference 20 - 0.17% Coverage

¶169: address the paradoxical situation that arguments to protect maritime heritage

Reference 21 - 0.20% Coverage

¶176: The substantial destruction of Warsaw during World War II led to important reconstruction works

Reference 22 - 0.21% Coverage

¶176: The architectonic shape of the reconstructed Royal Castle, as well as the design of its interiors

Reference 23 - 0.69% Coverage

¶195: Risk perception research has affected mitigation strategies in the realms of natural disaster planning (for example, earthquake preparedness) and, more recently, climate change mitigation. The paper outlines relevant psychological research and highlights areas that have the potential to inform heritage loss mitigation.

¶196:

Reference 24 - 0.25% Coverage

¶197: Collections documentation systems are powerful frameworks for organising, producing and controlling cultural knowledge

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [4.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶112: also how heritage might be appropriately preserved.

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶136: A considerable number of ancient remains have been destroyed because of the rapid urbanisation of Rome after the Second World War. Some of the Roman peripheries have qualities that could merit a nomination as modern urban heritage

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶153: I would draw attention to the paradox of defining heritage for preservation

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶185: the 'crisis' of accumulation of the past

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶186: This should not only refer to processes of preservation and conservation

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶193: Managing global heritage in the face of future climate change: the importance of understanding geological and geomorphological processes and hazards

Reference 7 - 0.65% Coverage

¶194: It is now widely acknowledged that human adaptation of the planet is causing significant changes to the global climate, which are being felt currently and are likely to increase in the future.

This is beginning to place exceptional strains on the historic environment, here defined as both above and below ground archaeological remains

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶194: this paper explores how knowledge of past and contemporary geological and geomorphological processes can provide an understanding of natural hazards and risk assessment. This, in turn, can inform management strategies to allow the protection and stabilisation of sites, limit further degradation

Reference 9 - 1.16% Coverage

¶194: it appears that natural processes have not always received the attention they deserve, and in some cases appear to have been ignored. Given the complexity of future climate change and the role that natural processes will play in determining the vulnerability of individual heritage assets, it is essential that geoscientists, archaeologists and cultural heritage managers work together to develop appropriate strategies to mitigate the effects of change in the future, especially since many of the themes developed in this paper have generic applicability across a range of landscape environments.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶198: Heritage preservation

Reference 11 - 0.54% Coverage

¶100: A huge and continuously growing pit is about to divide the Swedish mining town of Malmberget into two halves. What once was the town centre is now a 200 metres deep hole, and private homes and key buildings like the old school and the church have had to be demolished or moved.

Reference 12 - 0.25% Coverage

¶104: which sees the heritage sector as an interconnected series of relationships and activities including protection and conservation

Reference 13 - 0.13% Coverage

¶104: professional practice among conservators, archaeologists and museums

Reference 14 - 0.18% Coverage

¶107: Ashes and granite: destruction and reconstruction in the Spanish Civil War and its aftermath

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [3.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: In recent years, the separation of heritage conservation concerns

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶15: Our case study brings to light some of the ways in which this process has enabled the landowning community of CRMD to rethink, and begin to remake, the buffer zone as an entity that incorporates both development and conservation concepts under the terms of the local idiom of bafa zon

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶21: the practical challenges of actually doing conservation in the region.

¶22:

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶29: as well as to the future of local and global environmental processes

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶29: and preservation.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶34: justify or encourage their preservation and diffusion for posterity

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶34: These range from the preservation and exhibition of the material culture of heritage

Reference 8 - 0.41% Coverage

¶44: At early-parties, DJs and audiences return to the roots of specific genres and try to preserve these sounds. Decade-parties offer an experience of reminiscence by loosely signifying the decade and its diverse mix of music styles and fashions.

¶45:

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶51: the 'reliability' of material evidence,

Reference 10 - 1.00% Coverage

¶70: explores the commonly used metaphor of the palimpsest prevalent in urban studies, and suggests that there are realities in the field that are overshadowed by the dominant use of the metaphor. Whilst the palimpsest is a useful metaphor to illustrate chronological superimposition or

traces of the past that remain hidden, it is inadequate in describing sites that feature material, spatial and temporal juxtapositions. To remedy this gap, the paper introduces the concept of brecciation, inspired by Sigmund Freud, to provide an alternative means to consider how the accumulation of materials

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶176: Archaeological sites: conservation and management

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶193: Corporate responsibility for cultural heritage: conservation

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶196: the Women's Liberation Music Archive

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶197: uses the Women's Liberation Music Archive (WLMA) as a case study

Reference 15 - 0.26% Coverage

¶199: These observations apply with particularly dramatic consequences to young emerging, postcolonial nation states with a rich repertoire of built (tangible)

Reference 16 - 0.38% Coverage

¶103: As YouTube is in large part produced by user-generated content, it has the potential to continuously store heritage as it occurs in lived circumstances, to a certain extent capturing the shifting nature of embodied practice

Reference 17 - 0.17% Coverage

¶103: This possibility is based upon YouTube's status as a new archival structure that transmits information

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 31 references coded [6.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶13: Creating the Iraq cultural property destruction database: calculating a heritage destruction index

Reference 2 - 0.73% Coverage

¶14: Over the past decade there have been constant reports of damage to significant cultural property in several complex (post-)conflict and (post-)revolutionary states. Recent events in Syria, Mali, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Afghanistan and Iraq – as devastating as they have been for people – have also had dramatic consequences for a number of important cultural heritage sites. Despite the severity of these events and global concern, the field of heritage studies has not developed a methodology for cataloguing such heritage destruction in a database

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶14: and the overall level of destruction. Finally, this article also demonstrates the manifold uses of such a database in measuring and monitoring heritage destruction in Iraq.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶125: Sound recordings and cultural heritage: the Fonck Museum, the Felbermayer collection, and its relevance to contemporary Easter Island culture

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶126: Sound recording plays a prominent role in cultural heritage work in the Pacific region

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

¶126: from a recent Chilean government-funded digitisation and repatriation project involving previously undocumented recordings of Easter Island (Rapanui) music from the Fonck Museum, Viña del Mar. It will explain the circumstances under which the project developed, the strategies pursued in bringing it to fruition, and the reception of the project by the Rapanui community.

Reference 7 - 0.07% Coverage

¶143: in safeguarding traditional medicine for the future.

¶144:

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶146: The lives of Chinese objects

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶150: Digging and destruction: artifact collecting

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶151: to 'save the past' from destruction by artifact collectors and looters

Reference 11 - 0.10% Coverage

¶151: to advocate for heritage protection by taking an anti-looting/collecting stance

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶152: Heritage destruction in context

Reference 13 - 0.40% Coverage

¶154: Needs for protecting cultural manifestations marked as 'heritage' are often claimed when they are at the risk of destruction or when they are being destroyed. Considering destruction as opposed to protection, groups concerned with heritage, such as the state agencies, archaeologists, and the locals

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶154: explores the ways in which the destruction of heritage is perceived and understood

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: in particular, in campaigns for heritage preservation

Reference 16 - 0.05% Coverage

¶156: thus principally worthy of preservation

Reference 17 - 0.52% Coverage

¶162: In this paper, I am heuristically transferring these observations from the realm of economics to the realm of cultural heritage. In the cultural heritage sector of the Western world there has long been a preference for avoiding losses over acquiring gains of the same value. Maintenance of the status quo of cultural heritage is typically perceived as being superior to loss or substitution

Reference 18 - 0.34% Coverage

¶171: Using the example of how the traditions, motifs and history of Ancient Greece have been reused within New York, from the nineteenth century to the present day this work demonstrates that this is a heritage that has been 'played with' by successive generations

Reference 19 - 0.47% Coverage

¶179: By the same token, however, corruption – a metaphor based on the impermanence of the flesh – corrodes the official face of heritage, offering more covert and carnal understandings of urban life and of its architectural beauties while also affording opportunities for kinds of profiteering that damage the very fabric that heritage policies seek to celebrate

Reference 20 - 0.02% Coverage

¶181: with preservation

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶184: Heritage and scale: settings, boundaries and relations

Reference 22 - 0.63% Coverage

¶191: Endangered musical heritage as a wicked problem

¶192: The issue of the widespread decline and loss of musical heritage has recently found increasing prominence in ethnomusicological discourse, and many applied projects from grassroots to international levels strive to support genres perceived to be under threat. Much recent literature on the subject features rhetoric that draws on metaphors from ecology, including, for example, the ideas of music 'ecosystems', 'endangerment'

Reference 23 - 0.69% Coverage

¶192: Offering an alternative (though not contradictory) perspective, I here characterise the widespread loss of musical heritage as a 'wicked problem'— one with complex interdependencies, uncertainties and conflicting stakeholder perspectives, which defies resolution more than some of the ecological metaphors arguably imply. By drawing on theoretical notions of 'wickedness' from social policy planning and other areas, I aim to bring interdisciplinary insights to the discussion of strategies to mitigate the global threat

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶193: preserving Chinese cemeteries in the United States

¶194:

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶194: first through the colonial lens of historical preservation

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶194: finally from recent theorising in music ecology.

Reference 27 - 0.10% Coverage

¶100: In the 1990s, numerous religious monuments were destroyed in former Yugoslavia.

Reference 28 - 0.21% Coverage

¶103: Such graffiti poses tensions between traditional theories and practices of heritage preservation, in which these markings are seen to interrupt conservation

Reference 29 - 0.10% Coverage

¶136: Sustaining popular music's material culture in community archives and museums

Reference 30 - 0.14% Coverage

¶137: that are concerned with the preservation and display of the material culture of popular music's recent past

Reference 31 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: popular music heritage is of great concern

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶18: The devastating 2008 earthquake in Sichuan killed a 10th of the Qiang population and destroyed monuments, houses and villages

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶29: Post-colonial heritage conservation in Africa: perspectives from drystone wall restorations

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶30: In this context, local custodians hardly intervened with the fabric of the site. With the introduction of modern conservation principles, which persist to this day, vegetation control and wall restorations became part of routine conservation measures. This paper discusses drystone wall restorations carried out at Khami between 2000 and 2015

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶30: and 'western' principles of restoration.

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶30: Although compromises are by their nature unsatisfactory, modern heritage conservation in Africa must adapt and improvise to achieve a mix of local and international practices to reflect changed and changing realities.

¶31:

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶152: draws on the project The Soundscape of Istanbul (<https://soundscapeofistanbul.ku.edu.tr/>), which is archiving the contemporary elements of the cultural soundscape of Istanbul

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶154: By investigating the reconstruction process and the post-war separation of the National and University Library from the Vijećnica

Reference 8 - 0.28% Coverage

¶164: To achieve this, they prefer not to disclose exact locations, creating a divergence towards a minority of practitioners who prefer to collect data on history and current state of conservation to make it public

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶122: in the case of the Enning Road redevelopment project in Guangzhou

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: could be more effective in ensuring the protection of heritage sites

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: trade of antique fragments in the Chinese porcelain capital

¶139:
<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 26 references coded [4.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶16: protection.

¶17:
Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶41: Sounds of our Shores was a joint venture between the National Trust and the British Library that employed a crowdsourcing methodology to create a permanent archive of British coastal sounds.

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶43: Although attacks on cultural property have caused international outcry, our understanding of this phenomenon is still limited.

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶143: This is not only likely to provide academic benefits, but also to contribute to the development of more effective tools for the protection of cultural property during armed conflict.

¶144: A viewpoint on the reconstruction

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶145: in conflict zones is devastating and continues to spark heated debate on reconstruction. Craft skills and construction materials can reinstate lost physical fabric.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: after irreversible damage has been done.

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: It was raised during a colloquium on 'Post-Trauma Reconstruction'

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

¶156: One of the tangible outcomes within the artists' proposal is the eventual creation of the 'Incompiuto Siciliano Archaeological Park' in Giarre, a Sicilian medium-sized village that has the highest density of unfinished public works in Italy.

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

¶164: Thirdly, to reconstruct the process of defining linear cultural landscapes, historic transportation corridors, cultural routes and heritage canals, railways and roads,

Reference 10 - 0.30% Coverage

¶179: The making of digital history is analysed as a curatorial process, rather than the ease of use of technology. The methods used included: filmed interviews, new portrait photography and the digitisation of family photograph albums.

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶191: of the Egyptian Sekhemka statue at auction house Christie's

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶191: The ambiguous and intriguing sale of Sekhemka might not be the last as global economic and geopolitical circumstances continue to impact our valuations and uses of cultural heritage.

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: than technical considerations about conservation

Reference 14 - 0.08% Coverage

¶196: Destruction, mitigation, and reconciliation of cultural heritage

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶197: Attacks on built cultural heritage often occur during times of armed conflict

Reference 16 - 0.13% Coverage

¶197: The victims typically attempt to mitigate the loss, frequently by reconstructing the lost historic place

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶197: that have been destroyed and subsequently reconstructed

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶199: Staging nostalgic encounters involves practices of selecting, collecting, displaying and preserving for the future:

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶103: I argue that the relationship between form and function should be central in understanding architectural heritage.

Reference 20 - 0.06% Coverage

¶124: Heritage crime: progress, prospects and prevention

Reference 21 - 0.33% Coverage

¶127: I examine the recent redevelopment of the Jaffa port, Israel. Jaffa's ancient port has had a significant role in facilitating industry, commerce and social ties in the area, and it has recently been remodelled by the city as a cultural and entertainment hub.

Reference 22 - 0.08% Coverage

¶143: Floating culture: the unrecorded antiquities of England and Wales

Reference 23 - 0.80% Coverage

¶144: In England and Wales there exists a corpus of unprovenanced and unrecorded antiquities; a corpus adrift from archaeological context and now ebbing and flowing across the antiquities market and which could be described as 'floating culture'. This corpus includes illicit antiquities and also antiquities found legitimately but not recorded and subsequently sold with or without the landowner's knowledge. The definition of floating culture as 'traces of the human past not fixed on one position, place or level' presents a way of conceptualising what is, in essence, a transnational issue. This paper explores floating culture

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶152: this article reveals problems of uncontrolled development,

Reference 25 - 0.19% Coverage

¶174: The main argument is that while preservation is presented as a civilised practice, it is driven by the commodification of the buildings and sites

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶174: preserving these buildings

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 20 references coded [3.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: examines the heritage destruction undertaken by the Islamic State (IS) in Iraq and Syria.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶18: in the preservation, conservation

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶14: Adding to scholarship on exchanges of material culture

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶14: preservation, conservation, and restoration

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶14: heritage preservation.

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: Preservation education, sharing best practices and finding common ground

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶57: development proposals impacting cultural heritage

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶64: parks, museums and rural heritage

¶65:

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶83: Heritage down the chute: the demolition of Saskatchewan's grain elevators

Reference 10 - 0.57% Coverage

¶84: Hailed as 'cathedrals of the plains' and 'prairie sentinels', grain elevators are iconic of Saskatchewan, Canada. Yet with fewer than four hundred and twenty of the original 3300 still standing, Saskatchewan's historic grain elevators are disappearing at an alarmingly accelerated rate. The loss of historic grain elevators is twice the average loss in historic fabric in Canada in a third of the time despite their being the most widely cited heritage structure by Saskatchewanians

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶94: To demonstrate the relevance of DMI, we focus on an analysis of the videos and photographs depicting heritage destruction at pre-monotheistic sites targeted by the Islamic State (IS)

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

¶97: Curated decay: heritage beyond saving

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶124: Archival practices must now reflect both advances in information technology,

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶136: creating China's beautiful villages

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶144: Heritage destruction and cultural rights: insights from Bagan in Myanmar

Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶150: It also found that the destructive activities of illegally digging to construct toilets and water collectors, letting domestic animals wander in the ruins, quarrying old underground walls for coral stones, and lighting fires

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶151: Identifying sites at risk from illicit metal detecting: from CRAVED to HOPPER

Reference 18 - 0.51% Coverage

¶152: Archaeological sites are at risk from acquisitive crime: this paper focuses in particular on illicit metal detecting. The effects of theft in this context are not merely financial, but have devastating impact on our knowledge and understanding of the site. Even where items are later recovered, we lose the vital clues about the precise context of an object. We therefore need to reduce the risk of theft occurring in the first place.

Reference 19 - 0.47% Coverage

¶153: draws on case studies from England and presents a new methodology to assess which archaeological sites may be at risk from illicit metal detecting: 'HOPPER' identifies the characteristics of sites likely to be targeted by offenders looking for antiquities. In brief: History (a history of finds at the site); Open (the site has physical public access, and/or is documented in the public domain);

Reference 20 - 0.31% Coverage

¶153: Evasion (there are known ways to escape apprehension); and Repeat victimisation (The site has been a target before). The impact of HOPPER will be its use in the field to develop a pragmatic risk assessment applicable both in a local and international context.

<Internals\\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 25 references coded [5.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶4: The organization of a project of conservation or restoration involves different competencies.

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶4: it is necessary to follow a precise methodology, whose main steps are the survey, the diagnosis, the safety evaluation and the choice of criteria and techniques of interventions, and finally the controls.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶6: the mural paintings on four façades, corresponding to numbers 23, 25, 27 and 29 of the Carrera del Darro.

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶18: the characteristics of alteration of the Pietra di Finale, a stone with long tradition in Ligurian regional architecture. The Pietra di Finale is quarried near Finale Ligure in western Liguria, and widely used in the ancient buildings (e.g. by the architect Galeazzo Alessi). Three main types are exploited: white, pale pink and dark pink, and all were the object of the present study.

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶21: Rate of formation of black crusts on marble. A case study

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶22: The formation of black crusts on stone monuments is an important process in stone deterioration. The aim of this work is to study the rate of formation of crusts in an urban area for which pollution levels are well known.

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶24: the evaluation of geomorphologic hazard and risk with regard to landslides, floods and erosion processes for the historical sites. First of all, it is necessary to create a database of the archaeological wealth and an analysis of the geomorphologic processes interacting on them.

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶26: The penetration of water in rock materials is the main cause of deterioration of stone surfaces exposed to rainfall. Their protection is generally achieved using water-repellents, in order to reduce the absorption of water.

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶28: The removal of a brass-based paint (purpurin) used in painting gilded wood to cover losses of gold leaf, represents today a difficult task to conservators, who may have to resort to toxic chemical solvents in order to clean the painted surface. This action, due to its nature, is unsuitable for both the conservator and the artwork itself.

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶37: An archive of researchers and enterprises on cultural heritage in Italy

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶41: Assessment of laser cleaning rate on limestones and sandstones

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶143: Laser cleaning of stone artefacts: a substitute or alternative method?

Reference 13 - 0.91% Coverage

¶144: Laser cleaning of ancient marble and stone monuments is nowadays a well-accepted procedure in conservation. Operators and specialists are presently divided between those giving maximum confidence to this method of cleaning and others who, in contrast, are strongly critical and emphasise possible drawbacks and damages caused by laser. As any other method of cleaning, laser also offers advantages but at the same time is limited by drawbacks. Most conveniently, it should be integrated with the other methods. On the basis of the above considerations, the authors are proposing a combined procedure using laser cleaning as a first step – in this way removing the relevant part of black gypsum encrustation – followed by chemical methods as a final step. The latter, conveniently, could be accomplished by means of anion exchange resins, better than ammonium carbonate.

Reference 14 - 0.13% Coverage

¶148: The present work reports a basic investigation aimed at optimizing laser cleaning interventions on pliocene sandstone of Siena.

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶157: Laser technology for graffiti removal

Reference 16 - 0.26% Coverage

¶158: When two nationally important monuments were defaced, lasers were used to remove the offending graffiti. The West Kennet Avenue at Avebury, Wiltshire was attacked in June 1996 and the Heel stone at Stonehenge, Wiltshire was attacked on July 1998.

Reference 17 - 0.17% Coverage

¶158: Part of this involves dealing with wilful damage to its sites. This paper will concentrate on the methodology behind the graffiti removal exercise on both sites.

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶109: Laser divestment for natural history museum collections

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶122: medieval stained glass samples (13th century from Cologne Cathedral).

Reference 20 - 0.07% Coverage

¶126: of a gilded altarpiece from the church of Escatrón, Zaragoza, Spain

Reference 21 - 0.20% Coverage

¶138: The modification of the surface of stone monuments and artefacts, and its rate, is one of the most significant diagnostic parameters to value the deteriorating action on cultural heritage objects.

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

¶158: Automatic monitoring and 3D reconstruction applied to cultural heritage

Reference 23 - 0.16% Coverage

¶171: Assessment of the state of conservation of stone artworks after laser cleaning: comparison with conventional cleaning results on a two-decade follow up

Reference 24 - 0.87% Coverage

¶178: Piperno, a Late Quaternary magmatic rock cropping out on the eastern side of the Campi Flegrei (Italy), is probably the most important building stone of Naples, used over a time-span from at least the Roman age until the beginning of the 20th century. Despite its wide diffusion in the monumental architecture of Naples, very little is known about this rock, as regards its technical features, as well as the geological aspects. This paper aims at providing a first overall contribution towards a rediscovery of this long-time-used material, in view of careful restoration works, which nowadays at Naples only take into account the proper geological features of the stone in a few peculiar cases. Thus, it seems of extreme importance to understand the basic parameters of Piperno and, above all, its response to weathering agents.

Reference 25 - 0.05% Coverage

¶181: Clothing as a source of fibres within museums

<Internals\JCH 2001 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶10: Environmental conditions controlling the chemical weathering of the Madara Horseman monument, NE Bulgaria

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶14: 3D digitizing of cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶18: 3rd International Congress on 'Science and Technology for the Safeguard of Cultural Heritage in the Mediterranean Basin'

Reference 4 - 0.72% Coverage

¶26: The preservation of historical monuments requires both a detailed understanding of water circulation inside construction materials, and a deep comprehension of the associated physical and chemical effects on building structure.

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 14 references coded [8.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶3: Target Venice/Arsenal Project

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶6: Informational elements for monitoring land elevation at the historical building sites of an urban area in assessing a change in their reuse

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶14: the multidisciplinary study concerning one of the covered dockyards (called tezone 105) erected in the Arsenal of Venice, carried out by the 'Target Venezia' CNR Project

Reference 4 - 0.70% Coverage

¶22: the research activities of the CNR Cultural Assets Finalized Project linked with those of the MURST ex- 40% : 'Venice Arsenal project'. The operating unit whose research findings are set forth below combines various disciplines: from technology of wood to structures, from dendrochronology to technical physics

Reference 5 - 0.20% Coverage

¶32: the proposal of generalized or punctual actions for its preservation, currently in danger.

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶54: The "recipe" of the stucco sculptures of Giacomo Serpotta

Reference 7 - 0.22% Coverage

¶55: collected from stucco-works by the famous Sicilian sculptor Giacomo Serpotta (Palermo, 1656–1732)

Reference 8 - 0.63% Coverage

¶155: Considering that the studied works of art cover more than 35 years of the artist's activity, it is consequential to think of a well-established "recipe". A significant spin-off should be derived in the comprehension of deterioration processes and correct design of restoration works.

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶158: The microclimate inside the Pollaiolo and Botticelli rooms in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

Reference 10 - 0.12% Coverage

¶159: To characterise the evolution of the internal climate

Reference 11 - 1.37% Coverage

¶159: the main thermo-hygrometric parameters (air temperature, relative humidity, specific humidity, dew point, atmospheric stability) were measured automatically for some years, and also manually, with seasonal measuring surveys. Measurements were started in 1997 and are still continuing. The use of heating, air conditioning, ventilation and lighting and the daily flux of a huge number of visitors produce rapid changes and marked thermo-hygrometric gradients in the rooms. Sharp variations are found when the system is switched on in the morning, and switched off in the evening, instead of operating day and night

Reference 12 - 1.40% Coverage

¶159: which is desirable for the preservation of the paintings. The humidifying system in the Pollaiolo room was found to be much too powerful, so that, instead of mitigating the relative humidity drop that is expected after a daily rise in air temperature, it increases it, forming an undesired excess of moisture. In the long run, all these cycles risk becoming harmful to the exhibits if air-temperature and air-humidity control is not regulated in accordance with the results of this study. These problems and the possible approaches to the installation of a new plant and the mitigation of these negative effects are discussed.

Reference 13 - 0.42% Coverage

¶160: The Euro-Mediterranean Experts' Meeting to strengthen scientific and technological cooperation for the conservation, restoration and valorisation of the Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage

Reference 14 - 1.94% Coverage

¶173: Populations of *Coptotermes havilandi* and *Heterotermes* sp. were detected in soil and structures of San Cristóbal and El Morro of the San Juan National Historic Site. This was the first record of *C. havilandi* in Puerto Rico. Baits containing a chitin synthesis inhibitor, hexaflumuron, were applied

using in-ground and aboveground bait stations. It took 2–8 months to eliminate three populations of *C. havilandi*, but 13–15 months were required to eliminate four populations of *Heterotermes* sp. Due to the vast area of the San Juan National Historic Site, there are probably many more unseen populations of subterranean termites. There is a need for a routine monitoring program for early detection of subterranean termite infestations so that baits can be applied to eliminate detectable populations before severe and irreversible damage occurs to this historic site.

¶174:

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [1.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶13: EachMed: a new portal for scientific products in cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: The management of the underwater cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: it is one of the richest Italian regions as regards cultural heritage and one of the most subject to human pressure.

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: Science and technology for the safeguard of cultural heritage in the Mediterranean basin

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶22: Physical characterisation is necessary to measure the wood decay, through a useful decay index, and to define the consolidation strategies for the recovery of the wooden findings, for their conservation and enjoyment.

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶40: Flood hazard threat on cultural heritage in the town of Genoa (Italy)

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶82: Cultural heritage in geosciences, mining, and metallurgy

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶83: Seven conferences devoted to the documentation and history of geosciences, mining, and metallurgy took place from 1993 to 2003 mainly where the first Schools of Mines were founded. More conferences are planned in the future. It is hoped that those interested in the preservation of this heritage support such effort.

Reference 9 - 0.07% Coverage

¶189: removal of aged oil paints from a Renaissance sandstone portal in Dresden, Germany

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶114: samples from completion of Balanos restoration of Parthenon, from the Temple of Apollo Epicures as well as other regions have been used.

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶121: Cleaning of glass and metals

Reference 12 - 0.39% Coverage

¶129: Archaeological iron artefacts are often covered with a crust, containing organic fibres, mineral particles, dirt, etc. Before conservation, this crust must be carefully removed. With traditional mechanical and chemical methods, there is an obvious risk of over-cleaning. These methods also increase the risk of the oxidised or primary corrosion layer breaking away which will lead to loss of information about the form of the object and other important surface details.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

¶132: the preservation

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: In the framework of the preservation project of the Porta del Paradiso, carried on by the Opificio delle Pietre Dure of Florence

Reference 15 - 0.05% Coverage

¶140: Cleaning of organic materials: paper, parchment, textile, wood

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

¶153: Removal of surface treatments

Reference 17 - 0.09% Coverage

¶185: we report the analyses of glaze and decorations present on the surface of Renaissance Umbrian pottery,

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [5.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶147: Indoor environment and conservation in the Royal Museum of Fine Arts, Antwerp, Belgium

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶154: Stone structures used in France for protecting traditional bee hives

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶165: Within the field of cultural heritage restoration, experts are interested in the visual analysis of data describing status and history of ancient monuments.

Reference 4 - 0.56% Coverage

¶172: A block of about 2 m³ detached from the tomb façade in May 1999; the event determined a great emphasis on the problems of its restoring and its conservation. In order to examine the whole geological framework of the failure, a series of analyses, tests and studies have been carried out

Reference 5 - 0.66% Coverage

¶172: The pre-existing joint network and the intense weathering and loosening of the tuffs have been detected as the main causes of the failure. The multidisciplinary approach proved to be useful: in fact, besides giving a summary of the causes of the event, it helps to formulate convenient measures aimed to the restoration of the monument.

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶180: Biodeterioration of Incralac used for the protection of bronze monuments

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶183: revealed that elements composing the encrustation and noxious for the object conservation, such as calcium, were removed successfully during the cleaning operation

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶186: Archiving Cultural Objects in the 21st Century

Reference 9 - 1.67% Coverage

¶187: Recent developments in three-dimensional technologies and measurement instrumentation combined with multimedia databases offer today new possibilities for the integrated and complete description of Cultural Heritage Objects (CHO). In this work, we present an attempt to develop a database for archaeological ceramic and glass artifacts, where in addition to digitized two-

dimensional images and three-dimensional reconstructions, description, typological characteristics and historical information for each artifact will also include point-wise surface data, forming a GIS-like¹ environment for CHO. This information will contribute significantly to the comparative study of artifacts, provenance studies, determination of weathering, authentication and detection of forgery, inspection of past restorations, and ultimately, their preservation.

¶188:

Reference 10 - 0.80% Coverage

¶189: In the cultural heritage area, it is of fundamental importance to characterize and classify the conservation state of the materials constituting ancient monuments, in order to study and monitor their decay. Generally, the decay diagnosis is provided by “naked eye” analysis done by expert scientists “walking around” the artifact and recording the conservation state of each individual element they observe

Reference 11 - 0.28% Coverage

¶195: In fact, both of the cycles were compatible with the artefacts, or the artefacts were already damaged to allow the exceeding dimensional changes

<Internals\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [7.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶15: Scholars interested might include: art historians, architectural historians, civil engineers, archivists, historians, structural analysts, masonry conservators, surveyors, ecclesiastical historians, and a wider range of experts involved in the full study of other Gothic cathedrals elsewhere in mainland Europe

Reference 2 - 0.86% Coverage

¶112: It is well known that atmospheric agents, pollution, and various stresses are the main causes of deterioration of artistic heritage. For many monuments, located in coastal sites, the action of sea aerosols is added to these ones, with a peculiar impact. Further damages, sometimes irreversible, are suffered by the materials because of the growth of many micro-organisms (bacteria, fungi, etc.), under particular physical–chemical and biological conditions.

Reference 3 - 0.58% Coverage

¶112: Geographical Information System (GIS) plays an important role in the complex task of managing such different type of data. Integrating the data about cultural asset in an urban environment in a GIS environment, we have the possibility to make more effective decisions regarding the safeguard of the heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: Biological Archives

¶18:

Reference 5 - 0.23% Coverage

¶25: Airborne pollutants in museums, galleries, and archives: risk assessment, control strategies, and preservation management

Reference 6 - 0.94% Coverage

¶29: The study is part of an on-going project of restoration and conservation carried out by the National Glass Centre Foundation (FCNV, La Granja de San Ildefonso, Segovia, Spain). The basic aim of the research was to assess their current state of conservation and to study the degree of damage suffered throughout the last century by different materials employed in their production, namely colourless and coloured glasses, grisailles, lead comes, and putties used to fix glass pieces into the lead comes.

Reference 7 - 0.74% Coverage

¶29: As a general rule, most of them presented an acceptable state of conservation, without any of the known degradation phenomena of more ancient stained glasses (e.g. Medieval, Renaissance, etc.). However, some remarkable alterations were observed. Important deposits of soot and dirt particles coming from a polluted urban environment were detected, producing a slow blackening of the panels.

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶29: in the recovery of this valuable legacy of early 20th century stained glass windows from Madrid.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶39: Control of indoor environments in heritage buildings:

Reference 10 - 0.56% Coverage

¶40: The future developments of this work are oriented towards the definition of guidelines in support of those responsible for the conservation of works of art and improvements in the quality of environments for artwork conservation and for the comfort of visitors through the use of proper HVAC systems.

Reference 11 - 0.04% Coverage

¶45: heritages to preserve

Reference 12 - 0.39% Coverage

¶176: Most ancient and modern civilisations were and are located near coastal regions. It is thus only natural to expect a very high concentration of cultural landmarks, in particular stone monuments, in those areas

Reference 13 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: This fact and the global challenge of preservation

Reference 14 - 0.51% Coverage

¶176: and/or rehabilitation drive the search for better tools, preferably those enabling accurate, non-destructive, low-cost and easily-handled measurements of chemical–physical and mechanical stresses, induced on materials and structures by natural and anthropogenic factors.

Reference 15 - 0.07% Coverage

¶184: Laser cleaning has been used to restore

Reference 16 - 0.41% Coverage

¶192: The dynamic social development in Iran over the last decades provided the acknowledgement of the archaeological heritage on the one hand, and a confrontation to the current managing system of archaeology on the other.

Reference 17 - 1.18% Coverage

¶192: The fact is that, as the international conventions warn, the archaeological heritage is constantly under threat of destruction, and while in Iran the problem is not new, the destruction is on the increase. The constructions under the developmental projects and at the same time the increase of population are accompanied by the expansion of the new settled areas threaten large areas of archaeological sites. The deep economic crises of the country as well as a pauperization of majority of society, and a low degree of respect for the law, lead to an increase in looting and considerable damage to the archaeological heritage.

<Internals\JCH 2006 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶120: we found some substances considered not to be original. Their presence was both on the globe surface and under one of the gores.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶132: Active vision applications to cultural heritage acquisition and monitoring

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: Dynamic of moisture transfer in ancient plasters

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶151: Dynamic model for vacuum freeze-drying of waterlogged archaeological wooden artefacts

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶168: The production of drawings is a basic activity in restoration, archeology and cultural heritage (CH) didactics. The manual production of technical drawings is a complex process, both in terms of time and skills required.

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶188: Ontology-based shape-grammar schema for classification of caravanserais: a specific corpus of Iranian Safavid and Ghajar open, on-route samples

Reference 7 - 2.05% Coverage

¶189: As part of research in progress on the study and design of an ontology knowledge model, this paper focuses on development of a shape-grammar schema for extracting attributes of spatial organization of a subset of cultural heritage relics, namely, caravanserais, from a selected corpus with a common architectural language of design. First, shape-grammar rules for classification of caravanserais of the selected corpus are developed and are represented in drawing by using Auto CAD tool. Shape rules as a natural-language equivalent are then devised by describing design functions and clarifying the topology of shapes. Based on these shape rules in given text, the hierarchy of a shape-grammar schema in the Protégé knowledge representation tool is designed, and each shape rule is defined as an interconnecting individual (or instance) in OWL language. This schema will enable us to extract computer-based semantics of shape-grammar rules. To illustrate this innovative approach, a selected corpus was classified by using the shape-grammar schema with the support of knowledge extraction tools.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶192: Alteration behaviour of glass panes

<Internals\\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [6.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶112: Indicators and ratings for the compatibility assessment of conservation actions

Reference 2 - 0.64% Coverage

¶13: The authors propose a way of tackling the difficulty to deal with compatibility, namely on what concerns the aspects linked with the multiplicity of components involved and the diversity of criteria that can be called to integrate an assessment procedure. The paper aims at providing a management instrument having the compatibility model as its central operative tool. The guiding concepts of this instrument are supported in criteria of technical, operational, environmental, social and cultural types.

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶25: used for the restoration processes in Galerius Palace, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶28: Mass movements affecting

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶29: A description of the stability condition of the archeological site with reference to the landslide on which the sacred complex was built is provided in this work.

¶30:

Reference 6 - 0.59% Coverage

¶38: Complete digital recording of Cultural Heritage is a multidimensional process. It depends highly on the nature of the subject of recording as well as the purpose of its recording. The whole process involves the three-dimensional digitization, digital data processing and storage, archival and management, representation and reproduction. In this paper we briefly review methods for three-dimensional digitization that are applicable to cultural heritage recording.

Reference 7 - 0.05% Coverage

¶59: Information Technology in Cultural Heritage

Reference 8 - 0.31% Coverage

¶63: Computer technologies and digital recreations have been widely used in the field of Cultural Heritage in the past decade. However, most of the effort has concentrated in accurate data gathering and geometrical representation of buildings and sites

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶86: Constructed at the end of the 16th century, this sphere has suffered wear and tear, mostly due to the combined effects of gravity loads over time and environmental agents (such as variations in the relative humidity of the air), as well as means of exposure of the object.

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶197: Some of the windows suffered damage during/after the French Revolution and were partly restored in the 19th century

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶115: Organic dyes in

Reference 12 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134: The quality of production (e.g. paper, typesetting, reproduction of illustrations, printing and bookbinding) of a book (reprint) is very important.

Reference 13 - 0.81% Coverage

¶134: Results showed that the reprint is not an identical copy of the original. Some of the differences in the reprint compared with the original (e.g. typographic tonal density) could easily have been avoided while others (e.g. structural and optical properties of paper, colour prints) are unavoidable, mainly because of the influence of internal and external factors on ageing. Ageing influences the properties of paper and colour print: optical and colour properties deteriorate and colour fades. It is concluded that precise and systematic evaluation of the properties of an old book should be carried out before a reprint is prepared.

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶147: A web information system for the management and the dissemination of Cultural Heritage data

Reference 15 - 1.32% Coverage

¶148: Safeguarding and exploiting Cultural Heritage induce the production of numerous and heterogeneous data. The management of these data is an essential task for the use and the diffusion of the information gathered on the field. Previously, the data handling was a hand-made task done thanks to efficient and experienced methods. Until the growth of computer science, other methods have been carried out for the digital preservation and treatment of Cultural Heritage information. The development of computerized data management systems to store and make use of archaeological datasets is then a significant task nowadays. Especially for sites that have been excavated and worked without computerized means, it is now necessary to put all the data produced onto computer. This allows preservation of the information digitally (in addition with the paper documents) and offers new exploitation possibilities, like the immediate connection of different kinds of data for analyses, or the digital documentation of the site for its improvement.

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

¶153: Documentation of cultural heritage using digital photogrammetry and laser scanning

Reference 17 - 0.21% Coverage

¶154: Precise documentation of cultural heritage status is essential for its protection and scientific studies carried out during the restoration and renovation process.

Reference 18 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: Importance of digital close-range photogrammetry in documentation of cultural heritage

Reference 19 - 0.69% Coverage

¶156: It is an indisputable reality that the most important thing for transmitting cultural heritage to posterity is a sensitive documentation. Up to the present there have been many developments in documentation of cultural heritage by developing technology, and contemporary documentation techniques have progressed speedily. In time, modern methods have become preferable to conventional methods in architecture generally in the existent state and in determination of deformations and preparation of measured drawing projects of historical edifices

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 42 references coded [8.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶12: Glass science in art and conservation

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶13: This presentation gives an overview of the talks and posters presented during the Second International Conference on Glass Science in Art and Conservation, Glassac. The conference consisted of three days of oral presentations and poster sessions at the Valencia University Historic Building, La Nau, and was organized by the Institut de Ciència dels Materials de la Universitat de València, ICMUV, in collaboration with the Departamento de Conservação e Restauro da Universidade Nova de Lisboa and the Research Unit VICARTE – Vidro e Cerâmica para as Artes.

Reference 3 - 0.50% Coverage

¶14: The research presented through lectures and posters concerned a large variety of glass issues: archaeometry, glass science applied to conservation–restoration, and reproduction of ancient glass technologies. Glass history and archaeology were notably represented. The fields of research considered in the congress were deliberately wide-ranging and comprehended all the glass specialities. The aim of this meeting was to provide a good opportunity for glass experts from different specialities to meet and share their expertise and experience.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶11: new insights on the evolution of colour recipes for Na-rich Mediterranean stained glass, taking as a guideline the results of the study of the Duccio di Buoninsegna's rose window (1288–89 AD)

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶128: Glazed ceramics have been traditionally used in Iran for decorating mosques and some civil historical buildings. In particular, Moarraque glazes have been extensively used in the indoor and outdoor decoration of mosques in Iran since the middle 14th century. The pieces have a complex elaboration based on a main glazed piece corresponding to the skeleton structure of the Shah Abbasi flower, which contains a number of holes, where are placed, mosaic-like, smaller glazed pieces forming a compact and single tile.

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶128: Results obtained suggest that the analysed pieces were made combining the traditional methodologies used by local craftsmen since the 14th century and modern techniques.

¶129:

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶131: Glass Conservation-Restoration

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶134: Uranium glass in museum collections

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

¶135: The presence of uranium glass objects in museum and private collections has raised radiation protection concerns resulting from possible exposure to ionizing radiation emitted by this type of object.

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶147: However, the explanations given are not normally very enlightening and thus it is necessary to put together both the information obtained and the technical process of this period with our present-day knowledge of these materials. Only this way, we are able to interpret the meaning of these texts and understand the use of these materials.

¶148:

Reference 11 - 0.94% Coverage

¶149: Some indications are very vague, like the purchase of linseed oil, lead carbonate, white lead, resin and plaster. The fact that these materials are mentioned as reinforcement for the windows makes us reconsider questions such as the application of putty during medieval times. The use of putty to cement the leaded panels is not mentioned in Teófilo's treatise "De Diversis Artibus" (written in the 12th), but our documents and Antonio de Pisa's treatise were written in the same time and both make a minor reference about the putty [Theophilus, *De Diversis Artibus, The Various Arts*, Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Londres, 1961, pp. 36–60; R. Bruck, *Die Elsassische Glassmalerei*, Strassburg, 1901, pp. 1–12; *Der tractat des Meisters Antonio von Pisa über die Glasmalerei*, Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft, vol. XXV, 1902, pp. 240–269; S. Pezzerella, *Il trattato di Antonio*

da Pisa sulla fabbricazione delle vetrate artistiche, Perugia, 1976; A. de Pise, L'art du vitrail vers 1400, Éditions du CTHS, Paris, 2008].

Reference 12 - 0.33% Coverage

¶152: The analysis of an important amount of documents, brought to light from different Catalanian archives, informing about technical elements and materials related to the production of stained glass windows provides us with significant and sufficient examples to have a deeper knowledge of the production process of stained glass windows during medieval times.

Reference 13 - 0.41% Coverage

¶155: Relevant information concerned with the evolution verified on the construction and structure of glass pot furnaces, as well as with the refractories of silicoaluminous type based on clay (national and imported) needed to line up furnace walls and to build the glass pots is disclosed too. As regards to refractories production information is also provided relatively to the raw materials being used, its preparation, design and manufacture.

Reference 14 - 0.07% Coverage

¶157: Mosaic glass made in Rome between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Reference 15 - 0.28% Coverage

¶158: Important technical questions arising between the late 16th century and the early 17th century concerned the preparation of the wall and the use of oil stucco together with the marble tesserae, as well as the use of painted terracottas (cocci dipinti) instead of the tesserae, and the glass composition.

Reference 16 - 0.15% Coverage

¶159: Because of the high cost of materials, in the mosaic history there were several cases of adulteration and cheating, by using "cocci dipinti" or painted tesserae.

Reference 17 - 0.31% Coverage

¶160: From archive documents have emerged stucco recipes used in some phases of the mosaic decoration of the New Saint Peter's Basilica. By comparing them with old technical treatises and the outcomes of conservative interventions, we maintain that in Rome various stucco compositions were tested, not always identical to that used in Venice.

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

¶170: The glass in preservation

Reference 19 - 0.14% Coverage

¶171: It happens, however, that the demands of protection – especially if treated without attentively reflecting on the meaning of the archaeological emergencies

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶177: Technology of Islamic lustre

Reference 21 - 0.04% Coverage

¶186: New protective coatings for ancient glass

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

¶198: Stone consolidation: The role of treatment procedures

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

¶100: Mass deacidification of papers and books

Reference 24 - 0.04% Coverage

¶108: to study the restoration of a Roman monument

Reference 25 - 0.15% Coverage

¶109: The results also reveal considerable variations in the surface of the Roman tiers, which can be attributed to partial erosion in these areas caused mainly by water.

¶110:

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶116: For further processing of document images, the ink pixels must be separated from the background pixels

Reference 27 - 0.26% Coverage

¶120: Unfortunately, different works of art have different internal parameters which render the management and control of the indoor thermal microclimate difficult. In this work the values proposed by various standards for the thermal environment of museum buildings have been revised

Reference 28 - 0.10% Coverage

¶120: Finally, the proposed approach has been applied to an old Italian building for purposes of clarification.

Reference 29 - 0.17% Coverage

¶127: These observations have led to a new criterion of distinguishing between new leather and old one, which may be used to make distinction between an original artefact and a bootleg.

¶128:

Reference 30 - 0.09% Coverage

¶138: Degradation of gold and false golds used as gildings in the cultural heritage of Andalusia, Spain

Reference 31 - 0.15% Coverage

¶139: The causes and degree of alteration of metals such as gold, tin, silver and bronze powders from ornamental implements of Andalusia Cultural Heritage have been studied

Reference 32 - 0.64% Coverage

¶141: Even though this fact has been known since 1890, there is no record of such error in any catalogue. The number of printed stamps was around 1300 million, and it is believed that around 4000 stamps were printed with colour error, but less than 100 stamps are known to have survived. The official colour of the 15 cents stamp was chestnut-brown violet, but due to the long period of time in which this stamp was used and due to the different printings, the differences in colour are common. All the stamps with colour error considered in this study present the same philatelic and printing technical characteristics as the standard stamps, but with chestnut-brown orange or yellow shades.

Reference 33 - 0.14% Coverage

¶169: In this contribution, a survey of photographic literature, in particular Italian manuals and periodicals published around 1890–1910, is a primary source.

Reference 34 - 0.08% Coverage

¶176: Identifying geological and geotechnical influences that threaten historical sites

Reference 35 - 0.30% Coverage

¶177: An ad hoc questionnaire is proposed consisting of ten questions that reflect the dissimilar geological–geotechnical conditions typical of the sites all over the world. However, it is possible to make changes in the questionnaire. In this way, the proposed approach will be useful in disparate geological backgrounds.

¶178:

Reference 36 - 0.22% Coverage

¶180: For this purpose, the building of a EGUP-based national database is suggested where an EGUP value will be attributed to each cultural heritage site, with this value being constantly updated with new studies, surveys, and investigations.

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

¶182: Information Technology in Cultural Heritage

Reference 38 - 0.09% Coverage

¶187: We shall apply the procedure discussed to select a portfolio of projects of conservation/enhancement

Reference 39 - 0.05% Coverage

¶191: Capturing the benefits of preserving cultural heritage

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶192: a preservation program

Reference 41 - 0.07% Coverage

¶224: Review on the characterisation of ancient stringed musical instruments varnishes

Reference 42 - 0.14% Coverage

¶225: For the last 60 years, varnishes of ancient musical instruments, particularly stringed instruments of the violin family dating 17th and 18th centuries

<Internals\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 24 references coded [3.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶9: Any construction around an archaeological site like roads, bridges and ropeways for access to the site or other construction in the surrounding area such as canals or factories

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶9: 3D terrain and building visualization and virtual flights can become a valuable tool for Cultural Resource Management for planning construction activities without hindering the preservation of the site.

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶11: From 2001, the Missione Italiana in Peru (MIPE) is operating at Chan Chan carrying on a wide action of documentation, conservation and exploitation. The most important purpose of the work is represented by the restoration

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶12: the “valorization framework” corresponding to the space-time associated to the monitoring, conservation and fruition of the cultural objects as emerging from the knowledge framework

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶19: In the early sixties, prestigious restorers decided to apply molten beeswax on the granite surface of valuable monuments with the aim of preventing the erosive action of atmospheric agents.

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶53: Tree roots and damages

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶54: Damages to hypogeal archaeological monuments, caused by the growth of tree roots, are frequently reported in the city of Rome. Problems of compatibility between trees and underground structures may become complex in the case of historical gardens.

Reference 8 - 0.55% Coverage

¶54: show relevant conservation problems, some of them arising from damages due to root growth, and consolidating interventions seem to be urgent. Some species in the gardens, especially *Ficus carica* L., but also *Quercus ilex* L. and *Pinus pinea* L., have developed a strong root system, growing for many meters in lateral distance and for some meters vertically. The plants responsible for the various alterations were identified by their wood anatomy and a methodology to treat similar problems has been proposed. Data collected aim to avoid errors made in managing the plant cover of an archaeological site.

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶56: At the instigation of the Musée du Louvre's Department of Egyptian Antiquities, an intensive programme to study black bronze has been carried out at the Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France. Systematic research has been undertaken on the museum's collection to identify objects that might have an intentional black patina.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶61: Towards this aim, three examples are given:

Reference 11 - 0.19% Coverage

¶164: The third case shows an example of the correlation between environmental pollution data and data from the weathering layers of marble surfaces (patina composition, orientation of the monument surface, etc.).

Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶192: Magnetic tapes contain information that are an important part of our cultural heritage and must be preserved for further generations. However, they are unfortunately threatened due to the chemical deterioration of the magnetic layer.

Reference 13 - 0.06% Coverage

¶199: Part I. The effect of heat and humidity on original wood-pulp papers

¶100:

Reference 14 - 0.17% Coverage

¶112: . These results have pushed the scientist into a discussion – as it has usually been done intensively several times in the past – on environmental arrangements surrounding the monument.

Reference 15 - 0.09% Coverage

¶118: Nowadays, cultural heritage is under threat and danger (pollution, natural disasters, wars, etc.).

Reference 16 - 0.13% Coverage

¶131: The need to preserve cultural heritage on paper requires the setting up of methods and treatments that can be applied to original documents.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶144: The cementation of coarse dust to indoor surfaces

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶145: Dust accumulation is an important management and conservation problem in historic houses.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶151: Risk assessment: A comparative study of archive storage rooms

Reference 20 - 0.25% Coverage

¶152: The goal of preventive conservation is to provide the correct maintenance of our cultural heritage in order to enrich our future. The Canadian Museum of Nature developed a risk model for preventive conservation that has proven useful in application to a Portuguese archive.

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶158: Revival of traditional European dyeing techniques yellow and red colorants

¶159:

Reference 22 - 0.29% Coverage

¶159: the standardized dyeing processes proposed are simple, reproducible, and perfectly reliable for use in the preservation of the relevant tangible heritage, and the revival of traditional arts and crafts; and are consequently beneficial to artistic weavers, as well as conservators and restorers of textile products.

Reference 23 - 0.23% Coverage

¶163: Rock weathering is defined as the process of rocks alteration as a result of the adjustment of its internal constituents by the action of physical, chemical and biological factors, to the prevailing conditions of the atmosphere and in the environment.

Reference 24 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: not only for the sake of preserving the cultural heritage

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 31 references coded [6.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶3: A practical approach to making accurate 3D layouts of interesting cultural heritage sites through digital models

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶4: On many occasions, the graphic information handled by people working in the cultural heritage sector is still bidimensional. Layouts showing elevations and cross sections are the most widespread tools. However, there is an increased need for carefully detailing the complexity of valuable sites with an improved accuracy. This implies the measuring and handling of three-dimensional data, using both commercial and turn-key hardware and software solutions.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶8: Over time, documents that have experienced heavy usage will inevitably show evidence of handling, which can include staining.

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶15: A transition model in the 15th century

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶16: The results of our research will help us to date, identify and study the evolution of the techniques, proving that the materials and innovations of the Italian paper manufacturing processes were perfectly known in the south of modern day Spain, before the Christian Reconquest.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶17: Structural engineering and geology applied to the static problems

Reference 7 - 0.19% Coverage

¶18: However, soon after discovery, part of its ceiling collapsed. An investigation was thus conducted with a view to assessing its safety conditions and permitting visitors' access

Reference 8 - 0.30% Coverage

¶130: The distribution of natural lighting and consequently of the illuminance and luminance inside the ambient, suggested a solution for exhibition of the historical tapestries, which can guarantee not only tapestry conservation but also the Hall structure and its present uses.

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: A detailed description and accounting of a campus's built heritage, landscape heritage and archaeology,

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶144: New concepts in reassessing mining heritage: A study and its implications

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶152: An advanced church heating system favourable to artworks: A contribution to European standardisation

Reference 12 - 0.69% Coverage

¶153: The proposed heating strategy is to provide a small amount of heat directly to people in the pew area while leaving the conditions in the church, as a whole, undisturbed. This novel heating system is based on some low-temperature radiant emitters mounted in a pew to provide a desirable distribution of heat to the feet, legs and hands of people occupying it. Due to little heat dispersion,

this novel system not only significantly reduces the risk of mechanical stress in wooden artworks and panel or canvas paintings, fresco soiling and cyclic dissolution-recrystallization of soluble salts in the masonry, but is energy-efficient.

Reference 13 - 0.27% Coverage

¶153: The methodology and results of this comprehensive and multidisciplinary study were included in three draft standards of the European Committee for Standardisation intended for use in the study and control of environments of cultural heritage objects.

¶154:

Reference 14 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: Characterization and origin of weathering crusts on Kylin carved-stone, Kylin countryside, Nanjing – A case study

Reference 15 - 0.24% Coverage

¶157: To evaluate the effects of the environment pollution on weathering of outdoor stone artifacts in Kylin countryside, Nanjing, a Kylin carved-stone was studied accordingly to the observable decay pattern on its surface.

Reference 16 - 0.19% Coverage

¶157: The obtained results show that the deterioration is mainly due to the atmospheric pollutants and its extent is strongly dependent on the surface exposition to the environment.

¶158:

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶163: Geological risk assessment for cultural heritage conservation in karstic caves

Reference 18 - 0.12% Coverage

¶164: the rising of research works focused in the prevention of damage to the cultural heritage in karstic caves

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶166: This study results prove the importance and benefit of using nondestructive techniques in sites of artistic and historical interest.

¶167:

Reference 20 - 0.10% Coverage

¶169: Research on protection of the architectural glazed ceramics in the Palace Museum, Beijing

Reference 21 - 0.58% Coverage

¶172: The protection against graffiti has become a serious problem in most cities. Unfortunately such form of vandalism does not save the cultural heritage. The use of anti-graffiti coatings is a common treatment that can also temporary protect the surface from degradation due to interactions with the environment. Aspects that have not yet been sufficiently investigated from a metal artefact perspective are whether the presence of the anti-graffiti coating will influence the patina composition and reduce the degree of patina dissolution.

Reference 22 - 0.47% Coverage

¶174: The elimination of spray paint using traditional (chemical and mechanical) methods inevitably entails altering surface characteristics. Hence, the impact and deterioration caused by graffiti in heritage buildings and monuments have led to the development and application of preventive systems in the form of antigraffiti coatings (which prevent paint from seeping into the pores of the surface material and facilitate cleaning).

Reference 23 - 0.11% Coverage

¶193: Transport and deposition of airborne pollutants in exhibition areas located in historical buildings

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

¶196: an interdisciplinary research project concerning the preservation

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶112: Restoring fragmented marble epistyles: Some critical points

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶113: The mechanical behavior of fragmented marble epistyles restored with titanium reinforcing bars

Reference 27 - 0.11% Coverage

¶114: An experience curve-based decision support model for prioritizing restoration needs of cultural heritage

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶115: Today's restoration and preservation of cultural heritage

Reference 29 - 0.36% Coverage

¶115: Decision makers or executors often encounter with taking decisions on which heritage is prioritized to be restored within the limited budget. However, very few tools are available to determine appropriately restoration priorities for the diverse historical heritages, perhaps because of a lack of systematized decision-making aids.

Reference 30 - 0.48% Coverage

¶121: Results showed that the thermo-hygrometric conditions inside the tomb were not suitable for the conservation of organic materials, like bones and wood. The orientation (north or south) was the main responsible for the different damage features of the two sides of the wooden case housing the human remains inside the tomb. Technical solutions were finally implemented to improve the conservation conditions, thus avoiding further damage.

¶122:

Reference 31 - 0.56% Coverage

¶129: A broad range of objects containing a wide variety of materials were selected for the study. The materials investigated included a variety of dyes applied on silk, cotton, and wool substrates along with some unusual materials such as tanned skin and seal gut skin. The results from this investigation have allowed establishing exhibition recommendations taking into consideration the sensitivity of each object, light levels in the museum building, and estimated light exposures based on the duration of the exhibit

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 22 references coded [6.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: on small bronzes from the collection of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, a set of model varnishes on bronze coupons prepared at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: An evaluation of daylight distribution as an initial preventive conservation measure at two Smithsonian Institution Museums, Washington DC, USA

¶16:

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶139: presents the first evidence of the use of Maya Blue pigment in late pre-classic (c.300BC–300AD) architecture in the Maya Lowlands.

Reference 4 - 0.79% Coverage

¶153: was analyzed dendrochronologically. On the basis of 95 geographically very widely distributed master chronologies, the most likely areas of origin of the Norway spruce wood used for the construction of 32 from a total of 37 instruments were determined. Consequently, the most important centres of wood supply were established. Finally, a location in the Tuscan-Emilian Apennines was identified as the likely provenance of a considerable quantity of timber used in the

construction of these instruments. The results provide a new prospect in studying the geographical origins of the wood from which stringed instruments were made in the past, by using dendrochronological analysis

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶154: Indoor air quality in passive-type museum showcases

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: Air pollution in museum showcases is one main problem within preventive conservation.

Reference 7 - 0.25% Coverage

¶155: The results reveal that a careful selection of construction materials is often not sufficient to lower air pollution levels. The development of risk assessment strategies and new technologies is therefore recommended.

¶156:

Reference 8 - 0.51% Coverage

¶157: One of the problems in studying unprovenanced archaeological objects is their publication. Many archaeologists believe that they should never publish or cite in print unprovenanced antiquities, because it indirectly supports illicit trafficking of antiquity. Some museum professionals believe that conservators' technical and/or scientific study of such material helps to fight against criminal activity by identifying fakes and forgers

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶173: Recovery of the traditional colours of painted woodwork

Reference 10 - 1.01% Coverage

¶176: Managing heterogeneous information related to Cultural Heritage sites and artifacts is still a complex task. In latest years, there has been a significant trend towards the massive digitization of this data, as this allows more efficient and reliable storage and management processes. Furthermore, the relationship between conservation managers, who are often unfamiliar with current documentation techniques, and information providers, who tend to be highly technical practitioners without expertise in cultural heritage, is not easy to handle. Moreover, in Cultural Heritage objects often have a strong 3D component, and cannot be easily represented with conventional data management frameworks like Geographic Information System (GIS). The use of a 3D framework may allow a closer adherence to the real world, as it respects the spatial relationships among various parts

Reference 11 - 0.11% Coverage

¶178: Moreover, the use of safflower has been assessed for the first time in a European fabric.

¶179:

Reference 12 - 0.20% Coverage

¶188: yet it is under pressure from a range of processes and impacts. The threats to it have been acknowledged by the global community, national governments and local people alike

Reference 13 - 0.26% Coverage

¶109: Silks are amongst the most precious artifacts of our textile heritage. While most silk fabrics are made from degummed silk, some in collections, such as ancient Chinese Juan, are composed of raw or just partially degummed silk.

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶110: A new approach for conservation treatment

Reference 15 - 0.14% Coverage

¶111: presents strategies for the conservation of historical textiles in Egypt that have been in uncontrolled storage and display

Reference 16 - 0.76% Coverage

¶111: The researcher designed a new metallic frame support system which has advantages over the wooden frames commonly used in Egypt. This presentation will review the conservation treatment step by step. Poultices were used to remove all the sticking cardboard and adhesive. Old conservation repairs were removed. Separated parts were supported. Cleaning included mechanical and wet cleaning. New silk fabrics dyed with natural dyes were used to complete the missing parts. The textile was supported on new linen fabric which was stretched on a metal frame. The method of exhibition will be discussed. Photographs are included to document the conservation process.

Reference 17 - 0.10% Coverage

¶120: Archives in motion: Concrete steps towards the digital disclosure of audiovisual content

Reference 18 - 0.13% Coverage

¶121: Various authors have stressed the need for an adequate archiving and preservation policy of audiovisual material,

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶121: Various aspects, such as requirements concerning formats, metadata standards and legal implications, need to be taken into account

Reference 20 - 0.80% Coverage

¶121: This article studies and discusses the current situation in Flanders regarding the digitisation and disclosure of the Flemish audiovisual cultural heritage, comprising the audiovisual material in the archives of different Flemish institutions, including broadcasters, (post-) production companies, government institutions and cultural organizations. Based on 45 qualitative interviews, a SWOT analysis is created to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats concerning the digitisation and disclosure of the audiovisual archive. Moreover, this environmental analysis includes some recommendations concerning the future preservation of this audiovisual cultural heritage.

Reference 21 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: Deterioration of Yungang Grottoes: Diagnosis and research

Reference 22 - 0.42% Coverage

¶129: have been subjected to severe degradation due to natural and human factors over the years. Since January 2010, site investigation and research on Yungang Grottoes, assisted by the Xi'an Relics Protection Center and Yungang Grottoes Cultural Research Institute, have been carried out in the laboratory of cultural relics conservation materials in Zhejiang University

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 53 references coded [8.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: Many future indoor climates may already exist at other locations, so communication throughout the heritage sector offers examples for the management of future challenges. Climate change is relatively slow so there is ample time for the adoption of good practices at these locations.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶17: Future pest status of an insect pest in museums, *Attagenus smirnovi*: Distribution and food consumption in relation to climate change

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶18: The brown carpet beetle *Attagenus smirnovi*, Zhantiev 1973 (Coleoptera: Dermestidae) is an important pest of objects of organic origin in museums of cultural and natural history in Europe. Future climate changes are expected to lead to increasing temperatures, which will affect the pest status of this species

Reference 4 - 0.46% Coverage

¶18: The expected future climate changes in Scandinavia are assumed to lead to higher temperatures in museums and stores where climate is not regulated. Updated data on the present distribution of *A. smirnovi* in Europe show that it is widespread and common, also in regions with a climate that does not support its survival out of doors. Thus, dispersal of this pest probably only rarely occurs by

flight, but usually with human activity. Due to the widespread distribution of *A. smirnovi*, it is likely that damages in museums and collections in Scandinavia due to this pest will increase as climate changes come into effect.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

¶19: Digital preservation

Reference 6 - 0.39% Coverage

¶20: Anti-graffiti protection is becoming a common practice in many urban buildings, especially in areas of social decay. When Cultural Heritage objects are affected by graffiti, the application of anti-graffiti products can result not only in an unsatisfactory result but also in an irreversible damage of an invaluable cost. The materials commonly found in these constructions are very frequently porous and present different types of decay forms. For this reason, the protection of these materials should be carefully considered.

Reference 7 - 0.37% Coverage

¶33: Library materials are susceptible to fungal deterioration. The paper constituents of archival materials are subjected to harmful physical and chemical processes as they are slowly consumed by fungi. Remediation of fungal contamination can be costly and risk further damage to fragile or previously degraded materials. Early detection of fungal growth would permit the use of relatively noninvasive treatments to remediate fungal contamination of artifacts before visible or lasting damage has occurred.

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶35: Similar endolithic organic layer due to ancient lichens growth are found on some antique monuments of the Nîmes downtown and could explain their well-preserved state, unlike decayed 19th century churches that were never colonized by lichens.

¶36:

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶47: Black crusts formed on limestone built into the King's Gate represent the most important process in stone deterioration

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶61: Enhancement of writings on a damaged medieval manuscript

Reference 11 - 0.33% Coverage

¶62: was transferred by the paleographers responsible for its transcription to the Institute of Forensic Science of the University of Lausanne with the aim of enhancing portions of text that had become worn away and illegible. The manuscript had suffered from deterioration and damage for

different unknown reasons, but most likely because of the colour instability of the ink, contaminations, storage conditions and repeated human manipulation.

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

¶172: Properties of wood in the conservation of historical wooden artifacts

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

¶173: The subjects of these applications include buildings, furniture, musical instruments, painted panels, ships and boats, wood foundation poles, sculpture and carving, and watermills and windmills.

Reference 14 - 0.20% Coverage

¶175: Major buried and waterlogged wooden objects of cultural heritage have been found to suffer from microbial deterioration to varying degrees, resulting mainly from attacks by bacteria that cause erosion and tunneling of cell walls and fungi causing soft rot of wood

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶179: Examining wooden cultural heritage objects

Reference 16 - 0.12% Coverage

¶181: Methods of non-destructive wood testing continue to gain importance. Online tools, for example to control production, have effectually been in use for years

Reference 17 - 0.20% Coverage

¶185: The structural analysis of historical musical instruments is a fundamental tool for the definition of restoration and conservation protocols, as well as for the study of ancient manufacturing techniques and the acoustic analysis related to this class of cultural objects

Reference 18 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: Preservation of historic monuments in the "Kizhi" Open-Air Museum (Russian Federation)

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶194: information about preservation of historic timber structures

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶194: The approaches used by the restorers and conservators at the time of the museum establishment and existence are described.

Reference 21 - 0.06% Coverage

¶195: Biodeterioration of external wooden structures of the Latvian cultural heritage

Reference 22 - 0.19% Coverage

¶196: The inspected wooden structures included windows, stairs, walls, roofs, fences, benches etc. Roofs, walls and fences were the most commonly decayed outdoor structures, while roof constructions and ceilings were the most often deteriorated indoor structures

Reference 23 - 0.23% Coverage

¶196: The protection measures against the fungal attack should include a proper maintenance of roofs as well as the decrease/elimination of the vegetation around the buildings. The historical value of biodeteriorated structures should be taken into consideration before applying the protection/renovation measures.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

¶197: 4. Painted wood

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

¶108: 5. Waterlogged wood

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶117: Conservation and in situ preservation of wooden shipwrecks from marine environments

Reference 27 - 0.32% Coverage

¶118: and conserved. In the recent past there has been a trend towards preserving these sites in situ, on the seabed, as opposed to raising them. This article gives a brief overview of the deterioration of wood in the marine environment and the principles of the most commonly used methods for conserving waterlogged archaeological wood. Furthermore, a general approach to tackling the in situ preservation of wooden wrecks sites is given.

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶120: The assessment and functional rehabilitation of historic wooden musical instruments

Reference 29 - 0.39% Coverage

¶121: gives some information about the strategies for the functional rehabilitation of wood-made historical musical instruments, taking into due account the properties of this material. Actually, while for some types of wooden musical instruments it is possible to keep intact, or to recuperate, the (true or supposed) original voice and playability through quite straightforward steps during the restoration works, for other kinds of musical instruments made of wood, it is shown that a much more complex approach is required,

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶127: Treatment and retreatment of wooden objects

¶128:

Reference 31 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: What have we learnt and what would we do differently this time? In this paper, we examine the Vasa experience from the initial conservation decisions, through to the most recent research projects

Reference 32 - 0.09% Coverage

¶130: New materials used for the consolidation of archaeological wood—past attempts, present struggles, and future requirements

Reference 33 - 0.12% Coverage

¶131: the Museum of Cultural History and the Department of Chemistry both at the University of Oslo, are looking into new methods for treating archaeological wood.

Reference 34 - 0.19% Coverage

¶135: This poses a considerable challenge to the handling, exhibition, storage and restoration of such wooden works of art. In addition, biocide-containing structural wood members in historic buildings pollute the indoor-air, and represent a permanent health risk

Reference 35 - 0.41% Coverage

¶137: Dealing with the consequences of historical conservation treatments is an issue that conservators and conservation scientists will meet with increasing frequency as conservation materials naturally age and interact with materials the objects are made from. One example is the use of alum salts to treat waterlogged archaeological wooden objects during the 100-year period between 1850–1950. This now-obsolete method was widely used in Scandinavia, but also worldwide. Today many objects treated with alum are damaged and are actively deteriorating.

Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

¶144: Aim

Reference 37 - 0.11% Coverage

¶146: To aid conservation management of metal artefacts improved knowledge of the internal structure and degree of corrosion therein is highly desired.

Reference 38 - 0.19% Coverage

¶152: The presented results could be of particular importance not only for better understanding of the described phenomenon, but also for the development of new beeswax-based materials, which would be “bloom resistant” and useful for conservation purposes.

¶153:

Reference 39 - 0.08% Coverage

¶155: On the damage of frescoes and stuccoes on the lower surface of historical flat suspended light vaults

Reference 40 - 0.33% Coverage

¶156: In many historical and monumental Italian buildings, frescoes or stuccoes of artistic and historical value are present on the lower surface of flat light vaults, made by wooden arches, reeds and plaster. These vaults are often suspended by wooden or metallic ties to the upper bearing structures. When differential settlements of the wooden arches happen (i.e.: due to a bad working of their hangings) cracks appear on these precious surfaces.

Reference 41 - 0.11% Coverage

¶160: To ensure the stability of these deteriorated finds for future research, required treatment and conservation processes were successfully carried out.

¶161:

Reference 42 - 0.09% Coverage

¶164: Icons, manuscripts and liturgical objects of rare quality and variety constitute the cultural heritage of Eastern churches

Reference 43 - 0.05% Coverage

¶165: Biofouling of crypts of historical and architectural interest

Reference 44 - 0.25% Coverage

¶166: Cemeteries are part of the cultural heritage of urban communities, containing funerary crypts and monuments of historical and architectural interest. Efforts aimed at the conservation of these structures must target not only the abiotic stresses that cause their destruction, such as light and humidity, but also biofouling by biotic agents

Reference 45 - 0.32% Coverage

¶170: It is a fact that the most important thing for transmitting cultural heritage to posterity starts with a sensitive documentation step. Up to the present, there have been many developments in documentation of cultural heritage by developing technology, and contemporary documentation techniques have progressed speedily. Nowadays besides of a sensitive documentation, rapidness has gain importance for the sake of time and cost

Reference 46 - 0.08% Coverage

¶187: A number of suggestions and guidelines have been issued regarding the conservation and maintenance of this door.

Reference 47 - 0.03% Coverage

¶191: the building stone of Prague monuments

Reference 48 - 0.37% Coverage

¶194: A broad category of cultural heritage objects are multilayer structures composed of organic, humidity-sensitive materials – wood, animal glue, paper, leather, bone or paints. They respond to variations in relative humidity (RH) in their environment by cyclically gaining and losing moisture, and consequently swelling and shrinking. Differences in the moisture response of the materials induce internal stresses in the individual layers of the structures, which cause objects to deform and crack

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶197: Assessment of the decision-making process for re-use of a historical asset

Reference 50 - 0.06% Coverage

¶216: Chinese ink stick has a long history and a special importance in the Chinese culture

Reference 51 - 0.08% Coverage

¶217: Analysing the possible impact of landslides and avalanches on cultural heritage in Upper Svaneti, Georgia

Reference 52 - 0.07% Coverage

¶218: the threat posed to cultural heritage by landslides and avalanches is analysed for two communities

Reference 53 - 0.05% Coverage

¶219: Effects of temperature and humidity excursions and wind exposure

<Internals\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 43 references coded [6.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: The quality of a book reprint depends on several factors, e.g. paper, typesetting, reproduction of illustrations, printing and bookbinding

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶16: The results showed that the reprints do not correspond to the originals. Some of the differences in the reprints, if compared with the original (e.g. typographic tonal density), could have been easily avoided, while others (e.g. structural and optical properties of paper) remain unavoidable, mainly due to the influence of internal and external factors on the ageing. The ageing process influences paper properties, since optical properties deteriorate in time. It has been concluded that a precise and systematic study of the properties of an old book should be performed before the preparation of a reprint.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶20: Over the last years, there was an increasing interest in keeping suitable microclimatic conditions for the preservation of artefacts

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶38: Mapping the corrosion impact of air pollution on the historical peninsula of Istanbul

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶40: Mapping air pollution effects on atmospheric degradation of cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶41: The costs for deterioration and soiling of different materials due to air pollution are huge and the damage to culture targets endangers seriously the rich European cultural heritage.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶54: Resources of the territory

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶62: so to contribute to the study of the unknown Mediterranean underwater cultural heritage as a prerequisite and essential step towards the promotion of its value and conservation

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: Port city waterfronts, a forgotten underwater cultural heritage

Reference 10 - 0.56% Coverage

¶166: Throughout the history of mankind, ports have been the hub of coastal towns and the changes undergone there have reflected the town's historical, social and economical evolution. Nevertheless, building and adapting them implies a constant battle between technology and the forces of nature, requiring the application and development of the most advanced techniques in the construction process. Taking this into account, it seems paradoxical that, despite their indisputable cultural, historical and technical value, in cities port constructions that compose the seafronts of our cities are forgotten cultural heritage. These assets required technical, human and economic resources for their construction far superior to those necessary for building their surroundings, as is shown in the case study, and are a true reflection of the inheritance of past generations, helping us to understand a town's history

Reference 11 - 0.38% Coverage

¶166: For this reason, it is thought necessary to claim the right to the heritage of these constructions and contribute to the study of underwater cultural heritage in ports, so that this may be a basis for appraising and conserving it where necessary. In order to achieve this, it is fundamental to establish which aspects it is necessary to know in these building works. It is especially of interest to know what building systems were used and how they were put into practice, not forgetting the materials used in the construction process. This article has been written with the aim of bringing the latter to light.

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: Impact of transparency in the design of protective structures for conservation of archaeological remains

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶168: Protective structures are advantageous to extend the life of exposed remains

Reference 14 - 0.16% Coverage

¶168: A considerable number of shelters and enclosures have been constructed of transparent materials to enhance the display function. This study aims to examine the utilization of transparency in design of protective structures in terms of advantages and disadvantages

Reference 15 - 0.32% Coverage

¶168: were investigated in terms of their effect on preservation and display of remains. The selected examples illustrated that greenhouse effect, condensation, loss of transparency and excessive lighting are the problems to be considered in the design process. As a result, transparent materials used in protective structures should be selected carefully according to their thermo-physical properties such as solar, thermal and light transmission in order to reduce the negative effects of overheating and condensation.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

¶176: Pollution impact

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶177: The work focuses on the investigation of air pollutant impacts

Reference 18 - 0.18% Coverage

¶177: part of the Project TeACH (Technologies and tools to prioritize assessment and diagnosis of air pollution impact on immovable and movable cultural heritage), which set out to understand the different types of deterioration due to pollution impact on cultural heritage in diverse sites

Reference 19 - 0.05% Coverage

¶177: built in calcarenite and exposed to a polluted environment, especially traffic.

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶182: "Historic plants as monuments" preserving, rethinking and re-using historic plants

Reference 21 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: Since the beginning of modern theories on restoration, in the first half of the 19th century, it seems that the problem of technological plants in historic buildings has been explicitly treated on few occasions.

Reference 22 - 0.35% Coverage

¶183: and rethinking that attitude seems as important, as accepting the fact that plants themselves have become important documents that have to be preserved. This paper would like to illustrate why the preservation of historical plants is necessary, not only to attest the technological evolution of the plants themselves in relation to the changing ways of life and the life of buildings, but also to attest that they can sometimes be re-employed depending on their typology through the use of new technological products, drawing advantage from their potentiality.

Reference 23 - 0.37% Coverage

¶185: In Italy, the 1980's and 1990's were the most fruitful timeframe for the debate on urban and monumental restoration; many valuable experimental interventions were made, which proved to be useful for the identification and finalization of methodological and operational strategies. In view of the subsequent technological evolution, such interventions and adjustments have shown to be of particular impact. Furthermore, the actual requirements need not only to replace obsolete installations but also to implement and upgrade the so-called reversibility criteria of such restoration interventions

Reference 24 - 0.10% Coverage

¶189: This study was carried out in collaboration with Soprintendenza del Mare (SM) that started, since 2004, to plan and realize underwater archaeological parks

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

¶189: In situ conservation

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶189: can contribute to ensure the protection and best fruition of underwater cultural heritage.

Reference 27 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: Weathering of andesite monuments in archaeological sites

Reference 28 - 0.15% Coverage

¶197: Archaeological sites, which are the integral parts of cultural heritage, have to be conserved as a whole to have a variety of information about past societies. In this study, the weathering problems of unburied and newly excavated andesite monuments

Reference 29 - 0.03% Coverage

¶198: Artificial weathering of stone by heating

Reference 30 - 0.10% Coverage

¶118: This information can be very suitable for both intervention and restorations of archaeological remains and to incorporate them into new buildings and existing buildings

Reference 31 - 0.05% Coverage

¶120: conservation of a figurative and geometrical patterned 5th century A.D. mosaic

Reference 32 - 0.31% Coverage

¶120: The mosaic had significant quantity of detached and disintegrated tesserae as a result of deterioration of its bedding layer. The conservation process included fixing detached tesserae by reinforcing the bedding layer with lime mortars; integrating disintegrated original tesserae to fill the small lacunae for a better visual perception; mechanical and poultice cleaning; using permeable geotextile in reburial against environmental factors, and herbicide application to prevent plant intrusion.

Reference 33 - 0.60% Coverage

¶126: not feasible without a systematic data collection and registration that identifies the history of the monument, its architectural attributes, preservation state and its possible alterations during its entire lifetime. Integrated documentation protocols for data collection and organizing are developed that built upon certain documentation procedures, encompassing all parameters relating to the monument. These were developed based on the current documentation methodologies survey, revealing the prerequisite main attributes of such protocols, and the need to incorporate quality control principles. Their structure follows a three-level classification of data that reflect the overall information to be documented at an increasing complexity. They constitute a solid basis for any knowledge-based decision making process to establish priorities of cultural heritage protection, through the use of specific necessity indices that utilize the information collected and stored.

Reference 34 - 0.15% Coverage

¶136: In addition, this study shows that the conservation process of the ancient gemstones and jewellerys with gemstones, when it is not considered the gemmological features of them, results to be a mistake in the evaluation of many objects.

Reference 35 - 0.07% Coverage

¶139: Exotic insect pests: The impact of the Red Palm Weevil on natural and cultural heritage in Palermo (Italy)

Reference 36 - 0.89% Coverage

¶140: The impact of invasive exotic pests is increasingly recognised as a global issue. A global strategy to address the exotic pest problem is beginning to evolve, albeit slowly. The International Plant Protection Convention (FAO) has begun the process of harmonizing standards for pest risk analysis to minimise the spread of exotic pests without adversely impacting global trade. However if the impacts of insect invasive species on human health and on agriculture have attracted worldwide attention, researchers and policymakers address directly the connection between invasive species and damage to natural and cultural heritages. The cost of these losses is generally neglected or underestimated. Various attempts have been made to treat the plants or the wood that affected by invasive species. But studies of the links between these pests and their effects on natural biodiversity and heritage, in botanical and historical gardens, are largely lacking in the literature. This paper examines categories of pest risk threatening the Mediterranean, with special emphasis on the author's homeland. We report the case of the invasive species *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Red

Palm Weevil, RPW) recently introduced into Europe. With an interdisciplinary approach, and by focusing on the situation in Sicily, we analyse how the RPW could be considered not only a pest impacting palm trees, but also natural and cultural assets and heritage.

Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

¶141: Biological diversity

Reference 38 - 0.06% Coverage

¶156: investigating the set of activities taking place in the heritage sector (from preservation, to

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

¶156: conservation, research

Reference 40 - 0.05% Coverage

¶166: Lead is commonly used for making small size organ-pipes instead of using tin alloys

Reference 41 - 0.14% Coverage

¶170: In Central Asia, the introduction of mechanised farming and the transformation of the landscape caused by agricultural intensification over the last 50 years have resulted in the massive destruction of archaeological remains

Reference 42 - 0.05% Coverage

¶205: comparison to previous measurements and search for the causes of damage

¶206:

Reference 43 - 0.18% Coverage

¶231: In this study, original and additional materials were examined in order to provide a deeper understanding of the painting and assembly techniques, and a greater awareness of how well preserved the object is, as well as an analysis of previous preservation and conservation interventions

<Internals\\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 24 references coded [4.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶10: This article illustrates a preventive conservation methodology for wooden collections and objects based on the respect of the historic climate, as established by the European standard EN 15757:2010. This requires the knowledge of the past indoor climate that should be kept unchanged in the present and the future, because discontinuities would be noxious for conservation

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶12: Roads built by civil or military engineers from the 18th century onwards form an essential part of our heritage, but currently considered on a very infrequent basis. They represent one of the main turning points in the development of the transport system and serve to gain a better understanding of the historic construction of many landscapes and their current arrangement and operation. Their consideration as heritage has to be made on a territorial scale.

Reference 3 - 0.66% Coverage

¶12: One of the most important characteristics of historic roads undoubtedly lies in the fact that they are a heritage that is still in use. Many of the roads built for carriages or the first automobiles have, in fact, served to trace the current network of roads and motorways. For this reason, many historic routes have undergone considerable modification and a large percentage of their heritage has disappeared. Likewise, their original or more intact sections, that is to say those that were replaced during their gradual adaptation to the automobile in the 20th century, are not always easy to identify. The distinction and undoubted documental value of historic roads, together with the neglect and vulnerability of these assets, makes it essential to define specific strategies with some degree of urgency in order to appraise this heritage

Reference 4 - 0.20% Coverage

¶12: an initial proposal is laid out for the heritage assessment of these assets, considering aspects such as historic, technological and documental singularity which will depend on the degree of transformation and definition of the section in question.

¶13:

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶15: Condition assessment and preservation of open-air rock art panels during environmental change

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶16: Thousands of Neolithic and Bronze Age open-air rock art panels exist across the countryside in northern England. However, desecration, pollution, and other factors are threatening the survival of these iconic stone monuments. Evidence suggest that rates of panel deterioration may be increasing, although it is not clear whether this is due to local factors or wider environmental influences accelerated by environmental change.

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶22: Staff may be exposed to these substances as well by skin contact or by breathing dust and volatiles compounds

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶131: 12th European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics

Reference 9 - 0.32% Coverage

¶156: Historical cartography all over the world is a fundamental part of Cultural Heritage, and it needs to be preserved from damage of its analogical support due to ageing. Regeneration of ancient cartography in digital form is an interesting way not only to preserve historical cartographic documents as Cultural Heritage, but also to allow new chances of understanding and using the historical information they record

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶170: Trees as natural barriers against heavy metal pollution and their role in the protection of cultural heritage

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶125: Approach to environmental risk analysis for the main monuments in a historical city

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶126: The analysis of environmental risk in historical cities facilitates the development of conservation strategies that can minimize the deterioration of historical heritage sites.

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶137: proposes a procedure for digitally classifying and cataloging

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶147: The “marble” Portasanta from Caldana (Grosseto, Italy) takes its name from the strict resemblance to the ancient Marmor Chium (also this called Portasanta) coming from the island of Chios in Greece

Reference 15 - 0.17% Coverage

¶147: The Portasanta from Caldana (Italy) was quarried surely in the sixteenth century, but a possible use of this material during Roman time is still in doubt. The study of samples from some Tuscan archaeological sites

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

¶147: allows us to confirm the use of Portasanta from Chios for the Torraccia site and that of Caldana for Roselle.

¶148:

Reference 17 - 0.08% Coverage

¶176: Determining treatment priorities for ecclesiastical textiles using significance and conservation assessments

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶177: needed an assessment of their historic textile collection as a preliminary step in gaining financial support to preserve the garments

Reference 19 - 0.23% Coverage

¶177: Analysis of the conservation needs indicated that nearly 84% of the collection, the sum of the level 1 and level 2 textiles can be stabilised with simple preventive conservation methods practised by trained volunteers, leaving the most significant items in the care of experienced conservators

Reference 20 - 0.03% Coverage

¶180: Decision making and cultural heritage

Reference 21 - 0.08% Coverage

¶182: A priori mapping of historical water-supply galleries based on archive records and sparse material remains

Reference 22 - 0.17% Coverage

¶183: Devising a priori protection strategies is important to preserve these valuable cultural assets. The following pages present a method to map linear structures based on archive records and sparse material remains.

Reference 23 - 0.31% Coverage

¶183: leading to an inventory of galleries, shafts, shaft caps and deposits. This was followed by a thorough survey of over one thousand handwritten manuscripts, including physical descriptions of the aqueduct, budget accounts or water metering campaigns, among other documents. Known remains and written evidence were matched against original and auxiliary maps to reconstruct the itinerary of the aqueduct

Reference 24 - 0.14% Coverage

¶183: Thus, a priori mapping is advocated a valuable technique to locate and preserve these remains, as well as to devise non-invasive surveys and establish heritage protection zones.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 31 references coded [4.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: Fungal deterioration of a woollen textile dyed with cochineal

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶12: Understanding damages to cultural heritage represents a very complex task based on a multidisciplinary interpretation of gathered information. Integrating the knowledge of different branches of science related to cultural heritage protection into a comprehensive knowledge-based system allows endorsing professional decision-making processes with the particular scope to mitigate the challenge posed by damage diagnosis to both expert and non-expert users

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶15: Timber species and provenances of wooden sculptures. Information from the collections of the National Museum of "Palazzo di Venezia" in Rome

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶22: The conservation of cultural heritage and the renovation of other historical buildings requires a whole and interdisciplinary approach, cooperation between experts

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶22: certain supportive elements are needed such as financing, successful project management, and an adequate number of qualified craftsmen with special skills. This article tries to clarify what types of systems and subsystems need to be considered when renovating cultural heritages, when and why we come to deal with a probability – stochastic system, and what would be needed to successfully re-establish a determined system. By analysing the different methodologies within the framework of a complete renovation, we are developing a methodology for introducing the determined system for renovation projects and a model for analysis and decision-making during the preliminary design with the use of modern IT.

¶23:

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶38: Warmer climate has the potential to increase the number of insect pests in historic properties

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶38: If temperature were to increase across the 21st century, a dramatic increase in catch rate would be expected. However, it is hardly likely as the abundance of insects is not driven by temperature alone. Other factors such as: food, habitat, access points, housekeeping and indoor climate can all have an impact on insect numbers and on infestations within a property.

¶39:

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶147: Conservation of building materials of historic monuments using a hybrid formulation

Reference 9 - 0.19% Coverage

¶150: For millennia, humans have lived in regions which have been and/or are today characterised by arid environmental conditions. Many archaeological sites are therefore located in deserts where they are subjected to specific conditions regarding their preservation, vulnerability, visibility and accessibility.

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶153: Flood risk maps to cultural heritage: Measures and process

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶154: Due to extreme climate change, catastrophe normality has become a global trend. The idea of “preventive conservation” is now the primary focus of cultural preservation worldwide. Risk maps have become the tool to predict cultural heritage vulnerabilities

Reference 12 - 0.56% Coverage

¶154: Because the concepts of risk maps and cultural heritage preservation are relatively new in Taiwan, this study attempts to create a set of cultural heritage risk maps. Using flood as its primary disaster type and New Taipei City in northern Taiwan as its targeted area, this study first analyses disaster-prone areas using current global preservation approaches. Thematic analysis and field study are also used for analysis. Finally, based on cultural heritage vulnerability, the study examines present heritage preservation strategies and rediscovers the three aspects of “sustainable management, disaster management, and climate change and adaptation” in response to cultural heritage management. In addition, this study analyses the feasibility of using parks as water detention areas to reduce flood damage temporarily not only to cultural heritage areas but to human lives and property, as well.

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶156: Excessively liberal disposal policies may cause the dispersion of cultural heritage

Reference 14 - 0.05% Coverage

¶179: Defining, mapping and assessing deterioration patterns in stone conservation projects

Reference 15 - 0.22% Coverage

¶180: Deterioration patterns are the visible consequences of the impact of environment factors on the stone objects. They depend on the type and severity of the external agents and on the type of

substrate and its vulnerabilities. When properly understood, they may serve as key-indicators of the decay processes and of the possible causes of the observed damage.

Reference 16 - 0.31% Coverage

¶102: The identification of risk factors and levels for cultural heritage collections in museums, archives, and libraries is an important part of their risk management plans. Air pollutants are some of the most important risk factors, and their synergic impacts on material deformations are well known; thus, they have become important criteria in collection risk management plans. Pollution levels and their potential sources should be identified, monitored, and assessed within such risk management plans.

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶111: Seismic evaluation and strengthening of nemrut monuments

Reference 18 - 0.27% Coverage

¶112: The region is about 5 km away from the East Anatolian Fault, therefore, this paper focuses on dynamic testing and earthquake simulations carried out within the framework of the Commagene Nemrut Conservation Development Program in order to explain monuments' current condition. The simulations showed vulnerability of cut-stone blocks separating from one another under seismic action, and simple strengthening solutions were proposed.

Reference 19 - 0.06% Coverage

¶120: Influence of manufacturing parameters on the crackling process of ancient Chinese glazed ceramics

¶121:

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶172: The methodology included researching the history and documentary evidence of the baths

Reference 21 - 0.09% Coverage

¶172: characterisation of the materials used in its construction, detection of pathologies and an evaluation of the conservation strategy required.

Reference 22 - 0.06% Coverage

¶172: Our aim was to restore the baths as part of the Alhambra and Generalife complex in Granada

Reference 23 - 0.06% Coverage

¶183: Impact of urban sprawl to cultural heritage monuments: The case study of Paphos area in Cyprus

Reference 24 - 0.28% Coverage

¶184: Urbanisation processes as a result of population growth, migration and infrastructure initiatives have a direct impact to cultural heritage sites. This paper aims to monitor growth dynamics of the urbanisation process that took place in the Paphos district, southwest Cyprus during the last decades, and evaluate its impact to monuments and archaeological sites. In this extensive area, several important archaeological sites and monuments are found,

Reference 25 - 0.08% Coverage

¶186: At the heart of the process of patrimonialisation is conservation and the transmission of heritage to future generations.

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶212: Environmental control strategies for the in situ preservation of unearthed relics in archaeology museums

Reference 27 - 0.16% Coverage

¶213: Archaeology museums play an important role in protecting unearthed cultural relics from natural weathering. However, many of the unearthed relics are still suffering from deterioration or even ruin due to improper environmental control in archaeology museums.

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶214: Stability of megalithic structures against overturning

Reference 29 - 0.14% Coverage

¶215: When restoration works are carried out on a megalithic monument, the study of the structure's stability is always a significant task. In this paper, the overturning stability problem regarding megalithic structures is presented.

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶250: Analytical study of the special crafts used in Ancient Tripitaka

Reference 31 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1251: most of them present various patterns of degradation. As little is known about the techniques used in Tripitaka, it appeared necessary to identify the substances and crafts applied and to further define adapted conservation treatment.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 53 references coded [8.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶14: provides the opportunity to appreciate the level of cultural excellence achieved by the Maritime Republic at the height of its power during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The intarsia reveals the direct influence of the great Pisan mathematician Leonardo Fibonacci due to the presence of circles whose radii represent the first nine elements of the Fibonacci's sequence and which were arranged to depict some properties of the sequence. Moreover, the tiles can be used as an abacus to draw sequences of regular polygons inscribed in a circle of given radius. This construction is a novelty that has resurfaced after eight hundred years of neglect and its implications, in themselves, are worthy of special examination. The presence of so many symbolic references makes the intarsia an icon of medieval philosophical thought and reveals aspects that pave the way to modern scientific thought.

¶15:

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: A comparative study of cleaning methods for tarnished silver

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶20: In recent years, the study of the indoor microclimate has assumed increasing importance, both in relation to the health of people living in confined environments for a considerable part of their time, both for the problems associated with the conservation of works of art and cultural heritage housed in museums, galleries and libraries. In this paper, we present the results of a measurement campaign carried out in two periods of the year, which can be considered "extreme" from the meteo-climatic point of view

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶26: Large wooden structures of cultural value, such as the Vasa ship, suffer from increasing deformation over time, caused by creep in the wood members, time-dependent deformation of joints and damage accumulation

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶30: Korea has many wooden cultural heritages (WCHs), which should be preserved, along with various other cultural properties.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶39: Recovery of the aerial photographs of Ethiopia in the 1930s

Reference 7 - 1.02% Coverage

¶140: The aerial photographs (APs) acquired by the Istituto Geografico Militare (IGM) in the period of the Italian occupation of Ethiopia (1935–1941) have recently been discovered, scanned and organised. Until recently, the oldest APs of the country that were available had been taken in the period 1958–1964. The APs over Ethiopia in 1935–1941 consist of 8281 assemblages on approximately 50 cm × 20 cm hardboard tiles, each holding a label, one nadir-pointing photograph flanked by two low-oblique photographs and one high-oblique photograph. The four APs were exposed simultaneously and were taken across the flight line. The high-oblique photograph is presented alternatively at left and at right. There is approximately 60% overlap between subsequent sets of APs. One of Santoni's glass plate multi-cameras was used, with focal length of 178 mm and with a flight height of 4000–4500 m a.s.l., which resulted in an approximate scale of 1:11,500 for the central photograph and 1:16,000 to 1:18,000 for the low-oblique APs. The surveyors oriented themselves with maps of Ethiopia at 1:400,000 scale, compiled in 1934. The flights present a dense AP coverage of Northern Ethiopia, where they were acquired in the context of upcoming battles with the Ethiopian army. Several flights preceded the later advance of the Italian army southwards to the capital Addis Ababa. Further flights took place in central Ethiopia for civilian purposes. As of 1936, the APs were used to prepare topographic maps at 1:100,000 and 1:50,000 scales. To re-process the imagery using novel techniques, procedures using digital image-based modelling have been developed. The 1935-1941 APs together with those of 1958–1964, 1994 and recent high-resolution satellite imagery are currently being used in spatio-temporal analysis, including change studies of land cover, land management and geomorphology in Ethiopia over a time span of 80 years.

¶141: Framing the past: How virtual experience affects bodily description of artefacts

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶144: The digital documentation of ancient city walls is a key means of protecting them and facilitates the understanding of their present state, construction and rehabilitation,

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶173: but many aspects of the physical recovery of damaged carriers are still performed without solid scientific knowledge, leaving space for improvised treatments with unexpected ill effects

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶173: , the scientific literature on the subject is scarce and little known by the non-scientific archival world, and the documented approaches to tapes recovery are currently fragmented and do not provide an exhaustive reference for the operators in this field.

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: Iron patinas on alabaster surfaces

Reference 12 - 0.12% Coverage

¶189: Alabaster is a white and pure gypsum rock classically used in sculptures or for ornamental purposes, but its characteristic white colour is sometimes masked by the development of noticeable reddish stains over the surface of the rock

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

¶192: The preservation value of

Reference 14 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: which is suffering from repetitive submersions by the Sayeon reservoir, a source of the municipal water for Ulsan, Korea.

Reference 15 - 0.04% Coverage

¶108: Moisture uptake and permeability of canvas paintings and their components

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶111: The Archives françaises du film ([AFF] French Film Archives) of the Centre national du cinéma et de l'image animée (National Center for Cinema and the Moving image [CNC]) is regularly facing problems of molds growth on cinematographic films enclosed in plastic and metal containers.

Reference 17 - 0.04% Coverage

¶116: A new lightweight support for the restoration and presentation of a large Roman mosaic

Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

¶117: presents a new technique employed in the construction of a lightweight backing

Reference 19 - 0.23% Coverage

¶117: The rather large mosaic did not remain in situ but was instead lifted in 1997 before being restored and reassembled during a long and demanding conservation process between 2013 and 2014. Due to the size of the mosaic and subsequent demands associated with its presentation, as well as the need for easy handling when carrying and assembling the restored fragments, a necessity arose to develop a lightweight, compatible and easily removable support

Reference 20 - 0.40% Coverage

¶123: Historical cartography is a fundamental part of Cultural Heritage for its valuable content related to spatial reference as well as its artistic value. The importance of cartographic heritage mainly seems to base upon the spatial and time-related information within historical maps and other

connected materials. The historical cartographic products portrayed a particular moment in the past, and represent a starting point for detecting physical and cultural changes in the environment through the time, in the studies, ranging from environmental to cultural, geographic or administrative tasks. The comparison of historical cartography with modern data gives an opportunity to interpret the spatial and the time scale of environmental and anthropogenic changes on the content

Reference 21 - 0.12% Coverage

¶135: Among other aspects, this charter outlined the role of the acoustics in the restoration of ancient theatres. However, it is often common to modify the acoustics of historical theaters according to the needs of modern performances.

Reference 22 - 0.07% Coverage

¶142: Historic works on paper, illuminated (painted) or unpainted manuscripts, and textiles are fragile and nearly impossible to sample.

Reference 23 - 0.05% Coverage

¶150: For conservation reasons, wind musical instruments kept in most of the museums cannot be played

Reference 24 - 0.17% Coverage

¶150: Indeed the musician, blowing into the instrument, causes a violent thermo-hygro gradient that could damage this cultural heritage. Nevertheless, it is interesting to still be able to collect acoustical information about playing techniques or tuning without playing these historical musical instruments. In the museum context

Reference 25 - 0.35% Coverage

¶150: a facsimile could be ordered to a maker. Less time consuming and less expensive the measure of the input impedance is a good technique to evaluate the acoustical behaviour of reduced to silence instruments. This measurement is used in the Musée de la musique to survey the technical evolution of an instrument family along its history. This article deals with the serpent family. The serpent is a wind instrument which used to be played from the 16th to the 19th century. It was revived in the second half of the 20th century. There is a large variety of serpents (different shapes, different number of holes, provided or not with keys...) kept in the collection of the Musée de la musique

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶164: The coffins are suffering from severe degradation and effective conservation measures should be taken as soon as possible.

Reference 27 - 0.05% Coverage

¶170: Selected papers of the conference Cultural HELP 2014 – Cultural heritage and loss prevention

¶171:

Reference 28 - 0.06% Coverage

¶173: An approach to risk management and preservation of cultural heritage in multi identity and multi managed sites:

Reference 29 - 0.19% Coverage

¶174: It further seeks to discuss alternative ways of its structure-oriented conservation. Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi/Tombs of the Patriarchs is considered to be a holy site located in Al-Khalil/Hebron. Its history dating back to the Middle Bronze Age, Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi/Tombs of the Patriarchs witnessed Roman, Byzantine, Umayyad, Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman periods, respectively

Reference 30 - 0.13% Coverage

¶174: Within this context, this research aims to discuss possible solutions for the protection and risk management of Al-Haram Al-Ibrahimi/Tombs of the Patriarchs, as well as evaluate the role of international organization related with heritage conservation.

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶181: Urban fire risk: Evaluation and emergency planning

Reference 32 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: More effectively addressing fire/disaster challenges to protect our cultural heritage

Reference 33 - 0.09% Coverage

¶184: Disasters are increasing globally. Their adverse impacts on lives and livelihoods, and regional and local economies are felt more and more. Losses to both our tangible

Reference 34 - 0.07% Coverage

¶184: during these disasters are increasing as well. These losses include those to sites, structures and artifacts of cultural significance,

Reference 35 - 0.58% Coverage

¶184: While most disasters cannot be prevented, pre-planning measures can significantly help mitigate and effectively reduce their impact. In addition, focusing on disaster risk reduction prior to events, one can help limit spending large sums of money in post-disaster recovery. Therefore,

through developing prevention and mitigation measures, emergency response and disaster recovery procedures that are tailored to the individual sites and structures, losses could be further limited. There are numerous mitigation and prevention measures that can be implemented to help limit the loss to our collective cultural heritage. While there are some hazards that it may be challenging to totally mitigate against, there are a significant amount of low cost/high impact prevention and mitigation measures that could be put into place to help reduce these losses. In light of this, this paper will research information related to why hazards develop into disasters, and investigate a detailed, risk-informed approach to better address these hazards particularly related to fire and more effectively and efficiently protecting our cultural heritage.

Reference 36 - 0.15% Coverage

¶199: Chinese ancient lead-barium glass has drawn lots of scholars' attentions to its peculiar composition and mysterious technology. In the absence of exact historical documents about lead-barium glass-making, it is extremely difficult to study the origin and development of this kind of glass.

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

¶206: material decay in the conservation of historic environments

Reference 38 - 0.03% Coverage

¶207: The historic environment undergoes cycles of material deterioration

Reference 39 - 0.09% Coverage

¶207: Furthermore, we highlight how the use of science-based conservation to characterise, and intervene in, processes of material transformation can affect these values and qualities.

Reference 40 - 0.04% Coverage

¶210: Climate change and underwater cultural heritage: Impacts and challenges

Reference 41 - 0.21% Coverage

¶211: Predictions forecast changes in climate that may affect cultural heritage in the future. Not only will our underwater cultural heritage become exposed, but also our land tangible cultural heritage will be submerged: entire nations and their cultural heritage may disappear, losing their identity. In fact, climate change has the potential to increase the sea level enough by 2100 to inundate 136 sites considered

Reference 42 - 0.40% Coverage

¶211: However, climate change damage on cultural heritage is not only a warning as already it has caused damages to some cultural heritage. As a consequence, and although in the realm of

archaeology preservation, in situ usually is the first option, climate change challenges the norm as it has an impact on cultural heritage. This study examines the specific climate changes that oceans will most likely suffer and how they will probably affect tangible cultural heritage. It also explores cases of heritage that already are suffering the consequences. Lastly, the article proposes a new partnership natural/cultural resources and the qualification of cultural heritage as a natural resource for its preservation, establishing the same common measures against climate change.

¶212:

Reference 43 - 0.03% Coverage

¶222: Study of historical Chinese lacquer culture and technology

Reference 44 - 0.02% Coverage

¶224: Graphical documentation of antic relief surfaces

Reference 45 - 0.25% Coverage

¶225: Various items, artworks, cuneiforms and reliefs that were left from ancient civilizations are very important sources of information for studying ancient cultures of Middle Eastern origin. Many ancient reliefs that are thousands of years old lose their scientific and artistic values due to the damage they suffer because of natural or artificial causes. For the purpose of studying, preserving or repairing ancient reliefs, the graphical documentations of the mentioned reliefs can be used

Reference 46 - 0.09% Coverage

¶231: arises from the issue of the total absence of a catalogue of the historical moulds belonging to the Richard-Ginori porcelain factory located in Sesto Fiorentino (Italy)

Reference 47 - 0.03% Coverage

¶235: Paper conservation methods: An international survey

Reference 48 - 0.73% Coverage

¶236: This research aims to determine the degree of implementation at the international level of the various paper conservation methods found in the literature. Participating organizations in the survey mainly include national libraries, archives and museums, practicing paper conservation. The results of the survey indicate that the types of objects treated by the majority of the participating organizations consist mainly of manuscripts, archival material, books, maps, topographical drawings and photographic material. The vast majority of the organizations implement at least one of the methods associated with every distinct category of paper conservation methods. Nevertheless, only a limited number of methods per category/step are popular and are implemented to a noteworthy degree. Organizations tend to avoid the extensive usage of chemicals, and apply simple and well-established methods, such as dry cleaning, washing in water, deacidification with calcium hydroxide and paper mending with Japanese paper and paste, instead of complex conservation methods. The results indicate that several deprecated methods are still in use, especially for bleaching. Finally, the

wide implementation of many methods that appear to be in use according to the literature review is not documented by the survey results. The three answers with the highest percentages per paper conservation category/subcategory are presented in table form.

Reference 49 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1244: Indoor microclimatic study for Cultural Heritage protection and preventive conservation in the Palatina Library

Reference 50 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1249: The applications of natural dyes date back almost to the beginning of the history of humankind and textile dyeing was one of them. Indigo, a symbol of independence and individualism, called the king of colours and the colour of kings and, also, considered the oldest dye known to man, was the most commonly used blue colouring substance in the world. No other dyestuff has been valued by mankind so widely and for as long as indigo blue

Reference 51 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1255: Biodeterioration of cultural heritage artifacts due to microbial activity presents a significant challenge to conservators and museums around the World.

Reference 52 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1255: Over the past ten years, accelerated deterioration of some mummies has been documented. Blackening and exudation of some areas of their remaining skin is causing disfigurement of the mummies and poses a threat to the collection, also for mummies in situ exposed to the natural environment.

Reference 53 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1274: Multidisciplinary risk-based analysis for supporting the decision making process on conservation, energy efficiency

<Internals\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 53 references coded [7.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶113: The use of Corona archive acquired in 1970 allows mapping the archaeological site and its coastal environment before the Lebanese civil war. This multitemporal approach allows us to evaluate the sensitivity of the archaeological site to external factors, such as the coastal erosion, the cliff degradation, and the urban growth.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶114: Preserving cultural heritage

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶121: and threaten the Heritage Cultural Site of the Giza Pyramids

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶125: Environmental monitoring is one of the main diagnostic tools considered for appropriate strategies aimed at preserving cultural heritage. However, monitoring systems are only apparently tools easy to use and manage; actually, they hide several drawbacks including, for example, high purchase costs as well as significant financial commitment related to the management and the data processing. This implies that the use of technologies to monitor cultural heritage is usually limited to high relevance monuments

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶128: Results for the Kazanlak Valley indicate that changing land use (conversion of pasture to arable land) and depopulation or de-urbanisation (increased distance to the nearest city, town, or village) represent two anthropogenic factors that degrade burial mounds. These factors likely represent threats from ploughing related to annual agriculture, and looting fostered by the decreased scrutiny associated with remoteness. After an initial survey to acquire the requisite data, local cultural heritage personnel can use this approach to predict quickly and continuously how mound vulnerability will respond to changing circumstances, and then direct resources to the most vulnerable monuments.

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: Our results also provide a reminder that agriculture is not wholly benign, and that depopulation – not just urban sprawl – can threaten cultural heritage.

¶129:

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶130: In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the protection of cultural heritage structures and artifacts from seismic excitations. Nevertheless, although the vulnerability of museum exhibits under seismic excitations has been repeatedly verified, it has not been given proper attention.

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶131: Proposal for a new environmental risk assessment methodology in cultural heritage protection

Reference 9 - 0.36% Coverage

¶132: In this paper, it is proposed a new methodology for the environmental risk assessment in cultural heritage, developed in close collaboration with conservation scientists and library collection managers. This New risk assessment methodology for Cultural HERitage protection (NICHE) is

specifically addressed to the protection of cultural heritage housed in museums, galleries and archives. At the present stage of development, our proposal can be considered as a “relative risk assessment methodology” for the environmental risks to cultural heritage, as are many other methodologies for the risk assessment of works of art. However, NICHE is grounded in a new general definition of risk; it is inserted in a more general and wider conceptual framework, as far as the definition of risk is concerned.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶170: 3D Recording, Documentation and Management of Cultural Heritage

Reference 11 - 0.32% Coverage

¶185: Although Māori textiles containing dyed muka are generally assigned to a sensitive category for museum display, the results from this study suggest that these textiles are more stable to light than previously thought, particularly non- and paru-dyed muka. Despite fears held by museum practitioners that colour change while on exhibition is also indicative of other degradation, results did not support this contention. Furthermore, the study enabled comparison of results gained by two methods of artificial ageing (conventional light-ageing and microfading) increasing researcher confidence about making recommendations to museums and furthering knowledge about new techniques of establishing light stability when on display.

¶186:

Reference 12 - 0.11% Coverage

¶193: In any conservation project, conservators have to address several questions to design the appropriate intervention strategy. Among them, the effectiveness and duration of protective treatments is an important issue, not easy to evaluate.

Reference 13 - 0.05% Coverage

¶194: During the restoration process of the bronze sphinxes at the main façade of the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid,

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶195: The effectiveness of dust mitigation and cleaning strategies at The National Archives, UK

Reference 15 - 0.15% Coverage

¶196: Cultural heritage institutions allocate considerable resource to mitigating the risks of dust in their collections. In archives and libraries boxing collections and cleaning regimes go some way to address the problem. However, evidence of the efficacy of these methods is difficult to validate experimentally as dust is very difficult to see

Reference 16 - 0.15% Coverage

¶199: Safer and yet unconventional methods of cleaning such as the use of Fuller's Earth has been suggested as a measure of conservation of structures that have been chemically and physically damaged. This phenomenon exemplifies how dust particles carried by winds are slowly affecting structures that hold cultural value to nations.

Reference 17 - 0.03% Coverage

¶108: Seafloor analysis and understanding for underwater archeology

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶109: Surveying the oceans' floors represents at the same time a demanding and relevant task to operators concerned with marine biology, engineering or sunken cultural heritage preservation

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

¶130: Surface deformation data

Reference 20 - 0.09% Coverage

¶131: Slopes are continuously affected by rock falls and local sliding events, involving volumes from less than 1 m³ to few hundreds m³. To investigate long-term cliff evolution and the impact on monuments

Reference 21 - 0.10% Coverage

¶143: The presence of large amounts of sand from the beach in such a windy area is making the site extremely prone to suffer from erosion, as evidenced by the present state of one of the most well-known items in the site

Reference 22 - 0.50% Coverage

¶147: With the improvement of the technology, new methods are being produced for documentation of library materials. By using written, visual and auditory methods for documentation of library materials, all of the stages regarding the material are recorded. By this way, transferring information and data to next generations that is the basic aim of the documentation is targeted. Besides, documentation of the works within the library building before/after the restoration is also crucial. Documentation without giving harm to primary materials like paper or leather (without an intervention), taking the decision of intervention by damage assessment, protection of the works by digitalization and sharing with the concerned parties are provided. Many alternative softwares are used in accordance with the implementations and documentations that are desired to be performed. Digitalization stage covering all of the details of a book from the binder of the book to inner pages provides conveying of the work to many users without giving harm. Additionally, these studies help restorators on the restoration of the books.

Reference 23 - 0.03% Coverage

¶152: Preservation of bread-made museum collections by coating technology

Reference 24 - 0.20% Coverage

¶161: Conservation of historic wooden monuments, especially regarding waterlogged archaeological wood, is a complex, long-term, multi-stage and also a quite difficult process. The main problem is poor dimensional stability of such artefacts due to a high degree of wood tissue degradation and its significant saturation with water. Exposing wood to a natural drying process causes its shrinkage, cracking and irreversible deformation due to collapse.

Reference 25 - 0.16% Coverage

¶163: Climate-induced mechanical damage to cultural heritage objects of hygroscopic materials is not yet fully understood. This is particularly true of objects in historic buildings with less climate-controlled indoor environments. Research aiming at clarifying the response of hygroscopic materials to changes of the ambient relative humidity and temperature is scarce.

Reference 26 - 0.06% Coverage

¶163: Moreover, museum climate, a non-heated historic building climate, and intermittent heating of a typical church were simulated in the experiments

Reference 27 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: This research provided evidence for the use of silk in decorating the coronet of Empress Xiao, which provided reliable basis for its restoration work.

Reference 28 - 0.03% Coverage

¶209: but which should be restored, preserved, and declared human heritage monument.

Reference 29 - 0.08% Coverage

¶211: In the last years, the development of 3D technologies applied to the field of Cultural Heritage (CH) has led to results of the utmost importance from the point of view of preservation

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

¶211: preservation

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶214: Beyond the boundaries: A multidisciplinary approach of the musical instrument

Reference 32 - 0.45% Coverage

¶215: Defining what is an old instruments is complex. In a general way, we can distinguish two categories of old instruments. On one hand, there are the instruments which are not or barely in use nowadays. Due to a period of abandonment, those instruments are representative of an epoch different from ours and can be relatively easily dated. On the other hand, there are the instruments which are still being played despite having been made a few centuries ago. Time and use have usually given them a patina, so they are perceived as old in terms of visual aspect, but they have usually been modified as well and so they can be perceived as contemporary in terms of sound. Do we understand an old instrument by hearing it? Do we actually even need to hear it to understand it? This article is meant to provide some thoughts on these questions, to highlight the links between sight and hearing in our perception of a musical instrument and to illustrate how documentation and scientific knowledge can influence this perception

Reference 33 - 0.04% Coverage

¶216: A curator's dearest child – examining musical instruments for collection catalogues

Reference 34 - 0.19% Coverage

¶217: Methods that are employed for the examination of musical instruments have to deal with the fact that resources are limited if one aims to publish an entire collection. A corpus of 84 museum catalogues edited over the last fifty years was reviewed to give a survey of examination methods that are used within this scope. Dimensional measuring with simple tools, identification of materials by the eye and describing prevail,

Reference 35 - 0.04% Coverage

¶218: A review of basic procedures for an organological examination of plucked-string instruments

Reference 36 - 0.40% Coverage

¶219: The nature of a musical instrument, the hygroscopic wooden structure and the effect of the tension of the strings make this task more complicated than examining a static object. Very old instruments have often undergone restorations or repairs and these interventions must be recorded as posterior to the date of construction. This paper will propose a method and tools to document these instruments. This is an extensive set of guidelines which will help scholars to standardise this complicated task. The method described uses relatively simple tools but it should be noted that much more sophisticated techniques are being borrowed from other fields. A detailed examination of an instrument can help in its identification, aid in teaching lutherie, facilitate an appraisal, or simply record the condition of an instrument as part of cataloguing it. Another important use for this documentation

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1220: Critical study of the use of a length unit in the design of 16th to 18th century Italian violins

Reference 38 - 0.53% Coverage

¶1221: Until now, the question of geometrical construction (or: reconstruction) of the violin form has been the subject of numerous hypotheses. Without doubt, instruments were designed using the tools of that period, namely, a ruler and a compass and applying the ideas of Pythagoras or Vitruv, to achieve a perfectly balanced instrument. In particular, the question of a “standard unit” is of importance. Previous research mostly dealt in geometrical construction and not in a “standard unit”. Based on our recent discoveries of tools and drawings, we suggest that instruments of the Brescian and Cremonese schools might have used a standard length unit that could have been the Roman oncia. This unit was applied to the Stradivari instruments, later to all Cremonese violins. But initially, the relationship between the proportions did not emerge, until a completely, new construction system, using concentric circles, was applied. Consequently, all necessary markers for the construction and the radii of the outline can now easily be detected. The construction might be also applicable to violas, violoncellos and even the smaller violins, too. Also the violin scrolls were successfully analyzed.

Reference 39 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1223: Mixtures of siccative oil with Pinaceae resin are among the most widespread natural formulations used for varnishing before the introduction of synthetic varnishes in the 1900s.

Reference 40 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1227: With the pooled series of all instruments, a mean chronology spanning 280 years between 1658 and 1938, named Museum Schmidl Trieste (MST)

Reference 41 - 0.26% Coverage

¶1231: Identifying the wood species is an important step in the process of studying and preserving historic wooden artefacts. Identification procedures normally applied in cultural heritage contexts are unsuitable for musical instruments, as sampling might alter the aesthetics and functionality of these historically and culturally valuable instruments. Furthermore, macroscopic identification, through the naked eye or a lens, is often inadequate. It is necessary, therefore, to adopt a non-invasive approach, which renders visible the greatest number of anatomical features possible.

Reference 42 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1241: Most of the time, each instrument is the only representation left of a style or a historical period. This is coherent with the museums’ task, which is to present diversity in makers, making processes, materials, etc.

Reference 43 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1241: It is thus interesting to study not only an instrument but also its evolution according to music history or to technical evolution. Studying the whole production of a maker allows a better understanding of his know-how and his technical evolution. Nevertheless, the museum audience has no way to evaluate the acoustical properties of these historical instruments except when a copy (or fac-simile) is ordered.

Reference 44 - 0.18% Coverage

¶1243: Piano actions are striking mechanisms whose functioning is based on dynamic principles; producing a sound on a struck keyboard instrument by pressing a key slowly is impossible because the hammer needs momentum to hit the strings. This is also the reason why mechanisms intended for struck keyboard instruments are difficult to study; their normal functioning speed is beyond human observation capabilities

Reference 45 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1246: as well as recognition of the need to protect it from harm.

Reference 46 - 0.31% Coverage

¶1306: Among other issues, thousands of fragments were stored between glass plates, and over the years white "halos" formed around some of these fragments. Different theories about these "halos" have been proposed: the first, most obvious, option being salt migration. Since the salt content everywhere in the Dead Sea area (including aerosols) is extremely high, all of the scroll fragments would have collected large amounts of salt. Another theory, that the halos could be gelatin recrystallizing after being squeezed out of the degraded parchment, was more worrisome. If gelatin was squeezed out of the parchment, it would result directly in significant changes to the scrolls' physical properties.

Reference 47 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1311: Heritage conservation and urban development

Reference 48 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1312: The resultant model provides a structure for approaching any complex situation and for designing appropriate solutions intended to conserve the site's

Reference 49 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1312: Moreover, the model enables moving through different disciplines to reach the goal of preservation

Reference 50 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1317: Global overview of the geological hazard exposure and disaster risk awareness

Reference 51 - 0.41% Coverage

¶318: are exposed to geological hazards, or geohazards, which can turn into disasters if local authorities and site managers are unprepared. This paper analyzes for the first time the estimated exposure to geological hazards at 981 world heritage properties worldwide and the risk awareness of their managers. Initially the physical exposure of world heritage properties to four main geological hazards – tsunamis, landslides, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions – was estimated using open-access data from the global risk data platform and global volcanism program. Then, the periodic reporting registered data, which is part of the world heritage monitoring system and includes questions on the hazards that threaten each site, was examined to estimate world heritage site managers' risk awareness. Finally, estimated and registered datasets enabled to identify focus groups of WH sites exposed to geological hazards worldwide.

Reference 52 - 0.14% Coverage

¶318: The most frequent natural hazards affecting world heritage properties are earthquakes and landslides, whereas volcanic eruptions and tsunamis are less frequent. The most vulnerable regions are Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, where more than half of the sites are exposed to at least one of geohazard

Reference 53 - 0.19% Coverage

¶318: In order to obtain the global vision on the exposure to geohazards, it would be beneficial to combine these two types of information and consider them as complimentary. Moreover, analyzing real vulnerability and management systems at regional and local levels is indispensable to assess the actual degree of disaster risk affecting world heritage properties and define priorities for disaster management interventions.

¶319:
<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 51 references coded [5.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶17: Preserving cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: A new approach to increase the life expectancy of optical discs

¶18: The past two decades have witnessed an exponential growth in the use of digital supports for data archiving. However, the expected lifetime of these supports is inadequate with respect to the actual needs of heritage institutions.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶23: A 3D-centered information system for the documentation of a complex restoration intervention

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶124: Restoration is becoming a quite complex process: a large number of internal and external variables co-exist and may impair it. Among these, the large number of professionals involved and the huge amount of documentation produced can heavily affect the quality of the intervention as well as the possibility to have systemic and informed interventions in the future. In particular, a standardized method for storing restoration data and accessing them is still lacking, and the use of new technologies is still limited and/or not scalable.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

¶124: aimed to support the restoration of Neptune's Fountain in Bologna

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶128: All the products are now used for restoration

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶129: Virtual tours and informational modeling for conservation of cultural heritage sites

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶130: Thorough and organized documentation is crucial for conservation of historic structures

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶130: it is imperative that the method of documentation matches the requirements of the project. Present methods are efficient for certain types of projects. However, for projects that need to depict 3D conservation challenges, but do not have the budget or time for a 3D model, a middle ground does not exist

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶142: In this paper, a practice of 3D documentation on the Chinese Hakka culture within Yongding County, Fujian Province by a multidisciplinary approach was conducted

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: Review of preventive conservation in museum buildings

Reference 12 - 0.72% Coverage

¶144: presents a critical review of preventive conservation in museum buildings. It summarizes theories and approaches spanning from fifty years (1965–2016) in Europe, Canada, and US. From a

wide range of bibliography (110 publications composed by books, guidelines, researches, and other documents), the study wants to identify recurring topics in different historical periods, geographical countries, and cultural approaches. Main fields of action of preventive conservation regard: damage preservation and environmental management; architecture and exhibit design; environmental and energy simulations; monitoring, recording and controlling of the environmental agents; management and training. Particularly, the consciousness of the importance of the environmental impact on museum buildings, introduced a broad debate on the definition of the standards for minimizing and assessing heritage risks, considering single factors (light, temperature, relative humidity, and indoor air pollution) and their cumulative effects. The attention on energy efficiency started from the last decade, focusing mainly on energy audit, modelling, and retrofit of historic buildings. Generally, these works are not specific for museums but, anyway, criteria, methodologies, monitoring procedures, simulation models, and technical solutions are suitable also for museum buildings. The design has central role both for passive and active indoor control. Besides, everyday management, regular maintenance, and training are considered key actions for promoting safeguard, users' comfort and energy efficiency. The research aims to serve as a reference for technicians and conservators to amplify and to ordinate their knowledge in the field of preventive conservation in museum buildings.

¶145:

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: Fungi continue to be the main cause of biodeterioration in libraries. In addition to degrading paper, fungi are an important health issue for librarians and even library users.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶183: for climate adaptation planning when it is applied in tandem with climate change vulnerability assessments.

Reference 15 - 0.03% Coverage

¶185: is the first report of a large research project for the preventive conservation

Reference 16 - 0.03% Coverage

¶191: Moisture: The problem that any conservator faced in his professional life

Reference 17 - 0.02% Coverage

¶163: considered the conservation of cultural heritage essential

Reference 18 - 0.03% Coverage

¶189: Study on wood preservation state of Chinese ancient shipwreck Huaguangjiao I

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶210: The documentation of cultural heritage is acknowledged as a fundamental instrument to guarantee the monument preservation and promotion, and to educate people towards these aims

Reference 20 - 0.05% Coverage

¶217: An assessment of the impacts of climate change on Puerto Rico's Cultural Heritage with a case study on sea-level rise

Reference 21 - 0.43% Coverage

¶218: In this paper, we summarize how current and projected climate changes are expected to impact material cultural heritage in Puerto Rico. As case study, we also conducted a spatial analysis vulnerability assessment of coastal heritage sites below 20 meters in elevation. Results from the analysis show that of the 1185 known cultural heritage sites below 20 m in elevation in Puerto Rico, 27 sites are inundated at today's highest high tide, 56 will be inundated by mid-century when assuming a 0.6 m rise in sea-level, and 140 sites will be inundated by end-of-century when assuming a 1.8 m rise in sea-level. Spatial analysis of sites adjacent to the high tide line demonstrate that these values are likely conservative, as there are many sites located within 1 m of the highest high tide line that should also be considered vulnerable. Finally, we present and introductory proposal that addresses the need for vulnerability assessments to aid cultural heritage managers in developing adaptive strategies for climate change impacts to material heritage.

Reference 22 - 0.15% Coverage

¶220: Industrial heritage associated with political, economic, cultural, social, scientific, technological, and architectural fields has been a crucial concern to nations and governments, since it reveals the way our ancestors lived, records technical progress and realizes cultural continuity. Thus, conserving and reusing industrial heritage is a vital decision-making issue

Reference 23 - 0.19% Coverage

¶222: Nevertheless, while these life cycle methods are widely applied in many industries and service sectors, they still are at its infancy in the restoration work of Cultural Heritage. The main goal of this paper is to define and build a general framework including all impact indicators related to the restoration work processes to apply experimentally, and for the first time, all the sustainability assessment dimensions together within the Cultural Heritage sector

Reference 24 - 0.18% Coverage

¶242: Often cultural conservators are asked to assess the preservation state of waterlogged wooden artefacts whose identity and rarity place an ethical barrier on the use of destructive analysis techniques. In addition, conservators are continually being challenged to find new ways of assessing the preservation of the underwater heritage, such as wooden shipwrecks, whilst in situ, and thus assist the process of managing such sensitive archaeological sites

Reference 25 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1244: Spread along different museum collections all over the world, pre-Columbian artefacts contain these resins. The preservation and understanding of the technology of fabrication of these pieces constitute a major concern for conservators, historians and archaeologists.

Reference 26 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1252: in the Main Altar of the St. James Church – the highest Gothic altar of the World.

Reference 27 - 0.22% Coverage

¶1257: Analysis of spatial and temporal patterns in looting and destruction at archaeological sites using satellite imagery has become a focus of multiple research groups working on cultural heritage in conflict zones, especially in areas controlled by the Islamic State in Syria and Iraq. In this paper, we apply similar methods to investigate looting and destruction at archaeological sites in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, where Taliban-related cultural heritage destruction events have also frequently made international headlines.

Reference 28 - 0.28% Coverage

¶1257: This analysis indicates that several common narratives about cultural heritage destruction in Afghanistan may require revision. Specifically, we conclude that significant amounts of systematic looting of archaeological sites in Afghanistan already occurred before Taliban-related conflicts, that there has been little increase in systematic looting in Taliban-controlled areas post-2001, and that the most pressing threats to Afghanistan's heritage sites come from development activities, including agricultural expansion, urban growth, and future mining. The analysis demonstrates that the situation in Afghanistan both parallels and contrasts with that seen in the post-Arab-Spring Middle East.

¶1258:

Reference 29 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1261: which has as a result been the focus of the existing protection efforts, while neglecting the remaining parts of the M-GWMDS, most of which have been destroyed. This narrow focus stems primarily from the general lack of knowledge

Reference 30 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1262: Geological risk assessment for rock art protection in karstic caves

Reference 31 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1277: Recording, documenting and, ultimately, protecting underwater cultural heritage

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1280: Coping with biological growth on stone heritage objects

Reference 33 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1280: Methods, products, applications, and perspectives.

¶1281:

Reference 34 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1286: Quantifying the supply chain for Near Eastern Antiquities in times of war and conflict

Reference 35 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1287: provides the first systematic analysis of a particular norm at major antiquities auctions: selling items in groups. The analysis decomposes large auction lots of Near Eastern antiquities into their constituent items and examines the provenance of items individually. This provides insight into the known supply chain, or provenance, for thousands of items from a region in which archaeological looting has become a particular concern. The analysis shows that items sold in groups constitute a large source of revenue on the market, but are small and come with poor documentation, making them problematic in several ways. A variety of additional analyses show that the market does not price provenance in a way that generates incentives to improve these problematic aspects of the trade. The paper contributes to the understanding of the end market for Middle Eastern cultural heritage

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1288: The destruction of cultural heritage

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1289: are in danger in some Arab countries that have suffered from conflict since the Arab Spring.

Reference 38 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1291: The present article aims to shed light and encourage reflection on the implications of wars and conflicts for cultural heritage in the Middle East

Reference 39 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1291: with a particular focus on active war zones.

Reference 40 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1293: The marly limestone, a difficult material to restore:

Reference 41 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1294: The on-site assessment of the effectiveness and durability of conservation treatments have several drawbacks

Reference 42 - 0.20% Coverage

¶1294: , and in the requirements of the restorer related with the logistic of the yard and with the need to satisfy the owner demands. These aspects are often in conflict with the methodological approach used in the scientific framework for evaluate the performance of applied treatments. The aims of this paper is to suggest practical solutions, capable to overcome the previous problems in the assessment of the efficiency of the consolidating and protective treatments applied on the marly limestone ashlar

Reference 43 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1301: Celebrating centuries: Pink-pigmented bacteria from rosy patinas

Reference 44 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1310: The study of an ancient musical instrument should take into account various approaches, which include historical sources, study of materials and dendrochronological analysis. Very often, an ancient musical instrument has been subject to repairs, substitutions and restorations that have modified its original setting.

Reference 45 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1314: in the form of damaged walls, fissures, cracks, compressed adobe blocks, and incomplete geometry of perimeter walls

Reference 46 - 0.37% Coverage

¶1314: The results indicate that the origin for the observed damage is uneven foundation settlements related to a variable foundation layer thickness that is associated to the sloping bedrock at the site of this complex. The complex soil-structure interaction issues associated to the foundation conditions and high foundation pressures in the NW corner of the complex, coupled with the high internal stresses in the lower part of this structure that reach the strength capacity of this fragile material, appear to be the main reasons for the observed damage. This interdisciplinary study provided an effective approach to find a valid and scientific-based explanation for the observed archaeological evidence and open up new engineering and archaeological discussions for finding the most appropriate strategies for future conservation and structural consolidation works at this invaluable Moche culture heritage site.

¶1315:

Reference 47 - 0.15% Coverage

¶1339: To this deterioration contributed the location in a soft calcarenite rock quarry, the adverse environmental conditions and the numerous and extensive wrong archaeological and managing

interventions along more than a century. The cultural, artistic and religious importance of this Necropolis converts the protection and conservation of this archaeological site in a major issue.

Reference 48 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1343: Water is the main factor of degradation in most stone monuments and buildings, and especially in those located next to the sea, since it acts as a vehicle for decay agents

Reference 49 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1345: Graffiti removal from monuments, such as statues or architecture, is becoming a priority for conservators and restorers. This operation is further complicated when the vandalism is carried out on surfaces that should be preserved, as in the case of writings or tags on historical wall paintings, or even on modern or contemporary pieces of street art

Reference 50 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1353: Over the last few years there have been advances in technical diving, which have made it more accessible (including financially), making it possible to dive to greater depths and, consequently, reach underwater archaeological sites in deeper waters, which were previously considered “untouchable”. As these sites are now at potential risk of anthropic interference, new approaches to monitoring techniques are therefore considered necessary to ensure the protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. This paper presents a protocol for monitoring techniques to be applied to ‘mid-depth archaeological remains’.

Reference 51 - 0.36% Coverage

¶1357: Biodeterioration is a topic of ever-growing concern and is particularly relevant in the context of cultural heritage conservation, since artworks and monuments provide diversified ecological niches for microorganism colonization. Despite all the gathered knowledge in recent years, current established norms and accepted contamination thresholds have a prominent focus on human health and air quality preservation. Nonetheless they still are not enough or are not adequately applied for cultural heritage preservation. In the light of this study within a very important Museum from Coimbra (Portugal), the current knowledge and accepted norms are discussed. Despite the meticulous control of environmental parameters inside this art repository, the presence of fungal colonies was unexpectedly detected on wooden sculptures and paintings that were deposited inside a custom-built room

Name: Nodes\\Archaeology\\Modern or contemporary archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - \$ 10 references coded [3.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶125: the archaeology of war in Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina

¶126:

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶128: Disentangling the story, at a remove of not many centuries, is not a simple business.

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶137: Towards an archaeology of navy huts and settlements of the industrial revolution

Reference 4 - 0.39% Coverage

¶138: In the unmechanized age, this meant large numbers of hands and large settlements, which have their archaeological trace.

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶167: Personal discipline and material culture: an archaeology of Annapolis, Maryland, 1695–1870.

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶170: The landscape of industry: patterns of change in the Ironbridge Gorge.

Reference 7 - 0.42% Coverage

¶185: Forensic archaeology is a relatively recent development in the UK but has already shown its worth on a number of scenes of crime

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶202: Archaeological aspects of D-Day: Operation Overlord

¶203:

Reference 9 - 1.01% Coverage

¶203: the Normandy invasions of D-Day 1944 are, and are not, archaeologically visible. The author of the pioneering book on the pillbox defences of Britain in the Second World War explains what little there is surviving in southern England. Static defences, we see, leave traces in a way a mobile attack does not.

Reference 10 - 0.32% Coverage

¶1215: 'An extraordinarily ungrateful conceit': a western publication of important Soviet field-studies

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: Coming of age? historical archaeology of the Chesapeake

¶141:

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶197: Peru's colonial wine industry and its European background

Reference 2 - 0.80% Coverage

¶198: Among the industrial crafts introduced into the Hispanic New World was the growing of grapes, and the making of wine at a grand scale. The technology and the artefacts of wine-making in Spain were, in their turn, largely those of the Roman world. These continuities, and their changing contexts, are evident in this study of the wine-making bodegas of a Peruvian valley

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶205: People, process and the poverty-pew: a functional analysis of mundane buildings in the Nottinghamshire framework-knitting industry

Reference 4 - 0.98% Coverage

¶206: Industrial archaeology has traditionally concentrated on the recording and study of technological and engineering survivals — hence the name 'industrial' as, often, a near-synonym for 'post-medieval' in naming the archaeology of early modern capitalism. This study of three mundane industrial buildings draws upon building and documentary evidence as aids to understanding working structures not distinguished by technological or engineering innovation.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶17: Su Bingqi and contemporary Chinese archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶172: Monuments of war: defining England's 20th-century defence heritage

Reference 3 - 1.35% Coverage

¶173: The editor of ANTIQUITY remembers travelling, as a child, on the main A1 highway to see relatives in southeast England, watching the banks of sharp-nosed Bloodhound missiles ranged close by the road – pointing east, to meet incoming Soviet bombers. The obsolete monuments of the Cold War, and before that of the Second World War, are history now, famously the Berlin Wall (Baker 1993 in ANTIQUITY). Many, like the concrete runways of the airfields, are so solidly built they are not lightly removed. These remains of England's 20th-century defence heritage are not well understood. However, and contrary to popular belief, they do have a large documentation; and it is this, the authors argue, that should form the basis for systematic review.

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1262: An archaeology of capitalism

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1267: Contemporary archaeology in theory: a reader

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1269: postmodern

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1279: 'And the rest is history. And archaeology': The potential of battlefield archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶161: Industrial archaeology, principles and practice.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶188: contemporary archaeology in the United States

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶195:

Historical archaeology ¶196:

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶140:

Landscape transformations and the archaeology of impact: social disruption and state formation in southern Africa.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶133: involved in this embarkation

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶154: and Post-Medieval Scotland

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶155: round the Royal castles and palaces suggest that a completely new chronology of roof covering for high-status buildings in Scotland should now be formulated.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶138: Fields of deception: Britain's bombing decoys of World War II.

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶179: an extensive World War II fortification complex

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1268: The East African seaboard, stretching from Somalia in the north to Madagascar and Mozambique in the south, was culturally dynamic throughout the historical period.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1313: Dangerous energy: the archaeology of gunpowder and military explosives manufacture.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [1.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶132: Excavating memories: archaeology and the Great War, 1914–2001

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶133: The First World War is beginning to receive archaeological attention. This paper highlights the technical

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶138: Ancestral Archives:

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1204: African Diaspora archaeology in Guadeloupe, French West Indies

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1262: Post-Medieval and industrial archaeology in Ireland: an overview

Reference 6 - 0.46% Coverage

¶1263: the archaeological study of the early modern period was generally underplayed within Irish archaeology before the 1970s, since that time there has been a significant increase in research on post-medieval and industrial themes. The origins, achievements, and recent developments of post-medieval and industrial archaeology in Ireland are discussed, with a consideration of the future of these disciplines.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1270: From industrial revolution to consumer revolution: international perspectives on the archaeology of industrialisation

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1288: Unearthing Gotham: the archaeology of New York City

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1408: Out of the blue: assessing military aircraft crash sites in England, 1912–45

Reference 10 - 0.10% Coverage

¶1409: The aims are reviewed in a paper that shows the increasing interest in modern archaeology

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1477: Matériel culture: the archaeology of twentieth century conflict

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1547: Digging holes in popular culture: archaeology and science fiction

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶173: Hidden in view: African spiritual spaces in North American landscapes

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶174: How did enslaved African people in North America use material culture

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶174: In a paper that has much significance for many other periods and places, the authors draw on archaeological and documentary evidence

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶186: Cold war: building for nuclear confrontation 1946–1989

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶208: From 'questions that count' to stories that 'matter' in Historical Archaeology

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶209: An archaeological study of rural capitalism and material life

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶209: the Gibbs farmstead in southern Appalachia, 1790-1920.

Reference 4 - 0.27% Coverage

¶210: Rural society in the Age of Reason: an archaeology of the emergence of Modern life in the southern Scottish Highlands

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶211: Archaeologies of the British

<Internals\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.76% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶126: creates a landscape of military works that would not have been known in detail to either historians or generals at the time. The GIS inventory has great potential for historians of the war and is a vital instrument for the management of this increasingly important heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶169: Mountain and orefields: metal mining landscapes of mid and north-east Wales

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1367: military life

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶120: revealing a 'hierarchy of servitude'. It is natural to think that such a situation would provide helpful analogies for earlier empires, like the Roman, but historical archaeology has its own framework, varying even from country to country.

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1143: Huts and History: The Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment during the American Civil War.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶144: American Genius: Nineteenth-Century Banklocks and Time Locks

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶1494:

Gone is the Ancient Glory: Spanish Town, Jamaica, 1534–2000

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1497:

Shadow Sites: Photography, Archaeology, & the British Landscape 1927–1955. ¶1498:

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1613: .

Shadow Sites: Photography, Archaeology, & the British Landscape 1927-1955 ¶1614: . ¶1615:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶166: Alain-Fournier et ses compagnons d'arme: une archéologie de la Grande Guerre.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶167: L'archéologie nazie en Europe de l'Ouest.

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶165: The application of declassified KH-7 GAMBIT satellite photographs to studies of Cold War material culture: a case study from the former Soviet Union

Reference 4 - 0.93% Coverage

¶166: Forty years after they were originally acquired for intelligence purposes, declassified US photographs from the KH-7 GAMBIT photo reconnaissance satellite programme, together with contemporary declassified intelligence reports, are being used to shed light on Cold War sites in the former Soviet Union. The method should have a great future for understanding the changes to the landscape in Europe over the last 60 years. The material impact of the Cold War was no less fundamental than other wars hotter in nature.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶192: The archaeology of class in urban America.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: Historical archaeology in Africa

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶122: industrial archaeology

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶123: The route runs five miles across the old industrial south of the city and through the Gorbals, once the British byword for an urban 'sink'.

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1317: the historical archaeology of a north Australian nineteenth-century military outpost

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1318: The same under a different sky? A country estate in nineteenth-century New South Wales

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶121: Degrees of freedom in the Caribbean: archaeological explorations of transitions from slavery

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶123: The archaeology of occupation, 1940-2009: a case study from the Channel Islands

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶124: The occupation of the Channel Islands during World War II and its subsequent commemoration, memorialisation and re-enactment as heritage offers a parable for the advent of materiality in many other periods and places

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶167: material memories of the Great War

Reference 5 - 0.16% Coverage

¶114: Fire on the desert: conflict archaeology and the Great Arab Revolt in Jordan, 1916–18

Reference 6 - 1.07% Coverage

¶115: Archaeologists specialising in twentieth-century conflict here turn their attention from the trenches of Europe to the desert landscape of the Arabian theatre. The thrust and parry between the Ottoman Army and Lawrence's Arabian forces are reflected in defence-works and the outgoing and incoming bullets found there. The Ottoman generals changed their defences from long lines to redoubts, implying that the less visible guerrillas were having a palpable effect on strategy. Here, archaeology amplifies and enhances the story told in T.E. Lawrence's Seven Pillars of Wisdom

Reference 7 - 0.04% Coverage

¶139: Great War archaeology

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶140: Handbook of space engineering, archaeology, and heritage

Reference 9 - 0.15% Coverage

¶162: When they come to model Heaven: big science and the monumental in post-war Britain

Reference 10 - 0.23% Coverage

¶163: How useful is the archaeology of the present? In this tour de force the author takes an iconic structure of modern times –

<Internals\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.96% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶263: An 'Imperial Philosophical Machine': the archaeology of the Cambridge Observatory

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶264: Intellectually sensitive modern excavators, like our authors, are beginning to convince us that these recent constructions not only matter in themselves, but may have interesting links to what lies beneath

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶266: In case readers are wondering whether this paper is written tongue in cheek — or with tongue sticking out — it is worth recalling that modern archaeology includes recent periods in its remit, and uses recent materiality to help understand more ancient times as well as a critique on modernity itself. Here the authors find graffiti left by a notorious group of popular musicians and probe it for social meaning as earnestly as students of cave art

<Internals\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶21: African earthen structures in colonial Louisiana: architecture from

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶21: (1787–1816)

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶173: From the battlefield to the labour camp: archaeology of civil war and dictatorship in Spain

Reference 4 - 0.68% Coverage

¶174: explores responses to political violence through the materiality of three aspects of the Civil War in Spain: military lines in the battle for Madrid, a concentration camp in Extremadura and a remote settlement of forced labourers and their families. He shows how archaeology's revelations reflect, qualify and enrich the story of human survival under the pall cast by a dictatorship

Reference 5 - 0.45% Coverage

¶199: With adroit detective work, he shows that these too are probably owed to military visitors, this time a group of nineteenth-century Turkish soldiers of the Ottoman empire—perhaps those assigned to help Giuseppe Ferlini to blow up and pillage the tombs.

¶200:

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶225: French colonial archaeology in the Southeast and Caribbean.

<Internals\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶158: to the 20th century A.D

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶194: Change and continuity in the recent rock art of the southern Kimberley, Australia

¶195:

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶135: Stone-built installations known as 'leopard traps' are found throughout the deserts of the Middle East. They have generally been considered to be recent in date

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶151: Settlements and cemeteries associated with a European colonial presence provide rich opportunities to gain insights into the character and composition of those populations, even in the absence of written records.

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶151: conclude that the Baillif cemetery was a nineteenth-century military graveyard

<Internals\\Antiquity 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1275: Second World War conflict archaeology in the forests of north-west Europe

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

¶1276: Concrete fortifications have long served as battle-scarred memorials of the Second World War. The forests of north-west Europe, meanwhile, have concealed a preserved landscape of earthwork field fortifications, military support structures and bomb- and shell-craters that promise to enhance our understanding of the conflict landscapes of the 1944 Normandy Campaign and the subsequent battles in the Ardennes and Hürtgenwald forests

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶105: From these honored dead: historical archaeology of the American Civil War

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: Tree memories of the Second World War: a case study of common beeches

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶127:

¶128: During the final stages of the Second World War, a trench was dug in woodland near a small Polish village, probably by prisoners of war. There are no eye witness accounts and very few artefacts survive. The only way the story of these prisoners can be told is through the material memory held by the woodland

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶128: The focus is on the beech trees of Chycina that may hold the only record of the construction of a small section of the Festungsfront Oder-Warthe-Bogen in western Poland in 1944.

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶175: The archaeology of Atlantic slavery has been widely studied in recent years, but less attention has been paid to the post-slavery system of indenture that transported contract labourers from South Asia, China and Africa to new lands. Colonial Mauritius has left abundant archaeological remains,

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶191: J. Cameron Monroe and James Delle advance the inherent possibilities of space and scale in historical archaeology.

¶192:
Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶204: The maritime archaeology of a modern conflict. Comparing the archaeology of German submarine wrecks to the historical text

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶206: we survey 'modern-world' and post-colonial archaeologies, focusing on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶206: we conclude by taking leave of this planet altogether and heading into outer space.

¶207:
<Internals\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶71: Year 5 at Fukushima: a 'disaster-led' archaeology of the contemporary future

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶72: Alongside its immediate applications, archaeology also has a wider critical role to play: with its mastery of materiality and temporality, it can help envisage the 'contemporary future' at Fukushima, a defining landmark of the feats and failures of late modernity.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶149: Archaeologies of colonialism and enslavement in Spanish, Portuguese and French America

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶190: by the first generations of Europeans to arrive in the New World. This account of spiritual encounters provides a rare, personalised insight into intercultural religious dynamics in the early Americas

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶249: Firewood of the Napoleonic Wars: the first application of archaeological charcoal analysis to a military camp in the north of France (1803–1805)

Reference 6 - 0.62% Coverage

¶1250: focuses on evidence from firewood remains from a Napoleonic camp located at Étaples (in the north of France), inhabited between 1803 and 1805. The combination of archaeological and relevant historical records indicates that wood resources, stockpiled for lighting and heating by the soldiers, may have originated from two distinct areas: the army's official forest and also the area around the camp, indicating possible difficulties in wood supply at the end of its occupation. This study, therefore, uses archaeological charcoal to reinforce military historical sources in understanding firewood economy and the harsh everyday life of the Napoleonic soldier at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1251: The archaeology of Anthropocene rivers: water management and landscape change in 'Gold Rush' Australia

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶1252: Future scientists seeking evidence of the Anthropocene on a planetary scale will find a series of structurally similar deposits dating to within the same few thousand years at multiple locations around the world. It will be evident that they were produced by a global human drive to exploit the Earth's mineral wealth. The impact and the evidence left by this phenomenon in the 'Gold Rush' region of Victoria, Australia are particularly clear.

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1348: at Kilkenny Union Workhouse.

<Internals\Antiquity 2017 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶132: The Ypres Salient 1914–1918: historical aerial photography and the landscape of war

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶133: As the centenary commemorations of the Battle of Passchendaele approach, this article is a timely demonstration of how archaeology can provide new insights into the landscape of the Western Front. Assessment of over 9000 aerial photographs taken during the First World War, integrated with other approaches to landscape archaeology, offers a new perspective on the shifting nature of the historic struggle around the town of Ypres in Belgium. The results not only illustrate the changing face of the landscape over that four-year period, but also highlight the potential of aerial photographic records to illuminate hitherto overlooked aspects of landscape heritage.

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1386: Franklin's fate: discoveries and prospects

Reference 4 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1387: Previous investigators had concentrated on tracing and recording the crews: among others, Owen Beattie in the 1980s (Notman et al. 1987), F.L. McClintock in 1857–1859, and four naval expeditions before that. HMS Investigator was lost in the 1853 search, and her wreck discovered off Banks Island in 2011. Ranging very widely, all of the investigators, and many others, were trying to find out what befell Sir John Franklin's attempt to complete the Northwest Passage between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific in 1845–1848. Erebus and Terror were his ships.

¶1388:

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1389: Despite the fact that several books and a plethora of articles have been published in recent decades on the archaeology of the USSR and Russia, Soviet-Russian archaeology is still largely ignored in the West

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶139: Landscapes of production and punishment: convict labour management on the Tasman Peninsula 1830–1877

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: aims to examine how convict labour from 1830–1877 affected the built and natural landscapes of the Tasman Peninsula, as well as the lives of the convicts themselves.

¶141:

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶171: which reveal that such heritage may have a bright side. This study discusses

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶171: It records biographical details of its owner, and offers an alternative narrative of difficult heritage by testifying to emotion and human creativity behind barbed wire.

¶172:

Reference 5 - 0.81% Coverage

¶178: 2017 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of both the Society for Historical Archaeology, in North America, and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, in the UK. Each society celebrated this milestone by publishing a collection of forward-looking essays in their respective journals (see Brooks 2016; Matthews 2016). Although each group of practitioners has followed what might be best described as parallel, but not convergent, intellectual tracks, what they have shared is a common focus on the period of European expansion and colonialism starting in the

late fifteenth century. Since that time, the two fields have grown much closer, while the larger intellectual project that is historical archaeology has seen its popularity grow across the globe. In many respects, these three volumes, while different, nevertheless provide a rich collection of chapters that reveal both the widening and deepening of the field.

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶186: Contemporary archaeology and the city: creativity, ruination

Reference 7 - 0.38% Coverage

¶1219: Eighteenth- to twentieth-century ceramic wares associated with Oxbridge colleges provide one way of exploring this issue. Detailed historical records of property owners and tenants can be combined with ceramics linked to individual colleges by corporate markings such as coats of arms or badges. This enables fine-grained reconstructions which show, in many cases, that ordinary vessels had far from ordinary histories of use and discard.

¶1220:

Reference 8 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1293: Clashes of time: the contemporary past as a challenge for archaeology

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1337: Timber for the trenches: a new perspective on archaeological wood from

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1337: First World War trenches in Flanders Fields

Reference 11 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1338: During the First World War (1914–1918),

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 2 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶19: Looking Back to the Future: The Path of German Industrial Culture in the Rhine-Main Region

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶168: Not Just the Hangars of World War II

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 1 reference coded [0.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶155: Greetings from the Factory Floor

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶132: a section of one of the last UK manual telephone switchboards, which was acquired by the Science Museum, London, following its decommissioning in 1960.

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶159: Industrial Heritage.

¶160:

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: Solomon Island's World War II Heritage

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶126: In addition, the value of archaeology for a deeper knowledge of Singapore's British colonial past is increasingly being recognized

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶127: Colonial Heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶19: Case studies from rural Queensland, Australia, show that even relatively recent industrial and historical archaeology sites

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶140: colonial buildings and gun emplacements dating from the Second World War

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶9: Korreweg-district, Groningen, The Netherlands

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [5.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶4: Historical Archaeology and the Recent Urban Past

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶5: examines the ways in which international historical archaeologists have explored the recent past

Reference 3 - 0.42% Coverage

¶5: It is argued that the archaeology of the mundane and everyday can contribute to contemporary culture

Reference 4 - 0.56% Coverage

¶5: Emphasis is placed upon the archaeology of the recent urban past and case studies are presented from New York, Sydney and Cape Town

Reference 5 - 1.19% Coverage

¶5: the study of the materiality of urban social life offers a powerful research tool for social scientists, and that archaeologists and heritage interpreters should make greater use of this form of evidence within the context of early 21st-century urban regeneration schemes in the UK

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶22: The Churchill–Roosevelt Bases of 1940

Reference 7 - 1.25% Coverage

¶23: From existing thoughts on heritage in older military bases, the paper considers the legitimacy of recent (living memory) bases as heritage, by reference to various cases among which Malta is particularly persuasive. The Churchill–Roosevelt bases and their heritage potential are then reviewed.

Reference 8 - 0.45% Coverage

¶38: This case study examines why people are returning to the Blackstone Valley, America's industrial birthplace

Reference 9 - 0.45% Coverage

¶150: Corporations and commemoration: first world war remembrance, Lloyds TSB and the national memorial arboretum

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶123: Managing modern heritage

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶124: Yet, with archaeologists increasingly willing to explore the contemporary past

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶159: at a US industrial heritage site

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶150: The Case of the Underground Railroad Settlement

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶120: Cold War Heritage and the Conservation of Military Remains in Yorkshire

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶121: Over the last few years there has been a growing interest in the future of military remains created in the UK since 1945.

Reference 3 - 0.54% Coverage

¶121: Second, it reviews some of the literature relating to Cold War heritage, both in terms of land management and reuse, but more centrally as a potential national heritage asset.

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶159: Malta: Reclaiming the Naval Heritage?

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶160: responds to three current concerns: military geographies

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [2.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶18: In this paper I outline the commemorative potential of a historical archaeology of aerial bombing.

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: I then develop these themes to highlight the tensions between historical and mnemonic narratives of aerial bombardment

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶19: Industrial Heritage: Valorising the Spatial–Temporal Dynamics of Another Hong Kong Story

¶110:

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶110: argues for a deeper appreciation of its industrial history

Reference 5 - 0.79% Coverage

¶110: The paper presents an ‘other Hong Kong heritage story’ that foregrounds the compressed time–space nature of the city’s industrial history, the spatial organisation of manufacturing, and the dynamic spatial stretch that has been taken by the industrialisation process

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶163: A Study of UK Industrial Heritage Sites

¶164:

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶116: the industrial place

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶181: Industrial heritage

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶182: in particular industrial heritage

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶186: Cold War heritage and the planned community

Reference 4 - 0.95% Coverage

¶187: The heritage of the Cold War is attracting increasing international interest. Much of that revolves around technological legacies; less attention has been paid to the community infrastructure which supported defence research, weapons testing and military installations. Security and operational logistics meant that research and development was conducted not only in restricted settings but also in often geographically remote situations.

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶187: This paper introduces the Village against the backdrop of Cold War heritage and spatial planning ideology, surveys its *raison d'être* and growth as a Cold War town

<Internals\IJHS 2013 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶166: does not have one single cultural example from the industrial workers' history or culture.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶166: are today the finest existing monuments representing the history and culture of industrial workers

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶168: Hitherto, labour activists, historians and heritage professionals have focused on the artefacts and archives

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

¶168: The narrative closely follows the course of the industrial revolution and the accompanying development of the labour movement from its beginnings in the eighteenth century. Examples cover a wide range including the artisan trade societies, Utopian Owenite settlements and purpose-built radical and trade union premises.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶100: epitomising the town's lost golden age of mining

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶19: industrial heritage sites:

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: The functional threshold of modern heritage: form versus function

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶81: Cultural heritage of the Great War in Britain

¶82:

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶15: Spanish Civil War caves of Asturias in archaeology and memory

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶52: the recent past

¶53:

Reference 3 - 0.79% Coverage

¶64: However, with the exception of other means of transport incorporated within the field of industrial archaeology or recognised by the CIIC under the category of cultural routes, little or no consideration has been given to roads built from the mid-eighteenth century to the early part of the twentieth century. In view of this situation, this paper has the following aims. Firstly, to define the concept of 'modern road' and provide a brief analysis of the historical development and current situation of the same. Secondly, to assess the main contributions made to date regarding the heritage dimension of modern roads.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶112: industrial and working class heritage in England, the United States and Australia

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶62: we discuss the heritage of the WWII evacuation and the so-called 'burning of Lapland'

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶162: The Nazi German troops established a large military base there in 1941, and the Germans and the villagers lived as close neighbours for several years. In 1944 the villagers were evacuated before the outbreak of the Finno-German 'Lapland War' of 1944–1945, in which the German troops annihilated their military installations and the civilian infrastructure. Today the ruins of demolished German military installations persist around the village as vivid reminders, and act for the villagers as important active agents in memorising this vital phase in Lapland's recent past

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶190: Drawing on Sarah May's archaeology of contemporary tigers

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶118: in connection to both the communist period and World War II (WWII) in Poland.

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶110: examined with respect to a defunct, yet architecturally outstanding, naval facility,

<Internals\JCH 2008 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶153: The manufacture of glass pot furnaces in Marinha Grande (Portugal) during the last decades of the 19th century

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶154: The main goal of this paper is to disclose, in a synthetic manner, some of the technological advances which occurred on the glass industry of Portugal,

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶154: , during the period 1864–1888.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶143: The site housed one of Europe's largest textile factories during the 19th century and was later remodelled and transformed into the College of Industrial Engineering

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶120: Within cultural heritage (CH), industrial heritage (IH) has a series of intrinsic characteristics, which mean that its study includes the use of new approaches to the analysis of heritage in order to understand and form a record, such as the technical–technological approach

<Internals\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶154: in the field of olive oil industrial heritage. It studies inventions related to the mechanical processes of the extraction of olive oil between 1826 and 1966, which are recorded in the Historical Archive of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶153: to date an early industrial (mid-19th century) continuous

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶183: Engineering heritage refers to a broad variety of items of social, economic, aesthetic or historic relevance, including roads, dams, buildings and supply networks

Reference 3 - 0.41% Coverage

¶183: This occurs even with those infrastructures that have played an essential role in underpinning the daily existence of entire civilizations. Underground water-supply networks provide an excellent example. Although there are exceptions, water networks tend to be functional in design, rather than monumental. Moreover, they present intricate linear layouts that often span several kilometres. This means they are costly to maintain once their operational life is over, and that they are prone to abandonment and destruction.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶153: , is a famous example of the Russian avant-garde style of the early 20th century. With a height of approximately 160 m, it is the highest hyperboloid lattice steel tower ever built by Shukhov and is one of the symbols of Moscow. It is widely recognized as an artifact of modern cultural heritage.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶173: Analogue recording on magnetic tape has been the main technique for capturing sound for about five decades in the past century. Most of our collective memory is therefore stored on this type of medium, which is unfortunately degrading very fast. The past twenty years have witnessed a true rush to digitization in order to save the information stored on tape,

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶197: Industrial landscapes afford particular challenges for the heritage community, not only because the location of these historic remains is often intimately linked to the physical environment, but also because these landscapes can be heavily polluted by former (industrial) processes and, if released, the legacy of contaminants trapped in floodplain soils and sediments can exacerbate erosion and denudation

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶196: Non-invasive research of tunneling heritage in the Ypres Salient (1914–1918)

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶197: During the First World War, the stalemate in the trenches resulted in the creation of a vast network of field defences in different theatres of war. The rediscovery of ancient siege techniques, such as military mining and the ever-increasing power of artillery fire, resulted in the creation of an underground world of tunnels and mine galleries deep below the surface

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶326: aims at detecting and identifying the service insignia possibly present

<Internals\\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶128: The Trento's area was under the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the end of WWI and on the border with the Italian Kingdom. The area represented a crucial and bloody war front between the Austrian and Italian territories. It was thus constellated of military fortresses, trenches and tunnels, most of them now ruined and at risk to slowly disappear.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶322: A multi-level and multi-sensor documentation approach of the Treblinka extermination and labor camps

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶323: Since 2007, the Centre of Archaeology of Staffordshire University (UK) has been involved in the study and research of the evidence of these atrocities

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶323: provide a richer, more accurate record of events

Name: Nodes\\Museology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶195: on the right relationship between museums, researchers and the antiquities market.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶106: Museums across the USA

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: Changing paradigms in museum archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶239: their acquisition by museums in the USA.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶184: The catalogues of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, Dorset

Reference 2 - 1.15% Coverage

¶185: The beautifully illustrated catalogues of Lieutenant General Pitt-Rivers collections at Farnham have recently been presented to the University of Cambridge — where they will be in the public domain for the first time. The background to the collections and their catalogues is an intriguing story, showing the precision and detail demanded by Pitt-Rivers for his Farnham Museum. We are pleased to present some examples here, printed in colour and showing the range of the Victorian collector par excellence.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶136: at Manchester Museum

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶165: As in Brazil (Lopes 1997), the museums were the loci for the establishment of archaeology and natural sciences as academic fields in Argentina. The collections and their classification and exhibition wer

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶165: In both Buenos Aires and La Plata museums — the first two centres to develop archaeological studies

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1204:

The Chester Beatty Library and its East Asian Collections: the new CBL Galleries ¶1205:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶189: in the collection of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶170: A museum on paper

¶171:

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶106: The Ashmolean Museum: a brief history of the institution and its collections.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1309: Studia varia from the J. Paul Getty Museum

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1373: in the Ashmolean Museum

<Internals\\Antiquity 2003 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶177: The British Museum at 250

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶178: The British Museum marked the 250th anniversary of its foundation this year,

<Internals\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶80: Buried treasure at the British Museum: a view from abroad

<Internals\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶103: Decolonising the museum

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶104: The National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), the Smithsonian Institution's new facility on the National Mall in Washington DC, challenges the very notion of what constitutes a museum.

<Internals\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶124: Wondrous curiosities: Ancient Egypt at the British Museum.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶135: Archaeological Site Museums in Latin America

<Internals\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶176: The British Museum and the National Museum of Wales

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶176: for display and storage at Llandudno Museum; and the British Museum

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶176: to be shown at the Manchester Museum, 100km away in England

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶176: How should metropolitan or national museums relate to provincial museums?

Reference 5 - 0.30% Coverage

¶253: Empires produced some of the ancient world's grandest monuments. No doubt that helps to account for successive major exhibitions recently mounted at the British Museum.

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶253: Is this feasible in practice; and, if so, is a state museum with business sponsorship a likely place to find such enlightenment?

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶282: at the National Museum of Ireland

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [2.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶34: there was a debate in the museum literature on just this topic

Reference 2 - 0.14% Coverage

¶36: It was worrying, then, when the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge University's art collection

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶36: returning to the Georgian National Museum from the USA (Smithsonian Institution and New York University)

Reference 4 - 0.97% Coverage

¶210: . The collection is big. It concentrates on Catalonia and its culture area but there are finds from further afield, notably Bronze Age Argaric material. Extensive space is devoted to the late prehistory of the Balearic Islands, a magnificent collection from the Greek and Roman site of Empúries (Ampurias, ancient Emporium, Emporiae), and to the late prehistoric 'Iberian' culture, including the Tivissa treasure. There is also a good collection of Visigothic material. To the visitor from northern Europe, the museum is a reminder of how much there is to find in a country for so long heavily populated.

¶211:

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶226: An introduction to museum archaeology.

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1294: The new Acropolis Museum was opened in June 2009 with worldwide fanfare.

Reference 7 - 0.50% Coverage

¶1294: After two lower galleries, visitors reach the top floor and find what is now the world's most exciting coup of archaeological presentation – a sudden view of the Parthenon. We stand there in the middle of a gallery that sets out the temple's sculpted pediments, metopes and friezes according to the original plan.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶120: Ashmolean Museum transformed

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶113: Acropolismus

Reference 2 - 0.34% Coverage

¶114: The opening of the new Acropolis Museum in June 2009 was one of the most important museological events of our century so far. Nick James paid it a visit (Antiquity 83: 1144–51) and we have pleasure in offering three more reactions from different viewpoints.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶115: Behold the raking geison: the new Acropolis Museum and its context-free archaeologies

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶117: Museums of oblivion

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶118: The new Acropolis Museum project

<Internals\\Antiquity 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶136: Some 70 experts and students spent a day on these and related issues at the Fitzwilliam Museum, in Cambridge University

Reference 2 - 0.64% Coverage

¶136: Short lectures by Kate Cooper and Lucilla Burn, of the Fitzwilliam, and by Rick Mather, architect of the Ashmolean's rearrangements, were followed by eight panellists' remarks on technical and methodological issues; and the day was rounded off with the Museum's Severis Lecture for 2011, Dimitrios Pandermalis on 'The new Acropolis Museum: project and realization'

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶191: The new MOMU: meeting the family at Denmark's flagship Museum of Prehistory and Ethnography

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶192: I visited the new Moesgaard Museum in January 2015 on a grey and rainy day, and five hours later I left empowered with an unexpected feeling of optimism at human potential, reacquainted with what Larkin (1974: 19) called "the million-petalled flower of being here", and not least, conscious again of the privilege of being an archaeologist, lucky enough to spend my professional life doing something so marvellous. Is the museum really that good? Yes.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶203: Back in business: history and evolution at the new Musée de l'Homme

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶257: 'Egypt': legitimisation at the museum

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 38 references coded [25.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶16: Museum Admission Charges

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶19: Sex Differences in Science Museums: A Review

¶10:

Reference 3 - 1.57% Coverage

¶10: However, there are large differences between institutions and even discrepancies between similar studies at the same institution. Museums may be able to minimize gender differences by anticipating them in the design of exhibits and programs.

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶11: Are Museums Still Necessary?

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶12: Museums today face a crisis of confidence

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶12: the erosion of a historically unreliable funding base

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶12: a challenge for audience by entrepreneurial elements in the culture.

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶13: museums as businesses versus museums as educators

Reference 9 - 0.31% Coverage

¶13: visitor expectations versus available resources.

Reference 10 - 1.72% Coverage

¶14: Resolution of the conflicts requires museums to remember that they are communication systems capable of teaching hard information, to stop emulating the forces that threaten to destroy them, and to pay attention to certain lessons understood in the business world.

Reference 11 - 1.42% Coverage

¶14: Museums also must find stable and reliable funding, reinvigorate the museum accreditation program, and pay attention to what museums really exist for. Museums are still necessary only when they function as true museums.

Reference 12 - 0.23% Coverage

¶21: Museum Studies in Material Culture

Reference 13 - 0.26% Coverage

¶125: The Value of Natural History Collections

Reference 14 - 1.34% Coverage

¶128: Relevant events in the history of twentieth-century zoological collection in Cuba and the institutions involved are traced here in order to document the present whereabouts of Cuba's zoological collections.

Reference 15 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: Natural History Museums

Reference 16 - 1.03% Coverage

¶130: Data on curatorial budgets and hiring practices of the University of Minnesota's Bell Museum of Natural History (BMNH) since 1970 are presented and discussed

Reference 17 - 3.71% Coverage

¶130: When a new dean was hired in 1987, the museum ceased to be considered as a department equivalent. Its state-allocated budgets for both public programs and collection curation have been retrenched greatly to mitigate departmental retrenchments. Four curatorial positions vacated by retirement have gone unfilled. Administrative reporting lines for museum directors within universities are discussed. It is concluded that a natural history museum is best viewed and administered as a university resource and responsibility rather than as a departmental or collegiate unit.

Reference 18 - 0.53% Coverage

¶131: Facing Up to Budgetary Challenges at the Biological Survey, New York State Museum

Reference 19 - 0.53% Coverage

¶132: Collection and research activities in biology at the New York State Museum (NYSM)

Reference 20 - 0.70% Coverage

¶132: The museum embarked on a campaign to have the proposed cuts more broadly assigned or the funding restored.

Reference 21 - 0.62% Coverage

¶132: and broadly-based collaborative projects that make good use of expertise existing in the state.

Reference 22 - 1.04% Coverage

¶136: many institutions find that their ability to care for collections is diminishing. Competition for resources, especially in academic institutions, is one reason.

Reference 23 - 1.73% Coverage

¶136: The Association of Systematics Collections (ASC) provides programs and resources to help institutions meet the challenge of maintaining natural history collections. If collections are truly endangered, we can help ensure that they are not lost to science and society

Reference 24 - 0.21% Coverage

¶138: Spencer Baird of the Smithsonian

Reference 25 - 0.14% Coverage

¶140: Exhibitions in Museums

Reference 26 - 0.27% Coverage

¶145: Rebuttal to "Are Museums Still Necessary?"

Reference 27 - 0.20% Coverage

¶146: the Art Museum of the Nineties

Reference 28 - 0.19% Coverage

¶147: Museums and the Living Artist

Reference 29 - 0.76% Coverage

¶148: During the past two decades, relationships between artists and museums have changed in subtle, but significant, ways.

Reference 30 - 1.13% Coverage

¶148: Artists have become more fully integrated into the day-to-day workings of the art museum, whether as employees, guest curators, or even as members of decision-making boards.

Reference 31 - 0.74% Coverage

¶150: Many American and European art museums are now featuring small, highly-focused shows in their exhibition programs.

Reference 32 - 0.44% Coverage

¶154: Museum Visitors' Attitudes Toward Exhibits, Staffing, and Amenities

Reference 33 - 0.29% Coverage

¶156: Museum Design: Planning and Building for Art.

Reference 34 - 0.17% Coverage

¶161: A Narrative History Museum

Reference 35 - 0.84% Coverage

¶162: The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) opened in April 1993 in Washington, DC, to wide critical and popular acclaim.

Reference 36 - 0.33% Coverage

¶168: Museums, Objects and Collections: A Cultural Study

Reference 37 - 0.27% Coverage

¶169: Museum Governance: Mission, Ethics, Policy

Reference 38 - 0.22% Coverage

¶170: Mining the Museum: An Installation

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 34 references coded [42.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.50% Coverage

¶16: Teen Tokyo, a 3,000-square-foot, \$1-million long-term exhibition at The Children's Museum, Boston, opened in 1992. It was developed to complement the museum's permanent Japanese House exhibition

Reference 2 - 2.24% Coverage

¶18: Our certainty about the definition of museums is disappearing and with it goes our assurance about where we are and what we are becoming. Observing visitors' use of the United States

Holocaust Memorial Museum could cause us to change our understanding about how people use and act in museums.

Reference 3 - 0.91% Coverage

¶18: Without acknowledging it, museum personnel are becoming more comfortable with reproductions and purposebuilt material.

Reference 4 - 0.97% Coverage

¶18: Are we destroying museums, changing with the times, or creating some new and potentially more vibrant and useful institutions?

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶12: at the Peabody Museum of Natural History

¶13:

Reference 6 - 1.35% Coverage

¶14: Art Museums and the Price of Success: An International Comparison: The United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, with a Contribution Giving the German Perspective

Reference 7 - 0.40% Coverage

¶19: The ASTC Legacy and the Institute of Museum Services

Reference 8 - 1.40% Coverage

¶20: Prior to the funding of the IMS, government support for individual projects in art and history museums had come from the NEA and NEH, but the science museums fell through the cracks.

Reference 9 - 2.63% Coverage

¶20: Although ASTC was one of the major driving forces behind the creation of IMS, its members represent only a fraction of the beneficiaries of IMS grants. Since 1984, ASTC institutions have received only 10 to 16 percent of the total dollars awarded by IMS.

¶21: Designing an "Architecture of Information" — The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Reference 10 - 0.52% Coverage

¶23: The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum — A Dialogue with Memory

Reference 11 - 2.06% Coverage

¶124: This article describes the author's personal/professional experience in designing the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, a building that must “fit” in the context of the National Mall, express the spirit of the Holocaust, and become a permanent, living memorial.

Reference 12 - 2.04% Coverage

¶124: The [building] did not pose the familiar problem of the container and the contained. This [must be] a building where the contained (the historical exhibition) works on the container (the architectural shell) and where the container has to join with the contained.”

¶125:

Reference 13 - 0.38% Coverage

¶127: Museum Careers and Training: A Professional Guide

Reference 14 - 0.61% Coverage

¶128: Guidelines for Institutional Policies & Planning in Natural History Collections

Reference 15 - 1.37% Coverage

¶132: This project provides a model for how collaboration among museums can reduce the cost of multimedia exhibits while improving quality and making them available to wider audiences.

Reference 16 - 1.96% Coverage

¶134: As museum staff search for ways to broaden their audience, creative collaborations are emerging among various institutions with the hope that visitors who typically visit science centers, for example, will venture over to their local natural history museum

Reference 17 - 1.24% Coverage

¶134: This article presents partial findings from a front-end evaluation that analyzed the differences between visitors to natural history museums and science centers.

Reference 18 - 0.77% Coverage

¶136: The concept of meaning-making is generating excitement within the museum community, with good reason.

Reference 19 - 1.07% Coverage

¶137: The dynamics of visitor meaning-making indicate the importance of fashioning a better “fit” between people and museums in two critical areas

Reference 20 - 1.37% Coverage

¶137: Each of these areas illuminates a promising direction for a new age of museums in which we actively support, facilitate, and enhance the many kinds of meaning possible in museums

Reference 21 - 0.61% Coverage

¶137: Examples of successful strategies are discussed.

¶138: Wanted: An Effective Director

Reference 22 - 5.46% Coverage

¶139: The role of museum director is increasingly discussed and reported inside and outside the museum community. Turnover grows as museum missions expand and funding sources and amounts decrease. Finding a new director who will be effective when confronted by these pressures requires a realistic assessment by the searching institution of the job to be done. That realistic assessment requires recognition — not necessarily agreement — by both staff and trustees of what the problems and priorities are. There is no perfect director. But there are effective directors. This essay addresses some of the issues facing boards, staffs, search firms, and candidates — as seen from the limited perspective of one person.

¶140:

Reference 23 - 0.21% Coverage

¶146: Selecting the Ideal Director

Reference 24 - 1.08% Coverage

¶149: Increasingly, museums are seeking to incorporate indigenous perspectives into their exhibits, programs, and collections management policies.

Reference 25 - 2.22% Coverage

¶149: many of the museum's problems are an outgrowth of its own decisions: lucrative contracts have not been without cost, and internal dissension has resulted in such high staff turnover that the museum's professional capability has been publicly called into question by Hawaiians (and others).

Reference 26 - 0.61% Coverage

¶151: Pauahi Bishop Museum: A Hawaiian Museum—Challenging the Past to Face the Future

Reference 27 - 1.46% Coverage

¶152: Bishop Museum has been the focus of attention in Hawaii and the mainland for its changes in direction from a traditional natural history museum to an entrepreneurial science learning center.

Reference 28 - 1.17% Coverage

¶52: and whether it should be undertaking contract research projects and contract public programs in partnership with hotels and other commercial businesses.

Reference 29 - 0.27% Coverage

¶52: contract archaeology, and exhibits.

Reference 30 - 0.74% Coverage

¶52: The projects are described within the context of the museum's history as a Hawaiian institution.

Reference 31 - 0.58% Coverage

¶52: The controversies are then examined in terms of how the museum managed them

Reference 32 - 1.37% Coverage

¶52: As we enter the twenty-first century, our ability to work with the community, especially the Native Hawaiian community, and remain financially viable will determine how we fare.

¶53:

Reference 33 - 0.60% Coverage

¶55: how they behave in museums, how they learn in museums, and measuring learning.

Reference 34 - 0.89% Coverage

¶58: The Visitor's Voice: Visitor Studies in the Renaissance-Baroque Galleries of The Cleveland Museum of Art, 1990–1993.

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 37 references coded [27.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶4: A Psychiatric Perspective

¶5:

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶6: at Anacostia Museum

Reference 3 - 0.70% Coverage

¶7: the construction of Anacostia Museum's identity from the 1960s to the present

Reference 4 - 1.42% Coverage

¶7: Smithsonian administration, museum staff, and community residents all seemed to have different ideas about the meaning of the “neighborhood museum” concept.

Reference 5 - 0.32% Coverage

¶7: Designated a “Smithsonian outpost,”

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶8: A Commitment by Australian Museums

Reference 7 - 0.94% Coverage

¶9: In 1993, Museums Australia, representing museums and the Australian museum community, adopted a policy

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶9: Previous Possessions, New Obligations is based on 13 principles

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶10: collections in general

Reference 10 - 0.85% Coverage

¶10: It also deals with museums' public programs and issues of staffing, training, and governance.

Reference 11 - 0.96% Coverage

¶10: It emphasizes the importance of consultation between museum staff and appropriate persons and communities

Reference 12 - 0.82% Coverage

¶12: Museums Australia, in collaboration with the Australian government, is pursuing the policy

Reference 13 - 1.59% Coverage

¶12: Museums Australia is also reviewing the effect the policy has had over the last two years. While the policy is an important document, there is still much progress to be made.

Reference 14 - 0.80% Coverage

¶14: Volunteer Program Administration: A Handbook for Museums and Other Cultural Institutions

Reference 15 - 0.63% Coverage

¶15: Institutional Trauma: Major Change in Museums and Its Effect on Staff

Reference 16 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: A View from the Anacostia Museum Board

Reference 17 - 0.95% Coverage

¶21: particularly the youngest children and teenagers, who make up approximately 17 percent of zoo visitors.

Reference 18 - 1.18% Coverage

¶24: existing museum policy toward sensitive images is a result of the way photography has been incorporated into European and American

Reference 19 - 0.15% Coverage

¶25: Science Museums

¶26:

Reference 20 - 0.34% Coverage

¶26: The Franklin Institute Science Museum

Reference 21 - 0.27% Coverage

¶26: the New Jersey State Aquarium,

Reference 22 - 0.31% Coverage

¶26: the Philadelphia Zoological Garden

Reference 23 - 1.05% Coverage

¶26: The first year's study addressed the question "How can we identify and measure family learning in science museums?"

Reference 24 - 0.88% Coverage

¶26: Grouping these behaviors as performance indicators provides a useful measure of exhibit learning.

Reference 25 - 0.06% Coverage

¶128: Museums

Reference 26 - 0.40% Coverage

¶132: Museums and Controversy: What Can We Handle?

Reference 27 - 0.37% Coverage

¶134: Multimedia Science Kits: A Museum Project

Reference 28 - 0.42% Coverage

¶135: The University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM)

Reference 29 - 0.67% Coverage

¶135: This project presents a model of how museums can collaborate with schools

Reference 30 - 1.64% Coverage

¶136: Museum Fever in France

¶137: In the 1980s, a wave of construction and renovation swept through the French museum world. It was driven by the need to renovate badly deteriorating museums

Reference 31 - 3.22% Coverage

¶137: The French museum has witnessed many relatively sudden changes, some of them bringing French practice closer to American methods. But change is selective, and the French museum remains typically French. Recent developments are here evaluated in the dual context of the history of French museums and the ways in which they differ from the American style.

Reference 32 - 0.82% Coverage

¶140: University and College Museums, Galleries, and Related Facilities—A Descriptive Directory

Reference 33 - 0.68% Coverage

¶146: The development and installation of museum exhibits for public urban spaces

Reference 34 - 0.69% Coverage

¶146: This article discusses and compares on- and off-site exhibition development.

Reference 35 - 0.53% Coverage

¶147: Displaying Dinosaurs at The Natural History Museum, London

Reference 36 - 0.73% Coverage

¶148: Dinosaur reconstructions have been exhibited in public for over a hundred years.

Reference 37 - 1.51% Coverage

¶148: The dinosaur exhibition in The Natural History Museum (NHM) in London contains examples of original, altered, and new dinosaur reconstructions that are described here

<Internals\\Curator 1997> - § 18 references coded [13.86% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.82% Coverage

¶16: organized by the Leigh Yawkey Woodson Art Museum and featuring a collection of paintings of Southeast Asia.

Reference 2 - 2.08% Coverage

¶18: In this century, various museums (and one zoo) have made their own models of these ten-armed monsters of the deep. Their disparate attempts to re-create Architeuthis for the museum public represent one of the most intriguing case histories in the annals of museum exhibition.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶19: The Case of Flight Time Barbie

Reference 4 - 2.15% Coverage

¶10: Many museums use comment cards, visitor books, and bulletin boards to capture the reactions of visitors. Whether they are collected, counted, skimmed, read, or simply filed, the utility of these documents is rarely questioned. This paper suggests some pros and cons of comment systems

Reference 5 - 0.69% Coverage

¶10: The paper concludes by suggesting a practical approach to the analysis of visitor comments.

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶14: Codes of Professional Museum Conduct

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: Museum in a Mall, or Biting the H and You Feed

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: McCarran Aviation Heritage Museum: Redefining Museums

Reference 9 - 0.46% Coverage

¶18: As natural history museums are becoming more state-of-the-art

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶24: Arts and Business —An International Perspective on Sponsorship

Reference 11 - 0.35% Coverage

¶27: Reflections on the “Degenerate Art” Case Study

Reference 12 - 1.29% Coverage

¶32: Four Philadelphia area science institutions—The Franklin Institute Science Museum, the New Jersey State Aquarium, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Philadelphia Zoo

Reference 13 - 0.39% Coverage

¶37: School Field Trips: Assessing Their Long-Term Impact

Reference 14 - 0.72% Coverage

¶38: Museums invest considerable resources in promoting and supporting elementary-school field trips

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶39: Museums: A Place to Work

Reference 16 - 1.37% Coverage

¶50: Four Philadelphia area science institutions—The Franklin Institute Science Museum, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the New Jersey State Aquarium at Camden, and the Philadelphia Zoo

Reference 17 - 1.18% Coverage

¶151: The PISEC project is organized into three phases: (1) a research study to establish behavioral indicators for family science learning (Borun et al., 1996);

Reference 18 - 0.45% Coverage

¶153: The Wired Museum: Emerging Technology and Changing Paradigms

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 31 references coded [24.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶16: museums serve their deaf visitors

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶18: Lessons for Museums

¶19:

Reference 3 - 1.73% Coverage

¶19: They are, nevertheless, not widely cited within the museum profession. This article comments on Experience and Education, a slim, readable volume, in the hope of giving it wider readership.

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶10: their application to various museum issues.

Reference 5 - 0.42% Coverage

¶11: IN PRAISE OF SOUND AT THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM

Reference 6 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: THE SMITHSONIAN

Reference 7 - 0.57% Coverage

¶13: FROM KNOWLEDGE TO NARRATIVE: EDUCATORS AND THE CHANGING MUSEUM

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶15: COLLECTIVE VISION: STARTING AND SUSTAINING A CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

Reference 9 - 0.31% Coverage

¶20: Environmental Issues in the Museum

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶122: The Effect of Visitors ' Agendas on Museum Learning

Reference 11 - 0.50% Coverage

¶123: visitors' pre-visit "agendas" directly influence visits

Reference 12 - 0.72% Coverage

¶123: the National Museum of Natural History's Geology, Gems and Minerals exhibition.

Reference 13 - 0.32% Coverage

¶125: record general visitor information,

Reference 14 - 0.66% Coverage

¶127: LITTLE MUSEUMS: OVER 1,000 SMALL (AND NOT-SO-SMALL) AMERICAN SHOWPLACES#

Reference 15 - 0.55% Coverage

¶128: REFLECTIONS OF A CULTURE BROKER: A VIEW FROM THE SMITHSONIAN

Reference 16 - 0.22% Coverage

¶130: National Museums in Asia

Reference 17 - 0.55% Coverage

¶134: Tales of Two "Chinese" History Museums: Taipei and Hong Kong

Reference 18 - 0.81% Coverage

¶135: two museums: the National Palace Museum in Taiwan and the Museum of History in Hong Kong

Reference 19 - 0.26% Coverage

¶137: the National Museum of Korea

Reference 20 - 0.39% Coverage

¶138: Representing the Past in Vietnamese Museums

Reference 21 - 0.55% Coverage

¶139: problems of representation encountered by museums in Vietnam

Reference 22 - 3.55% Coverage

¶141: Japan's first history museum—the National Museum of Japanese History (NMJH)—had its tenth anniversary only a few years ago. It is thus a comparatively new national museum, and only a segment of the public is aware of its existence. With many unique characteristics, it offers the potential of new directions for the national museum system. The article reviews the NMJH's past and present

Reference 23 - 0.43% Coverage

¶145: DOMESTICATING A FOREIGN IMPORT: MUSEUMS IN ASIA

Reference 24 - 0.41% Coverage

¶147: The EcoTarium Story—Past, Present, and Future

Reference 25 - 3.15% Coverage

¶148: the story of the country's second-oldest natural history museum from its founding in 1825 to the present. Its history includes seven name changes reflecting the young society's struggle to survive, the changing cultural environment, and the extension of its audiences from the immediate Worcester neighborhood to the New England regional area.

Reference 26 - 1.21% Coverage

¶152: This systematic approach to program planning may be useful to managers in museums seeking to expand their programs' scope and scale.

Reference 27 - 0.67% Coverage

¶153: the concept is adapted for museums and museum going as a leisure activity

Reference 28 - 0.84% Coverage

¶153: the linkages between museum supply and demand as they relate to a larger leisure marketplace

Reference 29 - 2.49% Coverage

¶153: The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is then described as it is used for outdoor recreation decision making. Following this practice, museum demand opportunities are defined and elaborated by example, and a "Visitor Opportunity System"—modeled after ROS—is presented.

Reference 30 - 1.13% Coverage

¶153: Specific examples are provided for applying this system approach to a variety of museum practices and planning scenarios.

¶154:

Reference 31 - 0.27% Coverage

¶157: MUSEUM STRATEGY AND MARKETING

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 32 references coded [29.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶13: CHANGES IN MUSEUMS BENEFIT ADOLESCENTS

Reference 2 - 0.64% Coverage

¶15: The Department of Anthropology at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶16: Effective Management of Museums in the 1990s

Reference 4 - 6.04% Coverage

¶17: A survey of thirty-three museums of various kinds in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States sought to identify the features distinguishing the more effective organizations as assessed by independent experts. Staff at each museum responded to a questionnaire about features common to all organizations as well as some particular to museums. Teamwork, a concern for quality, and an emphasis on public programming are common to effective museums. Executive leadership champions a vision, models appropriate behavior, and works together effectively. Board members use their skills and knowledge to advance the organization's mission. There is a concern for quality, shared goals, good communication, respect for the contribution of others, attention to training, strategic allocation of resources, and an integrated, flexible, and responsive structure. Public programming emphasizes strategic approaches to achieving positive outcomes for visitors,

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: TOWARDS A NEW MUSEUM

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

¶11: Strangers, Guests, or Clients? Visitor Experiences in Museums

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶12: museums relate to their visitors

Reference 8 - 0.75% Coverage

¶12: three interpretive categories to summarize the ways that museums view their visitors: as Strangers, Guests, or Clients.

Reference 9 - 2.14% Coverage

¶12: Clients: In this attitude the museum believes that its primary responsibility is to be accountable to the visitor. This article suggests that social trends will force museums to treat visitors as clients. Institutions will then acknowledge that visitors have needs, expectations, and wants that the museum is obligated to understand and meet.

Reference 10 - 1.46% Coverage

¶12: The categories are based on empirical research conducted in different Smithsonian museums. The article concludes with a brief discussion of museum settings, or “servicescapes,” that support or detract from the experiences of visitors.

Reference 11 - 0.39% Coverage

¶14: at the Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum, in New York City

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶17: Science in American Life

Reference 13 - 0.67% Coverage

¶18: In the year after the exhibition Science in American Life opened at the National Museum of American History

Reference 14 - 0.66% Coverage

¶20: museum staff planning the National Museum of the American Indian on the National Mall in Washington, DC.

Reference 15 - 0.27% Coverage

¶21: Exploring Satisfying Experiences in Museums

Reference 16 - 0.31% Coverage

¶124: Listening to Visitors at a Decorative Arts Museum

Reference 17 - 0.29% Coverage

¶125: Winterthur, a Delaware decorative arts museum.

Reference 18 - 1.19% Coverage

¶125: The author calls on museums to discover the needs of their audiences and to design marketing and programming using visitors' vocabularies to promote and provide meaningful museum experiences.

Reference 19 - 0.39% Coverage

¶128: Challenges for Directors of University Natural Science Museums

Reference 20 - 2.33% Coverage

¶129: natural science museums have a long, productive history; however, this has been an uneasy alliance in the United States at least since the 1880s. Decreasing resources and increasing expectations have made the position of all museum directors extremely difficult, but the situation for university natural science museum directors is probably the most complicated among these

Reference 21 - 3.46% Coverage

¶129: they direct museums that are small administrative units within larger university organizations. Some of their challenges include conflict between museum and university missions, governance issues, relationship between director and the university administrator/board member, lack of understanding of museum functions, middle management role of the director, lack of control of staff time, lack of staff support, public access to museum, and limited public and fiscal support. Solutions offered to meet these challenges include a written mission statement,

Reference 22 - 1.93% Coverage

¶129: a written strategic plan, accreditation, a highly active faculty/staff, documentation of the museum's economic impact, the creation and building of a public support organization, the formation of alliances with local cultural organizations, continuing education for staff, and an open decision-making process.

Reference 23 - 0.36% Coverage

¶130: A Survey of Museums on the Web: Who Uses Museum Websites?

Reference 24 - 1.30% Coverage

¶131: As the public becomes technologically savvy, museums have the opportunity to use new technology to expand their reach. This article profiles both the average Internet user and average museum Website visitor.

Reference 25 - 0.22% Coverage

¶134: THE MUSEUM AS MUSE: ARTISTS REFLECT

Reference 26 - 0.27% Coverage

¶135: BRIDGES TO UNDERSTANDING CHILDREN'S MUSEUMS

Reference 27 - 0.14% Coverage

¶136: AMERICA'S HOUSE MUSEUMS

Reference 28 - 0.66% Coverage

¶137: MUSEUMS OF THE NORTHWEST: DISCOVER THE BEST COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, OREGON, AND LOWER BRITISH COLUMBIA

Reference 29 - 1.04% Coverage

¶141: the post-modern charters of two museums: the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC, and Te Papa Tongarewa/The Museum of New Zealand, in Wellington.

Reference 30 - 0.29% Coverage

¶143: the principles that guide children's museums.

Reference 31 - 0.07% Coverage

¶146: THE NEWSEUM

Reference 32 - 0.42% Coverage

¶147: NATURE'S MUSEUMS: VICTORIAN SCIENCE AND THE ARCHITECTURE OF DISPLAY

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 46 references coded [33.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶12: ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF MUSEUMS

Reference 2 - 0.82% Coverage

¶4: An active role in promoting a research agenda, or at least in compiling and accessing relevant data, could be taken by the professional organizations of science centers.

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶6: Several offered personal narratives of how they first became interested in museums and started down the path toward careers in museum work

Reference 4 - 1.71% Coverage

¶6: grounded in particularly vivid memories and frequently elicited strong emotions in the telling. The narratives are evidence of the impact of early museum experiences on people who later found their way into museum careers, and suggest avenues for further study of the roots of museum careers as well as other ways museums profoundly affect people's lives.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶7: Impact of National Aquarium in Baltimore

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶8: the National Aquarium in Baltimore (NAIB)

Reference 7 - 0.31% Coverage

¶14: PLANNING FOR A NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM IN A UNIVERSITY ENVIRONMENT

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶15: University Natural History Museums

Reference 9 - 1.49% Coverage

¶19: University natural history museums are much like their public museum counterparts, yet they differ in some important ways including how they are funded and staffed and how they serve their parent institutions. These circumstances provide some unique opportunities for university-based natural history museums

Reference 10 - 0.36% Coverage

¶19: they also present challenges, especially for their public education goals.

Reference 11 - 0.92% Coverage

¶19: the graduate program at the University of Colorado Museum may be seen as an example serving as an interface between diverse facets of the Museum and its several audiences and constituencies.

Reference 12 - 0.38% Coverage

¶21: University-based natural history museums are specialized cultural institutions

Reference 13 - 1.22% Coverage

¶21: community, or if they are a state museum, serve the citizens of the entire state through these activities. The challenge for university-based natural history museums is to achieve a balance among their activities and services, given available resources.

Reference 14 - 0.47% Coverage

¶21: Florida Museum of Natural History, an official State museum located at the University of Florida,

Reference 15 - 0.46% Coverage

¶23: the development of the Web site for the University of California Museum of Paleontology (UCMP).

Reference 16 - 0.27% Coverage

¶25: Coming of Age: A National Study of Adult Museum Programs

Reference 17 - 0.97% Coverage

¶26: The Education Department at the Museum of the Rockies and the Kellogg Center for Adult Learning Research at Montana State University conducted a national study of adult museum programs from 1996–1999.

Reference 18 - 0.43% Coverage

¶26: From participants' perspectives, what constitutes an excellent museum program for adults?

Reference 19 - 0.52% Coverage

¶27: A Synopsis and Perspective of Concerns and Challenges for the International Community of University Museums

Reference 20 - 0.98% Coverage

¶128: University museums and their collections are among the oldest and most significant in the world, yet their role and future is being questioned. They have critical needs for facilities, staff, and support

Reference 21 - 1.82% Coverage

¶128: Museums such as the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural history are successfully meeting the challenges through strategic planning and funding for new facilities. Other museums are finding solutions with partnerships, links, and tailor-made service programs. New leadership and management will need to emerge for university museums to reestablish their stature and relevance.

Reference 22 - 1.48% Coverage

¶128: increase the depth of their research. Facing shared concerns and challenges, the museums are generating a growing sense of collective urgency and a call for international organization, advocacy, and cooperation, resulting in formation of the International Committee for University Museums and Collections.

Reference 23 - 0.12% Coverage

¶130: MUSEUMS IN THE EMERGENCY

Reference 24 - 0.26% Coverage

¶132: Reciprocal Theory Building Inside and Outside Museums

Reference 25 - 0.52% Coverage

¶134: The number, complexity, and popularity of World Wide Web sites has increased dramatically in recent years,

Reference 26 - 0.30% Coverage

¶135: Effective Repatriation Programs and Cultural Change in Museums

Reference 27 - 0.67% Coverage

¶136: A survey of museums in the United States sought to identify evidence of broad impact on the organisational culture and practices of museums

Reference 28 - 0.68% Coverage

¶140: * a commitment to greater collaboration between the museum and indigenous people in the management of scientific research and public programs

Reference 29 - 0.29% Coverage

¶141: practices which are indicative of an organisational culture

Reference 30 - 0.30% Coverage

¶143: the Four Permanent Galleries at The Tech Museum of Innovation

¶144:

Reference 31 - 0.79% Coverage

¶144: evaluation conducted at The Tech Museum of Innovation. Phase I focused on articulating visitors' behaviors and experiences in each of the four permanent galleries.

Reference 32 - 0.06% Coverage

¶146: THE ENDURANCE

Reference 33 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: THE CHANGING NATURE OF MUSEUMS

Reference 34 - 1.54% Coverage

¶149: the changes natural history and science museums may encounter as their purpose, foundation, and patronage evolve from this historical era to the next. The historical circumstances—scientific, social, and economic—that brought forth the great museums of the world no longer exist. In their place is a new public context

Reference 35 - 1.34% Coverage

¶149: the economic-survival mechanism of museums is shifting from grand philanthropy to innovative development programs and market-sensitive commercial endeavors. Meeting the needs of the next generations of visitors and cultivating the next generation of funders will not be simple.

Reference 36 - 0.60% Coverage

¶149: Museums that meet this challenge will not simply be competing with other sectors of society for public attention and funds.

Reference 37 - 0.33% Coverage

¶151: The Museum Maturity Framework: A Path to Purpose, Meaning, and Values

Reference 38 - 3.04% Coverage

¶152: we synthesize elements of the modern philosophy and practice of organization management and leadership and illustrate their application to museums. The elements of our synthetic theory are a museum's inventory of processes (system of work), the role of its leader/director, and the social structures of the museum. These theoretical elements are placed in a conceptual context called the museum maturity framework, a five-level developmental sequence in which are organized the paradigms and behaviors of a museum as it matures. The museum maturity framework can help the internal and external analysis and assessment of museums.

Reference 39 - 0.30% Coverage

¶153: Audience Research Informs Strategic Planning in Two Art Museums

Reference 40 - 2.29% Coverage

¶154: two art museums have used the results of audience research for institution-wide planning. Results and outcomes are reported from a visitor audit at the Tate Gallery (now Tate Britain), and from a survey of Black cultural tourists and local African Americans visiting The Art Institute of Chicago. A follow-up interview five years later with the head of communications at the Tate Gallery highlights how exhibit developers and museum staff used visitor feedback and response

Reference 41 - 0.48% Coverage

¶154: A conference presentation a year after the audience research was conducted at the Art Institute and

Reference 42 - 0.59% Coverage

¶154: had an institutional impact. The article concludes with a review of helpful methods and suggestions for other institutions.

Reference 43 - 0.26% Coverage

¶157: The Topical Museum of Natural History: A Walking Paper

Reference 44 - 0.72% Coverage

¶158: institutions have recognized that in order to thrive, they must ensure that mission-related activities—exhibits and programs, collections and research

Reference 45 - 1.24% Coverage

¶161: Beyond the crucial role of increasing the museum's relevance to its audience, such an exhibits program would have numerous ancillary benefits, including more evenly distributed costs, greater creativity, lessened job burnout, and new funding opportunities.

Reference 46 - 0.58% Coverage

¶162: Though specifically addressing natural history museums, aspects of this paper should be relevant to museums of all kinds.

<Internals\\Curator 2001> - § 35 references coded [32.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶13: THE 227-MILE MUSEUM, OR A VISITORS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: Museums, Public Service, and Funding: Today's Conundrum, Tomorrow's Partnership?

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶19: Museums have become adept at working with giving allies in foundations, corporations

Reference 4 - 1.11% Coverage

¶19: This works well for discreet activities such as planning an exhibition, cataloguing a collection, or setting up a new store designed to eventually strengthen earned income. It even worked well as museums began to experiment with creating new products

Reference 5 - 0.77% Coverage

¶14: The second case study, Exploration Park at Prisma, Zona Exploratoria de Puerto Rico in San Juan (opening 2002), outlines ten design criteria used to develop the playground.

Reference 6 - 0.40% Coverage

¶14: to respond to institutional and audience needs, ages, interests, and cultural backgrounds;

Reference 7 - 0.87% Coverage

¶14: making use of the local environment and taking advantage of natural elements including water, soil, wind, and sun. Practical considerations of safety, materials, and prototyping are also addressed.

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: The Intergrated Museum:

Reference 9 - 1.15% Coverage

¶18: The article describes the museum's evolution through several stages of increasing internal and external integration, ultimately using a managerial matrix to form project teams, with discipline-based professionals focused on the interests and needs of society.

Reference 10 - 1.19% Coverage

¶19: The effort was terminated before the integration was completed, but nonetheless, CMN demonstrated that it is possible to achieve a programmatic feedback loop that includes collections, science, exhibits, the general public and both government and industry decision-makers.

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶20: Value-Added Consulting: Teaching Clients How to Fish

Reference 12 - 4.79% Coverage

¶21: With shrinking resources and expanding agendas, more and more museums are relying on consultants to provide expertise when time and resources are critical. Consultants can also provide another benefit that has not been widely discussed within the museum community: professional development opportunities. For museum staff members the process of working side by side with consultants can create valuable learning experiences that multiply the value of consulting fees. When consultants collaborate with their clients they may serve as coaches, partners, mentors, questioners or change agents. This article gives examples of each model and suggests which are best suited to different types of projects, team configurations, staff experience levels and project timelines. It also discusses the kinds of institutional investment museums must make in order to realize this potential for capacity building. Planning and budgeting for value-added consulting means not only setting aside money for fees, but also budgeting time and resources for collaboration between staff and consultants.

Reference 13 - 0.63% Coverage

¶23: three elements largely overlooked by the museum profession when thinking about community building—space, space mix, and unexpected use of space

Reference 14 - 1.08% Coverage

¶23: When considering museums and communities, writers in the museum field have focused on broadening audiences, public programs, collections and exhibitions. Physical spaces have been regarded as necessary armature but not as catalysts themselves.

Reference 15 - 5.16% Coverage

¶26: six models, from within and outside the museum profession, useful to consider when creating exhibition teams. The focus is on five roles—client, content specialist, designer, content interpreter, and project manager—and the authority and responsibility assigned to these roles in the different models. The author examines the pros and cons of the models and provides examples from

museums in which they were instituted. The developer model was created at The Field Museum of Natural History to replace the team approach model. Both of these models replaced the curatorial model. The broker model was developed at The Children's Museum in Boston. From outside the museum field, the author presents the architectural model and the theatrical model. Each of the models, in differing ways, defines a process, a point of view about the expected outcomes, and assigns specific authorities and responsibilities to staff members in each of the five roles. The author argues that it is not so important which of the models is chosen for any given exhibition project, but emphasizes that the importance lies in being certain that a model be chosen and rigorously implemented.

Reference 16 - 1.37% Coverage

¶128: Loyalties are shifting from the organization to the profession, but professionals need organizations to exercise their talents. As independent professionals ply their skills at multiple museums, as volunteers require more responsibility, as lines of authority blur on staff teams, and as accountability evolves

Reference 17 - 0.15% Coverage

¶129: The New Museum: Selected Writings

Reference 18 - 0.12% Coverage

¶133: An Advocate For More Models

Reference 19 - 0.38% Coverage

¶134: Behavior vs. Time: Understanding How Visitors Utilize the Milan Natural History Museum

Reference 20 - 0.31% Coverage

¶136: A Consideration of Museum Education Collections: Theory and Application

Reference 21 - 1.32% Coverage

¶137: addresses problems associated with museum education collections. Museum education collections are used to provide visitors with opportunities to handle museum objects. These collections are primarily composed of objects that are damaged, lack provenance, or do not fit the scope of the collection.

Reference 22 - 1.20% Coverage

¶137: A critique of the education collection at the Lubbock Lake Landmark is presented as a case study of these problems and some of the potential solutions to them. The study can be used as a template by other museums to solve similar problems in their education collections.

Reference 23 - 0.58% Coverage

¶139: Artifacts involving scientific or mathematical concepts, particularly measuring instruments, have received little study in museums.

Reference 24 - 0.18% Coverage

¶140: Is There a Core Literature in Museology?

Reference 25 - 2.95% Coverage

¶141: While critics have often asserted that museology is underdeveloped as a discipline and lacks a “core literature,” no empirical evidence has been introduced to support this claim. A citation analysis of journal articles and books published over the past several years shows clear evidence that a core literature is in fact evolving in the field. Highly-productive and influential authors are easily identifiable, as are seminal works that have received large numbers of citations by other authors. The majority of those highly-cited works belong to the discipline of museology itself, and sizable numbers of influential publications cluster around key unifying themes.

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶146: A RESPONSE TO PEKARIK

¶147:

Reference 27 - 0.35% Coverage

¶151: Our Colleagues, Our Selves: Modeling Museum Worldviews in the Process of Change

Reference 28 - 0.98% Coverage

¶152: The aim is to expose the existence of fundamental differences in how each one of us approaches change so that we can navigate through disagreements, retain professional relations, and contribute positively to our museums.

Reference 29 - 0.52% Coverage

¶154: two perspectives on why individuals visit museums using data from a telephone survey conducted in Minnesota in 1996.

Reference 30 - 0.08% Coverage

¶158: BASEBALL AS AMERICA

Reference 31 - 0.09% Coverage

¶159: MAKING MUSEUMS MATTER

Reference 32 - 0.77% Coverage

¶63: We believe that such team approaches to research might well be used as a regular part of museum work as we search for answers to the many elusive questions about museum use

Reference 33 - 0.32% Coverage

¶64: Ten Years of Evaluating Science Theater at the Museum of Science, Boston

Reference 34 - 1.70% Coverage

¶65: a meta-analysis of a series of theatre program evaluations carried out at the Museum of Science in Boston, Massachusetts over ten years. The evaluations, conducted independently of each other, had varying goals and used a range of methodologies. Nonetheless, looked at together, the aggregate results of these evaluations reflect a compelling, positive theatre experience for visitors.

Reference 35 - 0.16% Coverage

¶72: THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

<Internals\\Curator 2002> - § 19 references coded [28.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶4: Nodes and Connections: Science Museums in the Network Age

Reference 2 - 2.76% Coverage

¶5: Museums have embraced the World Wide Web in many ways. For some it is a convenient way to market their offerings, for others it has become a fundamental cornerstone of their practice. Questions still remain about the role of the Web in the museum world and the interplay between the physical and virtual worlds. Developing a strong research agenda and fostering a shared community of practice are two necessary components if museums are to maximize the potential that the Web has to offer them.

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶6: Museums and Virtuality

Reference 4 - 0.78% Coverage

¶7: A successful digital expansion will largely influence whether museums can sustain their cultural authority and position in the 21st century.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶12: The San Francisco Museum of Modern Art

Reference 6 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: CHOOSING AMONG THE OPTIONS: AN OPINION ABOUT MUSEUM DEFINITIONS

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: From Period Rooms to Public Trust:

Reference 8 - 1.56% Coverage

¶18: The 2001 commemorative lecture series was intended to foster a healthy debate on the place of the art museum in Anglo-American culture. Instead, the speakers, veteran directors of America's and England's most prestigious art museums, invariably returned to one concern: authority

Reference 9 - 4.45% Coverage

¶18: Authority was at the heart of the Museum Course decades earlier, tellingly explored in annual debates around two significant topics. The first debate involved the pros and cons of including period rooms in American museums. In the second, students argued about whether America's established art institutions should collect the work of living artists. Questions of how museums should respond to the interests of audiences and communities, their responsibility to contemporary artists, and the meaning of a public trust trouble America's museum leadership now as then. This article explores the common ground between the Museum Course debates of the 1930s and Harvard's recent commemorative "debates" by America's contemporary museum leaders and comments on its significance for today's museums.

¶19:

Reference 10 - 0.93% Coverage

¶20: The purposes of museums and those of their visitors often have little in common—despite the growing body of knowledge about museum learning and visitors' motivations.

Reference 11 - 0.45% Coverage

¶21: Developing a Student Research Grant Program at a Location Remote from the Museum

Reference 12 - 6.32% Coverage

¶22: Museums often have smaller facilities at locations remote from the main administrative unit. Activities at these units may be somewhat distinct from those at the organization's center, although fitting within the goals of the institution. Local contacts with the server and surrounding communities present unique opportunities for development of funding at these locations, opportunities not easily available at the organization's main development office. This account documents an example of a modest effort by the Southwestern Research Station (SWRS) in Portal,

Arizona (a facility of the American Museum of Natural History in New York) to develop local funding for the SWRS Student Support Fund. Through local efforts developing this fund, 66 graduate students have received funding assistance for their research at the Station between 1989–2001. Institutions with more than one site should closely examine opportunities for decentralizing development efforts, relying instead on locally focused sources of funding for special projects. Such efforts reach new communities and garner local loyalties for institutional support.

¶123:

Reference 13 - 0.27% Coverage

¶129: Thinking About Practice, Practicing How to Think

Reference 14 - 0.41% Coverage

¶137: Children's Museum Experiences: Identifying Powerful Mediators of Learning

Reference 15 - 3.99% Coverage

¶138: a study of young children and the nature of their learning through museum experiences. Environments such as museums are physical and social spaces where visitors encounter objects and ideas which they interpret through their own experiences, customs, beliefs, and values. The study was conducted in four different museum environments: a natural and social history museum, an art gallery, a science center, and a hybrid art/social history museum. The subjects were four- to seven-year old children. At the conclusion of a ten-week, multi-visit museum program, interviews were conducted with children to probe the saliency of their experiences and the ways in which they came to understand the museums they visited.

Reference 16 - 0.38% Coverage

¶139: Gaining Visitor Consent for Research: Testing the Posted-Sign Method

Reference 17 - 4.16% Coverage

¶140: One method for studying visitors in museums is to audiotape their conversations while videotaping their behavior. Many researchers inform visitors of the recordings by posting signs in the areas under scrutiny. This study tests the assumptions underlying that method—that visitors notice, read, and understand such signs. Signs were posted at the entrance to an Exploratorium exhibit which was being audio- and videotaped. Researchers interviewed 213 adult visitors as they exited the exhibit. The interviews revealed that 75 percent of the visitors had read and understood the sign. Of the 52 visitors who had not, 8 reported that they felt bothered to some degree by the recordings being made. The implications of these results are discussed.

Reference 18 - 0.26% Coverage

¶141: Risk! Fort Worth Museum of Science and History

Reference 19 - 0.27% Coverage

¶155: The Poetic Museum: Reviving Historic Collections

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 36 references coded [42.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶13: CONTINUITY, CHANGE, AND CURATOR: THE MUSEUM JOURNAL

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶14: Environmental History at the National Museum of Australia

Reference 3 - 3.01% Coverage

¶15: One of the distinctive features of the National Museum of Australia is the prominent role of environmental history in the Museum's programs and in its organizational structure. Environmental history is a field that operates best at the boundaries of science and the humanities, where the natural sciences and social history meet. The National Museum is one of few museums that facilitate this, drawing historians, geographers, archaeologists, earth scientists, and biologists into program development as members of the one curatorial and design team.

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: Museum Consumerism

Reference 5 - 2.02% Coverage

¶18: It engaged in open dialogue with the museum community as it developed new initiatives and services to the field. The Program worked with service organizations to create new approaches for professional learning about museum practices, made revisioning permanent collections an overarching guidelines theme and challenged exhibition applicants to explore neglected topics

Reference 6 - 4.07% Coverage

¶14: a comprehensive and international literature review of corresponding sociological and urban studies publications on functions of museums in a city. A two-dimensional taxonomy of functions is presented. In the first dimension, cities are considered in physical space (here labeled as Firstspace), mental space (Secondspace), and political space (Thirdspace). In the second dimension, museum functions are dichotomized in manifest functions that are intended and openly propagated, and latent functions that are hidden from the public and often unintended. This article will list examples for museum functions in First-, Second-, and Thirdspace from Europe and America. Museums shape cities, and are themselves shaped by cities in multiple ways.

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶15: Museum of Sex New York

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶18: OBSERVING COLLABORATIONS BETWEEN LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

¶19: COMMENT ON CARR

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶20: ANOTHER VIEW MUSEUMS AS SYMBOLS

Reference 10 - 0.42% Coverage

¶21: CULTURE and culture at the Royal Ontario Museum: Anthropology Meets Marketing

Reference 11 - 3.45% Coverage

¶22: Yet visitors often seem to have arrived from another planet, bringing with them their own cultural meanings and agendas. A series of two articles presents ethnographic data, anthropological analysis, and a marketing perspective to suggest why the visitors' points of view may seem vertiginously strange to museum personnel. This article, Part One, characterizes the conflict between host and guest as the outcome of two competing models of culture: "preferment" and "transformation." In a subsequent issue of *Curator*, Part Two will examine the influence of consumer culture on these models, and offer strategies for rapprochement.

Reference 12 - 0.50% Coverage

¶23: A Period of Transition: The Wallace Nutting Collection and the Wadsworth Atheneum, 1925–1934

Reference 13 - 0.80% Coverage

¶24: In December 1924, the Wallace Nutting Collection of Early American Furniture and Household Implements came to the Wadsworth Atheneum for exhibition

Reference 14 - 0.43% Coverage

¶25: Users or Supporters? Understanding Motivations and Behaviors of Museum Members

Reference 15 - 2.96% Coverage

¶26: Research into museum membership schemes and their members is limited and fragmented. This study presents an overview of existing research as a contextual framework for a study of the motivations and behavior of members of a British national museum. The paper examines factors such as members' motives for joining, their usage of benefits, the value they place on membership,

and their feelings about the host organization. It concludes with advice as to how membership managers can more effectively manage their own membership organization.

Reference 16 - 0.47% Coverage

¶127: Policies for Museums in Australia and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples

¶128:

Reference 17 - 1.59% Coverage

¶128: It expressed the values that would underpin new relationships between museums in Australia and Indigenous Australians.

¶129: An evaluation of the policy was conducted in 2000 in a collaboration between the Australian Museum Audience Research Centre, Sydney, and Museums Australia Inc., Canberra.

Reference 18 - 0.40% Coverage

¶130: Gaining Visitor Consent for Research II: Improving the Posted-Sign Method

Reference 19 - 4.31% Coverage

¶131: One method for studying visitors in museums is to audiotape their conversations while videotaping their behavior. Many researchers inform visitors of such recordings by posting signs in the areas under scrutiny. An earlier study tested the assumption that visitors notice, read, and understand such posted signs (Gutwill 2003). Interviews revealed that 75 percent of visitors leaving a recording area had read and understood the signs. The current article describes our attempt to increase this percentage by placing additional signs on the exhibit elements being used, as well as on the camera itself. Interviews of 200 adult visitors found that 99 percent of them knew they had been recorded. We provide details of the improved method for posting signs to inform visitors of recordings.

Reference 20 - 0.29% Coverage

¶134: THE MUSEUM IN TRANSITION: A PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

Reference 21 - 0.19% Coverage

¶136: A Jewish Museum in an Arab Country

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶138: Museum Web Sites

Reference 23 - 0.10% Coverage

¶141: Museums and Impact

Reference 24 - 2.73% Coverage

¶142: without sufficient input from the museum sector itself. This paper asserts that any discussion of the role of museums, the contribution they make to societies and appropriate ways of evaluating their impact requires the perspectives and contributions of all stakeholders. It examines preliminary findings from a study that asked about the impact of museums from the perspective of museum professionals and end-users. It reports significant areas of agreement between public and professional cohorts

Reference 25 - 0.92% Coverage

¶144: changes that have been taking place in the museum world over the past several decades— changes that have been transforming the social practice of curatorship in museums.

Reference 26 - 0.20% Coverage

¶144: This approach allows us to transcend

Reference 27 - 0.33% Coverage

¶145: Digital Futures I: Museum Collections, Digital Technologies,

Reference 28 - 4.54% Coverage

¶146: Digital technologies and their uses within museum collections have until recently been explored primarily from a technical viewpoint. Increasingly, museum professionals are moving beyond technologically-driven reasoning to entertain new ways of conceptualizing both collections and information. This is leading to knowledge models beyond those already imagined. This paper considers the synergy between theoretical ideas in the academy and the computer ontologies that have been brought to bear on collections information. Drawing on user research findings from the Themescaping Virtual Collections project and the work of leading literary and media theorists, the paper examines how user needs and digital technologies are reformulating our understanding of museum collections and the relationships between museums and audiences.

Reference 29 - 0.10% Coverage

¶148: Phillips Collection

Reference 30 - 0.20% Coverage

¶154: Timeliness: A Discussion for Museums

Reference 31 - 0.33% Coverage

¶155: Understanding Museum Learning from the Visitor's Perspective

Reference 32 - 0.36% Coverage

¶159: Managing a Resident Volunteer Program at a Remote Research Station

Reference 33 - 0.40% Coverage

¶160: Museums are ideal institutions for the development of volunteer programs.

Reference 34 - 2.24% Coverage

¶160: We discuss aspects of a long-established, self-funded resident volunteer program that integrates the resources of a museum's field station with seasonal staffing needs, resulting in economic benefits to the museum and educational and career-advancement benefits to volunteers. The practices used to bring together these objectives are discussed, with the goal of providing an example for museum administrators

Reference 35 - 3.47% Coverage

¶164: offered ethnographic data, anthropological analysis, and a marketing perspective to suggest why the visitor's point of view may seem vertiginously strange to museum personnel. It characterized the conflict between host and guest as the outcome of two competing models of culture: "preferment" and "transformation." In Part Two, visitors' experiences of the museum serve to illuminate a shift in attitudes toward museum culture. This research establishes a typology of consumer segments and a set of strategic recommendations for freeing the museum from the preferment model without abandoning those visitors who continue to embrace it

Reference 36 - 0.20% Coverage

¶166: The Promise of Cultural Institutions

<Internals\\Curator 2004> - § 20 references coded [13.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶13: WORKING IN THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: IMAGINATION AND MUSEUMS

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶15: The Making of "America on the Move" at the National Museum of American History

Reference 3 - 0.90% Coverage

¶16: This case study examines the curatorial challenges of producing a very large exhibition at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History from 1999 to 2003.

Reference 4 - 1.43% Coverage

¶9: In six case studies, museum Web developers in the U.S. and Canada describe how they have made the most of available human and financial resources. The development history of each site offers insights into the origins of a design and its subsequent versions,

Reference 5 - 0.79% Coverage

¶9: describes the influence of institutional missions, philosophies, success indicators—and financial and human resources, the most crucial factors

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶12: Education Collections as Museum Collections

Reference 7 - 2.63% Coverage

¶13: just as are the research/permanent collections. However, past practices indicate that education collections are typically not given equal stature in museological terms. This paper argues that techniques and practices used with research/permanent collections should be applied to education collections, a viewpoint that has not yet been readily embraced. Several methods are addressed for upgrading an education collection to a level similar to a museum's permanent collection.

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶14: Re-Imagining the Museum: Beyond the Mausoleum

Reference 9 - 0.49% Coverage

¶17: Haunted, Happily: Why The Barnes Case Matters

¶18: Engineering Answers

¶19: The Weather In London

Reference 10 - 1.55% Coverage

¶25: a collaborative effort in 2001 by researchers at the Powerhouse Museum (PHM), Sydney; the Institute for Learning Innovation (the Institute), Annapolis, Maryland; and Curtin University of Technology (Curtin) and Scitech Discovery Centre (Scitech), both in Perth, Western Australia

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶28: The Economics of Interactivity

Reference 12 - 0.29% Coverage

¶130: Art and Its Publics: Museum Studies at the Millennium

Reference 13 - 0.11% Coverage

¶134: Museums and Civility

Reference 14 - 0.23% Coverage

¶145: Penguin And Puffin Coast: Saint Louis Zoo

Reference 15 - 0.43% Coverage

¶146: Center For Biodiversity and Conservation: American Museum of Natural History

¶147:

Reference 16 - 1.20% Coverage

¶155: Although John Dewey's educational concepts have been discussed previously in relation to museums, his own writing about museums has received little attention. Dewey, who visited museums frequently throughout his life

Reference 17 - 1.51% Coverage

¶157: Projects took many forms and were spread across England, reaching students between the ages of 5 and 16. They also enlisted the talents and energies of creative professionals, such as artists and media producers, and involved parents, community members, and museum workers

Reference 18 - 0.33% Coverage

¶158: Yin Yu Tang: A Chinese Home: Peabody Essex Museum Web site

Reference 19 - 0.25% Coverage

¶159: Whose Muse?: Art Museums And The Public Trust

Reference 20 - 0.44% Coverage

¶160: Vastly More Than Bricks And Mortar: Reinventing The Fogg Art Museum In The 1920s

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 35 references coded [22.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶13: Local Institutions Transformed by Globalization

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: The Concept of Universal Museums

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶16: Museum Practices Crossing Borders

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: “American Museums in Global Communities”: A Report From AAM/ICOM

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶19: Globalization and the Development of Museums in China

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶12: What is International about National Portrait Galleries?

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶15: “Global” by any Other Name

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶16: That Old Deja-vu

Reference 9 - 0.47% Coverage

¶17: “Speaking English”: A Dialogue with Eastern and Central European Museum Professionals

Reference 10 - 2.47% Coverage

¶18: explores this vast landscape, through conversations with artists and museum professionals across Central and Eastern Europe. It gathers impressions and perspectives offered by many voices, revolving around the question of how a generation of museum professionals has adapted to the challenge. They have tasted the direct consequences, good and bad, of a free-market economy and borderless communications—and have reinvented themselves while doing so

Reference 11 - 0.61% Coverage

¶19: Writing the History of Humanity: The Role of Museums in Defining Origins and Ancestors in a Transnational World

Reference 12 - 0.18% Coverage

¶121: A Pride of Museums in the Desert

Reference 13 - 0.74% Coverage

¶122: The exhibition, The Gift of Friendship, was largely drawn from the collections of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, in New York State

Reference 14 - 0.51% Coverage

¶123: Think Globally, Publish Virtually, Act Locally: A U.S.-Saudi International Museum Partnership

Reference 15 - 1.61% Coverage

¶124: an on-going cooperative project between the National Museum of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, undertaken within the framework of the International Partnership Among Museums (IPAM) program of the American Association of Museums.

Reference 16 - 2.24% Coverage

¶124: It is undoubtedly representative of many special-purpose cooperative projects (for exhibitions, research, or other purposes) that are taking place across international boundaries between pairs or groups of museums in various countries. Such collaborations provide examples of how partner institutions can take advantage of the opportunities that globalization and standardization of museum practices offer.

Reference 17 - 0.25% Coverage

¶128: Youth and Science: The Challenge of Resilience

Reference 18 - 0.56% Coverage

¶133: Youth and Science: “Not Your Average Workplace”—the Youth Science Center, Science Museum of Minnesota

Reference 19 - 0.45% Coverage

¶134: This article describes the Youth Science Center at the Science Museum of Minnesota

Reference 20 - 0.57% Coverage

¶142: Lost Cases, Recovered Lives: Suitcases from a State Hospital Attic: The New York State Museum at Albany

Reference 21 - 0.29% Coverage

¶144: Five Thoughtful Exercises

¶145: In Principle, In Practice

Reference 22 - 0.52% Coverage

¶151: The Via Media of American Museum Practice: Henry Watson Kent and the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Reference 23 - 0.80% Coverage

¶152: Speculation about the character and purposes of American art museums has occasioned intense debate since their inception—never more so than today

Reference 24 - 1.02% Coverage

¶152: This article asserts that, in the midst of competing philosophies, the successful American art museum has in reality grown from an amalgam of ideas that form a via media or middle path,

Reference 25 - 2.17% Coverage

¶152: This comprehensive philosophy is most effectively demonstrated in the work of Henry Watson Kent at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York during the first decades of the twentieth century. The work of Kent and his colleagues at the Metropolitan Museum is here examined as a paradigm for the via media museum practice that speaks to the aspirations of America's current art museum leadership.

Reference 26 - 0.29% Coverage

¶153: From Living to Virtual: Learning from Museum Objects

Reference 27 - 0.20% Coverage

¶155: Museums and the Future of Collecting

Reference 28 - 0.04% Coverage

¶156: Museums

Reference 29 - 0.17% Coverage

¶160: The Challenge Of Globalization

Reference 30 - 0.19% Coverage

¶161: Words And Stones: Building Museums

Reference 31 - 1.32% Coverage

¶168: Given the near-universal pressures on museums and educational institutions, it is hoped that these impressions and perspectives are of broad relevance to a range of academic and professional museum studies programs across Canada and beyond.

Reference 32 - 0.18% Coverage

¶169: and the Consequences for Museums

Reference 33 - 0.37% Coverage

¶170: Funding for London museums has increased enormously in recent years

Reference 34 - 2.72% Coverage

¶170: The research described in this paper focuses on museums that opened lottery-funded capital projects in 2000, and on the relationship between this additional funding and museum attendance. The authors found that the extra money led to extra visits—and for the first time attempted to calculate what those visits cost. This research also looks at whether people chose improved museums over other museums, and briefly investigates the impact on attendance of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease

Reference 35 - 0.26% Coverage

¶172: In Praise of “Both-And” Rather Than “Either-Or”

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 31 references coded [16.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: Packaging the Evolving Museum

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶15: Museums in a Changing Environment

¶16: Everything Is a Museum!

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: Museums as Media in the Emergent Global Context

Reference 4 - 1.26% Coverage

¶18: The papers, participants, presentations, and discussions that serve as the source of this special issue of Curator: The Museum Journal bear witness to the fact that museums are not only places to which something radical, even traumatic is currently happening.

Reference 5 - 0.94% Coverage

¶18: This article summarizes the challenges museums face in pursuing their mission as media, and ends with a few remarks about the need to turn some attention in the future to the topic of research.

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶10: Museums have the fine task of collecting and preserving history for future generations

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: In the Municipal Museum of Rüsselsheim

Reference 8 - 0.96% Coverage

¶12: This paper explores the evolution of a value exchange agenda at the Henry Ford Museum as part of a larger, 10-year strategy for transformation to a multi-day, multi-venue national history attraction

Reference 9 - 0.37% Coverage

¶18: The Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture

Reference 10 - 0.45% Coverage

¶19: Architecture: The Reginald F. Lewis Museum of Maryland African American History and Culture

¶20:

Reference 11 - 0.39% Coverage

¶22: The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum The Civil War in Four Minutes

Reference 12 - 0.35% Coverage

¶32: The Puzzle of Museum Educational Practice: A Comment on Rounds and Falk

Reference 13 - 0.41% Coverage

¶133: Museum practice is in the midst of a fascinating practical and theoretical trajectory

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶134: Its Significance for Museums

¶135:

Reference 15 - 1.25% Coverage

¶142: These results were consistent across different museum types and different visiting populations (Leinhardt and Knutson 2004). This case study uses the experiences and conversations of one group—four members of an intergenerational grandparent-grandchild group

Reference 16 - 0.34% Coverage

¶145: Civilizing the Museum: The Collected Writings of Elaine Heumann Gurian

Reference 17 - 0.07% Coverage

¶148: Focus on Awake

Reference 18 - 0.25% Coverage

¶151: WOW: The Work of the Artist and the Art of the Work

Reference 19 - 0.33% Coverage

¶153: A Case for Being Awake: Buddhism, Collaboration, and Museum Practice

Reference 20 - 1.97% Coverage

¶161: The school field trip constitutes an important demographic market for museums. Field trips enlist the energies of teachers and students, schools and museums, and ought to be used to the best of their potential. There is evidence from the literature and from practitioners that museums often struggle to understand the needs of teachers, who make the key decisions in field trip planning and implementation.

Reference 21 - 1.54% Coverage

¶161: This paper describes the overlapping outcomes of three recent studies that investigated teacher perspectives on field trips in the United States, Canada, and Germany. The results attest to the universality of some of the issues teachers face, and suggest improvements in the relationship between museums and schools.

Reference 22 - 0.11% Coverage

¶165: Legend, Memory, AND WAR

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶167: GETTING IT RIGHT

Reference 24 - 0.24% Coverage

¶168: American Aviation Museums and the Role of Memorial

Reference 25 - 2.35% Coverage

¶169: The museums' warehousing function allows them to be both the long-term home of these wondrous and resonant airplanes, and the collective "hangar" of our commemorations. These museums offer reasons for serious study, since in many respects our mental images of World War II are constructed within aviation museums. This article explores the narrative of memorial through illustrations from four representative institutions, and examines one of the anomalies, the case of the Enola Gay.

Reference 26 - 0.58% Coverage

¶171: This article examines two museums and a historic site in the United States in the context of their social narratives.

Reference 27 - 0.20% Coverage

¶172: Collecting Culture and the British Museum

Reference 28 - 0.29% Coverage

¶173: as a primary factor in today's British Museum collection.

¶174:

Reference 29 - 0.11% Coverage

¶176: Ontario Science Centre

Reference 30 - 0.24% Coverage

¶177: Fragments of the World: Uses of Museum Collections

Reference 31 - 0.21% Coverage

¶180: Making Ends Meet: Essays and Talks 1992–2004

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 58 references coded [45.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶12: Celebrating 50 Years of Curator: The Museum Journal

¶13: Prescriptions for Art Museums in the Decade Ahead

Reference 2 - 0.38% Coverage

¶14: The landscape of art museums has been altered since the AAM's 1992 publication Excellence and Equity

Reference 3 - 1.06% Coverage

¶14: the field has been led astray by a corporate mindset. The author identifies the primary challenges facing art museums in rebalancing their mission, and suggests a series of remedies to the unrealistic economic model that threatens to exclude education as museums' primary mandate.

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶15: Aerospace Museums: A Question of Balance

Reference 5 - 0.63% Coverage

¶16: While rooted in a tradition stretching back to the late eighteenth century, aerospace museums have enjoyed a period of extraordinary growth over the past three decades

Reference 6 - 0.77% Coverage

¶16: If museums of flight are to present a useful and historically accurate portrait of the aerospace enterprise, they must continue the struggle to achieve a balance between these sometimes competing goals.

Reference 7 - 0.09% Coverage

¶17: "Let's Go to MY Museum"

Reference 8 - 4.26% Coverage

¶18: Not a month goes by at the Brooklyn Children's Museum without a call or visit from a group of enthusiastic educators and community leaders on a mission to start their own children's museum or gallery. Recent guests have arrived from as far away as Israel, Ecuador, Japan, and Australia, and as nearby as the Bronx. In the United States, children's museums represent one of the youngest and fastest growing cultural sectors. Our field was founded in 1899 with the opening of the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Anna Billings Gallup, an influential curator and director at the museum from

1902 to 1937, spoke widely about the value of bringing the child into the forefront of museum activities. In the United States, the field grew slowly but steadily to four children's museums in 1925 and to approximately 38 by 1975. In the last three decades, sparked by the groundbreaking work of Michael Spock at the Boston Children's Museum, the field has been energized by an extraordinary boom in new and expanding children's museums. Today there are approximately 350 worldwide.

¶9: The Future of Zoos: A New Model for Cultural Institutions

Reference 9 - 0.54% Coverage

¶10: policy development, and strategic planning are yet to be organized around a well-developed agenda with a clear set of conservation objectives.

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶11: Fifty Museum Years, and Then Some

Reference 11 - 1.47% Coverage

¶12: The money worm has burrowed into museum foundations in the last five decades, weakening structures already challenged by power politics, relevancy issues, and contemporary anxieties. Half a century ago, however, museums were an amenity, a benign pleasure—and free! Here is a personal recollection of a collective journey, in which progress might best be measured by what can't be measured.

Reference 12 - 0.22% Coverage

¶13: The Extraordinary Growth of the Science-Technology Museum

Reference 13 - 0.83% Coverage

¶14: Science museums, coming off a period of 50 years of explosive growth, have been undergoing evolutionary development for over 200 years. Examples of three distinct generations thrive today, though hybrids are also common

Reference 14 - 0.85% Coverage

¶14: The evolution is continuing, but where is it going? Are science museums merging into one species, at last? Or are they diverging into many more categories, including virtual institutions with no physical collections at all?

¶15:

Reference 15 - 0.78% Coverage

¶16: Museums have always been about ideas and about objects. They foster human and physical interactions in which neither persons nor things take precedence.

¶17: Hyperconnection: Natural History Museums, Knowledge

Reference 16 - 4.34% Coverage

¶18: Interviews conducted during the summer of 2006 with people in and around the international museum community suggest that the interests natural history museums share in common with each other and with other kinds of organizations and communities are creating an array of new links across institutional, social and cultural boundaries. These links are active, complex, networked relationships directed toward common purposes. Museums that are taking advantage of this emerging environment are becoming “hyperconnected hubs” across which knowledge is exchanged and action initiated. In forging a multitude of “weak ties” outward at different institutional levels, museums are finding that their shared activity with others brings to themselves new and often unexpected value across the “strong ties” that bind them together internally as institutions. Those natural history museums most able to participate as members of larger, interconnected entities are finding powerful new opportunities to more vigorously engage the world they study and the constituencies they serve. In the process, they are becoming increasingly open, active and relevant.

Reference 17 - 0.79% Coverage

¶20: A 50-year retrospective return to the first volume of *Curator: The Museum Journal* suggests that colleagues half a century ago were vitally aware of the cultural potential of museums, the well-being of visitors

Reference 18 - 1.35% Coverage

¶20: even the appeal of staying open 24 hours a day. So the more things change, the more they stay the same? The question leads to others: Are exhibitions an obsolete medium? Can museums keep pace with the interactions available elsewhere: virtual games, video arcades, jazz clubs, even a good Chinese restaurant? Is the glass half full of optimism or pessimism?

Reference 19 - 0.21% Coverage

¶21: *Children's Museums as Citizens: Four Inspiring Examples*

Reference 20 - 0.39% Coverage

¶22: The audience-centered mission of childrens' museums has caused these institutions to look at their role

Reference 21 - 0.29% Coverage

¶23: *About Face: The Rebirth of the Portrait Gallery in the Twenty-first Century*

¶24:

Reference 22 - 0.24% Coverage

¶24: *The rebirth of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C*

Reference 23 - 0.16% Coverage

¶125: Studying Visitors and Making Museums Better

Reference 24 - 1.34% Coverage

¶126: If we examine the agendas embedded in studying visitors in museums, we are able to see where the optimal effects of these studies are. Ultimately, the aim of studying visitors should be to deeply understand other people, to respond to their needs, to make evident the respect we feel for them, and to express the ideal of service that motivates our work.

Reference 25 - 0.22% Coverage

¶127: On the Uses of Museum Studies Literature: A Research Agenda

Reference 26 - 0.92% Coverage

¶128: Preliminary evidence suggests that as few as 1,000 readers are attentive consumers of the museum studies literature. Does this suffice to ensure that the field is benefiting appropriately from its investment in research and theory development?

Reference 27 - 0.24% Coverage

¶129: Science Centers at 40: Middle-aged Maturity or Mid-life Crisis?

Reference 28 - 0.46% Coverage

¶130: Science centers are maturing in an era in which learning has become acutely individualized, self-empowered, and selective.

Reference 29 - 0.48% Coverage

¶130: What does it mean to be an institution in this deinstitutionalized world?

¶131: Fifty Years of Changes in America's History Museums

Reference 30 - 2.29% Coverage

¶132: History museums in the U.S. have become significantly more professional over the past five decades. Many can boast of new and expanded buildings, improvements in collection management and care, and better-trained staff and volunteers. However, most museums struggle with long-term stagnation in audience numbers and revenues. The greatest challenge may be an alarming decline in American historical literacy and civic responsibility, especially at the elementary and secondary school levels. This article examines three trends that are affecting both the strengths and weaknesses of history museums today

Reference 31 - 0.32% Coverage

¶132: the all-pervasive impact of information technology on both institutions and audiences

Reference 32 - 0.15% Coverage

¶133: Media in the Museum: A Personal History

Reference 33 - 0.27% Coverage

¶135: The Right Stuff in the Right Place: The Institution of Contemporary Art

Reference 34 - 0.14% Coverage

¶138: A Gathering in Honor of Stephen Weil

Reference 35 - 0.22% Coverage

¶139: A Victoria Conversation: Stephen Weil and "Museums Matter"

Reference 36 - 0.15% Coverage

¶140: Maximizing the External Value of Museums

Reference 37 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: Stephen Weil Portrait

Reference 38 - 2.07% Coverage

¶142: Reading Weil: A Premature Appreciation

¶143: Reviewing the published legacy of museum scholar Stephen E. Weil, this paper analyzes the development of Weil's thought and appraises his contributions to museum discourse. It traces two shifts in Weil's published writings: first, the broadening of his interests from the legal field and the art world to the situation and purposes of museums generally; second, the liberalization of Weil's museological politics, which gradually altered his early view of the (art) museum as a private, sacrosanct realm and

Reference 39 - 1.08% Coverage

¶143: The paper also examines Weil's rhetorical strategies, with particular attention to the hypotheticals and analogies for which he was well known, and offers a provisional evaluation of the extent of his influence on museum debate and practice.

¶144: Museums, Corporatism and the Civil Society

Reference 40 - 2.18% Coverage

¶145: One result of the dominance of this worldview is the rise of museum corporatism, characterized by the primacy of economic interests in institutional decision making. This paper provides a critical overview of the growing dominance of marketplace thinking in museum affairs, and argues that this market-oriented viewpoint is enfeebling or diverting otherwise competent museums from realizing their unique strengths and opportunities as social institutions in civil society. The meaning and implications of the “civil society” are discussed with particular reference to museums

Reference 41 - 0.49% Coverage

¶145: Rather than becoming more like businesses, museums must exploit their uniqueness, resisting the domination of marketplace thinking

Reference 42 - 0.26% Coverage

¶146: Thinking about “Scenes”: A New View of Visitors' Influence on Museums

Reference 43 - 2.57% Coverage

¶147: Sociologists have described “scenes” as voluntary social groupings or figurations that are “... thematically focused cultural networks of people who share certain material and/or cognitive forms of collective stylization,” according to Hitzler, Bucher, and Niederbacher (2001, 20). This terminology is quite useful for thinking about Stephen Weil's assertion that visitors play a role in shaping museums. Through “scenes,” we see how this might happen, and how visitors might already be exerting subtle pressure on the forms and contents of museums. The study of scenes could help us develop a tool that would offer a unique vision of the influences that visitors have on museums.

Reference 44 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: The Case for Holistic Intentionality

Reference 45 - 1.78% Coverage

¶149: Museums that strive for excellence by continually clarifying their purpose and realigning all practices and resources to achieve that purpose are operating holistically within a cycle of intentionality. Working within a cycle of intentionality means that a museum, among many other activities, carefully writes intentions that reflect and describe the essence of the museum and its unique value and potential impact. Intentions represent staff members' deepest passions

Reference 46 - 0.43% Coverage

¶149: while offering continuous learning opportunities for all staff.

¶150: Collecting the New: Museums and Contemporary Art

Reference 47 - 0.17% Coverage

¶151: Museum Philosophy for the Twenty-first Century

Reference 48 - 0.08% Coverage

¶153: through a Local Museum

Reference 49 - 0.33% Coverage

¶154: The town of Springville, Utah, has a multi-faceted relationship with its Museum of Art.

Reference 50 - 0.25% Coverage

¶154: including its history, its landscapes, and its philosophy/religion

Reference 51 - 0.30% Coverage

¶155: Observing Panda Play: Implications for Zoo Programming and Conservation Efforts

Reference 52 - 0.28% Coverage

¶159: Behind the Findings: Yes, the Science Explorations Program Worked, but Why?

Reference 53 - 0.31% Coverage

¶160: The Science Explorations program was developed by the Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM)

Reference 54 - 0.13% Coverage

¶164: Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum

Reference 55 - 1.91% Coverage

¶170: "Welcome to the future of museums" is one of the many rave head-lines that greeted the reopening of Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum in Glasgow, Scotland, after a \$60 (£30) million refurbishment. This article charts the course of the project over the 16 years it was in development, tells how it survived a number of major setbacks, and recounts the key strategic decisions that led to the creation of an object-based, visitor-centered, storytelling museum that was more successful than we dared hope.

Reference 56 - 0.47% Coverage

¶170: This process has been rewarded with unprecedented visitor numbers-3,000,000 in the first year, in a city of 600,000 people.

Reference 57 - 1.93% Coverage

¶174: Many museums offer specialized programs for young people during out-of-school time, yet the consequences of such programs are not well documented. This article explores the potential utility of borrowing a conceptual framework from the youth development literature as a tool for assessment. The authors map findings from three studies of museum youth programs onto the youth development framework as an exercise in understanding the extent to which this model may be useful in developing museum youth programs.

Reference 58 - 0.27% Coverage

¶178: Museum Skepticism: A History of the Display of Art in Public Galleries

<Internals\\Curator 2008> - § 25 references coded [14.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶13: its Vision of the Ideal Museum

¶14:

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶17: Major museums worldwide

Reference 3 - 0.38% Coverage

¶17: . This marks a shift in how museums publicly communicate

Reference 4 - 1.03% Coverage

¶17: This article reports on a range of initiatives that demonstrate how participatory communication via social media can be integrated into museum practices

Reference 5 - 0.82% Coverage

¶19: Three different levels of the meaning of the experience are considered: the attributes of the setting that visitors value

Reference 6 - 0.85% Coverage

¶19: These insights will enable museum practitioners to better understand and meet their visitors' multiple needs and expectations.

Reference 7 - 0.51% Coverage

¶10: as a Tool for Understanding Adult Zoo and Aquarium Visitors' Meaning-Making

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶12: Bob Jones's Fundamentalist University Museum and Gallery

Reference 9 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: Noah's Ark at the Skirball

Reference 10 - 0.38% Coverage

¶15: Museum Frictions: Public Cultures/Global Transformations

Reference 11 - 0.30% Coverage

¶17: u.S. History Museums: A Maryland Perspective

Reference 12 - 0.66% Coverage

¶25: Large works of public sculpture outside our museum doors reveal aspects of a museum's self-image.

Reference 13 - 0.62% Coverage

¶25: In this essay, one museum curator reflects on the layered meanings of his museum's entry art

Reference 14 - 0.51% Coverage

¶28: The Culture of Empowerment: Driving and Sustaining Change at Conner Prairie

Reference 15 - 1.41% Coverage

¶29: we offer a case study of how Conner Prairie Museum recognized its institutional need for change and employed principles of staff empowerment that allowed the museum to adapt to the needs and interests of guests

Reference 16 - 1.26% Coverage

¶29: To achieve this transformation, Conner Prairie intentionally altered the organizational culture in large and small ways: by reorganizing staff assignments, restructuring staff assessment,

Reference 17 - 0.90% Coverage

¶129: This story is not unique to Conner Prairie, but the details illuminate the vital role of empowerment in the process of cultural change

Reference 18 - 0.15% Coverage

¶130: The Philadelphia Story

Reference 19 - 0.07% Coverage

¶135: Confluence

Reference 20 - 0.36% Coverage

¶136: Competing Agendas: Young Children's Museum Field Trips

Reference 21 - 0.31% Coverage

¶141: at Grand Canyon National Park's Tusayan Museum

Reference 22 - 0.32% Coverage

¶142: Searching the Museum Studies Journal Literature

Reference 23 - 2.29% Coverage

¶143: This article surveys the coverage of major museological journals in three standard databases. It evaluates the quality and timeliness of the indexing in those databases. It concludes that bibliographic control of the journal literature in museum studies is inadequate and argues that this is a hindrance to the development of the profession

Reference 24 - 0.38% Coverage

¶144: Weather Report at the Boulder Museum of Contemporary Art

Reference 25 - 0.10% Coverage

¶151: The Open Museum

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 30 references coded [23.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶13: Reinstallation Rorschach

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶14: A Prehistory of the Detroit Institute of Arts Reinstallation

Reference 3 - 0.59% Coverage

¶15: Reinventing the Detroit Institute of Arts: The Reinstallation Project 2002–2007

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶16: New Roles for Evaluation at the Detroit Institute of Arts

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶18: The Renovated DIA: A Docent's Perspective

Reference 6 - 0.67% Coverage

¶10: The subject of the tour was a guided tree walk at Hebrew University's open-campus museum.

Reference 7 - 1.82% Coverage

¶12: As a first step toward doing this, five nominal group technique (NGT) sessions were conducted with general staff from three zoos in Australia, as well as an executive body overseeing three zoos and members of a volunteer group for an urban zoo.

Reference 8 - 0.22% Coverage

¶13: The Newseum, Washington, D.C.

Reference 9 - 0.40% Coverage

¶14: Museum Marketing: Competing in the Global Marketplace

Reference 10 - 0.84% Coverage

¶16: ICHIM 1991–2007: A Conversation with David Bearman

¶17: Philippe de Montebello's Glorious Visitor-savvy Metropolitan

Reference 11 - 0.74% Coverage

¶18: Slavery, Memory, and Museum Display in Baltimore: The Great Blacks in Wax and the Reginald F. Lewis

Reference 12 - 0.40% Coverage

¶19: by focusing on the radically contrasting museological

Reference 13 - 0.74% Coverage

¶19: the Great Blacks in Wax Museum, and the Reginald Lewis Museum, both situated in Baltimore, Maryland

Reference 14 - 0.84% Coverage

¶21: Describing actual museum-wide events developed for the culturally charged arena of the Brooklyn Children's Museum

Reference 15 - 1.03% Coverage

¶21: Children's museums — distinct (if not marginalized) from the serious work of the traditional art or ethnographic or natural history museum

Reference 16 - 0.79% Coverage

¶23: When the Chicago History Museum re-opened its doors on September 30, 2006 after a 21-month-long renovation

Reference 17 - 0.28% Coverage

¶24: When Is “Museum Fatigue” Not Fatigue?

Reference 18 - 0.22% Coverage

¶28: The Poetics of the Art Museum

Reference 19 - 0.28% Coverage

¶29: Museums, Meaning Making, and Memories

Reference 20 - 1.78% Coverage

¶30: highlights several existing museum programs for people with dementia; and offers suggestions for future programming options.

¶31: “A Large Object with a Small Museum”: A Narrative Analysis of Tlotlo's Experience of an Astronomy Science Center

Reference 21 - 0.32% Coverage

¶132: an astronomy science center in South Africa

Reference 22 - 1.07% Coverage

¶132: The significance of narrative analysis for science center educators is discussed and suggested as appropriate for current research in museums.

¶133:

Reference 23 - 0.43% Coverage

¶136: The hope is to redefine the model for the museum field.

¶137:

Reference 24 - 0.43% Coverage

¶139: Museum Careers: A Practical Guide for Students and Novices

Reference 25 - 0.37% Coverage

¶142: Museums and the New Economy: A Contrarian Laments

Reference 26 - 0.77% Coverage

¶144: Museums can start by becoming clearer about what they think they are doing when they make an exhibition

Reference 27 - 0.66% Coverage

¶147: Rethinking Museum Visitors: Using K-means Cluster Analysis to Explore a Museum's Audience

Reference 28 - 5.40% Coverage

¶148: Understanding visitors is a necessary and complex undertaking. In this article, we present K-means cluster analysis as one strategy that is particularly useful in unpacking the complex nature of museum visitors. Three questions organize the article and are as follows: 1) What is K-means cluster analysis? 2) How is K-means cluster analysis conducted? 3) Most importantly: What are the applications of K-means cluster analysis for museum practitioners? To answer these questions, we present five steps that are vital to conducting a K-means cluster analysis. We also present three cases studies to demonstrate differences among the results of three K-means cluster analyses and provide practical applications of the findings

Reference 29 - 0.30% Coverage

¶149: Some Museums in China, Macau, and Taiwan

Reference 30 - 0.64% Coverage

¶151: Return to Alexandria: An Ethnography of Cultural Heritage Revivalism and Museum Memory

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 44 references coded [28.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶15: Some Thoughts on the Problems and Possibilities of Museum Books

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶17: Digital: Museum as Platform, Curator as Champion, in the Age of Social Media

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: The Not-a-Museum

Reference 4 - 0.54% Coverage

¶12: Each reader, however, should decide when what I am talking about is no longer appropriate for museums in general or your museum in particular

Reference 5 - 1.37% Coverage

¶12: I am struck by how little philosophical change has actually taken place in most museums after a year into this universal economic downturn. I argue that incorporating a broader palette of social services may make institutions more useful, but at some point these institutions might cease to be traditional museums. My question would be: "Should you care?"

Reference 6 - 0.98% Coverage

¶14: There are an estimated 17,500 museums in the United States. If people think these institutions are pretty much the same once you get inside or that the differences between them are unimportant, it might be hard to persuade them that all 17,500 are needed.

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶15: From Knowing to Not Knowing: Moving Beyond "Outcomes"

Reference 8 - 0.38% Coverage

¶16: The ways that museums measure the success of their exhibitions reveal their attitudes and values.

Reference 9 - 0.47% Coverage

¶16: These outcomes are sometimes codified and limited to some half-dozen or so “learning objectives” or “impact categories.”

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: Introducing the Special Issue on Science

Reference 11 - 0.22% Coverage

¶23: discuss the report’s implications for museum professionals

Reference 12 - 0.49% Coverage

¶23: we focus on three specific topics discussed in the full report, which we see as particularly important for museum professionals

Reference 13 - 0.41% Coverage

¶23: Yet this wealth of research is rarely brought into focus and offered as guidance to the museum community.

Reference 14 - 1.06% Coverage

¶25: The Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) has funded hundreds of projects that promote lifelong learning in all disciplines and types of museums and libraries, including museum/library partnerships with schools, universities, and other formal learning organizations

Reference 15 - 0.38% Coverage

¶26: Critical Questions at a Critical Time: Reflections on the Contributions of LSIE to Museum Practices

Reference 16 - 0.82% Coverage

¶27: The authors conclude that, at this juncture, it is just as important for the education research community to learn from the practices of the museum field, as it is for the museum field to learn from the research.

¶28:

Reference 17 - 1.05% Coverage

¶31: In a just-in-time world, museums and similar informal learning institutions will need to be less dependent on their physical setting and more focused on learning as the end product. It will also be necessary to find a viable revenue model to support this emerging mission.

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶34: Media and the Museum:

Reference 19 - 2.81% Coverage

¶35: Digital environments are one of the newest methods of resource- and program-creation to be added to the museum toolkit, and are increasingly employed by museums across all fields to support learning. Unfortunately, this category is also one of the least-fleshed-out components in the Learning Science in Informal Environments (LSIE) chapter devoted to media. The report does not take into account the increasingly interwoven nature of media resources, particularly those found in digital environments. It is imperative that museums both become familiar with the breadth of research that is available related to digital environments and that they continue to specifically build an understanding of how this works in a museum setting

Reference 20 - 0.36% Coverage

¶37: This article explores how the LSIE report might influence research and practice in art museums

Reference 21 - 0.39% Coverage

¶37: We suggest several implications for how art museums and science museums might learn from one another

Reference 22 - 0.18% Coverage

¶38: What are the “Six Strands” for History Museums?

Reference 23 - 0.20% Coverage

¶41: The Green Museum: A Primer on Environmental Practice

Reference 24 - 1.61% Coverage

¶44: It has become a point of discussion and debate, as well as a new tool for museum leadership and advocacy. Thinking of it only as a landmark report for science-based museums, however, would be a mistake and a lost opportunity. This report has important content for cross-disciplinary impact. It offers the gift of new language and thoughtful frameworks through which we can tell our individual stories more compellingly

Reference 25 - 0.19% Coverage

¶45: The Museum Visit: It’s an Experience, Not a Lesson

Reference 26 - 0.44% Coverage

¶146: Museums offer visitors direct experiences—such as visual experiences—that are not available elsewhere in daily life

Reference 27 - 0.11% Coverage

¶147: A Research Vision for Museums

Reference 28 - 1.26% Coverage

¶148: The museum family in America is in danger, and perhaps other museum families across the globe are, as well. Management has failed our mission by focusing on outputs like attendance numbers, and audience researchers have failed management by not shedding light on the connections between the pleasure of learning and attendance

Reference 29 - 0.44% Coverage

¶148: This research vision for museums looks at how you can make that connection and save museums in their hour of need.

Reference 30 - 1.10% Coverage

¶151: to capture the spirit and content of a lively exchange among museum staff members at the Denver Art Museum. It began as a conference call and continued as an online dialogue about how definitions of success have evolved with advances in technology and changing expectations of visitors

Reference 31 - 0.54% Coverage

¶151: It is our hope that this discussion will spark similar dialogues among colleagues in individual institutions and in the profession at large

Reference 32 - 1.62% Coverage

¶152: The Mindful Museum

¶153: The convergence of global issues—ranging from climate change to the erosion of cultural diversity—has created a watershed of opportunity or an unprecedented crisis for museums. The contemporary museum business model based on consumption, entertainment and ancillary education is increasingly unsustainable and irrelevant in this context. This article explores the concept of a more responsible museum

Reference 33 - 1.32% Coverage

¶153: Obstacles to organizational effectiveness are discussed, as are methods for enhancing greater organizational awareness of societal issues. Examples of progressive museum practice are also

presented by way of illustration. The possible consequences of inaction suggest the need for museums to transform their culture-and-industry business model

Reference 34 - 0.21% Coverage

¶156: “Ferry Me O’er”: Musing on the Future of Museum Culture

Reference 35 - 0.39% Coverage

¶157: Museum professionals face unprecedented challenges in the digital world of the twenty-first century.

Reference 36 - 0.19% Coverage

¶160: Beyond the Turnstile: Making the Case for Museums

Reference 37 - 0.15% Coverage

¶166: Encounters through a Museum Field School

Reference 38 - 0.19% Coverage

¶167: How Web 2.0 is Changing the Nature of Museum Work

Reference 39 - 1.66% Coverage

¶168: Elaine Heumann Gurian noted that: “The use of the Internet will inevitably change museums. How museums respond to multiple sources of information found on the Web and who on staff will be responsible for orchestrating this change is not yet clear. The change, when it comes, will not be merely technological but at its core philosophical” (2010, 95). The catalyst for this change—and for accelerating the pace of change—is Web 2.0.

Reference 40 - 0.33% Coverage

¶174: The Laboratory on 53rd Street: Victor D’Amico and the Museum of Modern Art, 1937–1969

Reference 41 - 0.53% Coverage

¶175: the pioneering work of Victor D’Amico, the first director of education at the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) and an influential art educator

Reference 42 - 2.11% Coverage

¶175: Victor D’Amico led the Education Project at MoMA, which began as a part-time school partnership program in 1937. By the time he retired in 1969, he had become an internationally

recognized leader in the field of art museum education. Yet today his influence is little known and seldom discussed. This essay focuses on two important programs he developed at MoMA: his most widely acclaimed and influential program, the Children's Art Carnival (1942-1969), and the groundbreaking art education television series Through the Enchanted Gate (1952-1953).

Reference 43 - 0.31% Coverage

¶181: Interest among museum practitioners in what artists can offer museums is explored

Reference 44 - 0.19% Coverage

¶187: Connecting Kids to History with Museum Exhibitions

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 40 references coded [23.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶13: A Conversation about Machine Project

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: including in museums such as the Hammer.

¶15:

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶17: How to Forecast the Future of Museums

Reference 4 - 1.21% Coverage

¶18: proposes new methods of strategic planning for the twenty-first century. Potential futures can be imagined (and diagrammed) as radiating out from the present in a "cone of plausibility" that puts extreme possibilities on either side of the expected future: how the future would look if business proceeds as usual.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶111: The 2010 Horizon Report: Museum Edition

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

¶112: The report is based on conversations and dialogues with technology and museum professionals from more than two-dozen countries

Reference 7 - 1.00% Coverage

¶18: Is it time for all museums to initiate large-scale 3D digitization programs? We don't yet know how 3D is going to change, replace, or integrate into current museum experience. Yet the possibilities are being actualized right now. What does 3D mean for museums?

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶24: To bring great art to the people, art that would transform their lives, used to be the aim of museums

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶25: Looking Back and Looking Forward: The Rise of the Visitor-centered Museum

Reference 10 - 0.46% Coverage

¶26: some personal perceptions about "drivers of change," which have impacted the role and nature of museums since the 1980s

Reference 11 - 0.40% Coverage

¶26: to enable museums to successfully compete for the visitor dollar in the expanding "experience economy."

Reference 12 - 1.13% Coverage

¶26: the role and nature of museums in the future will be shaped by their responses to many challenges, the most important being: how to increase visitor numbers without negatively impacting on visitor satisfaction; how to adjust policy and practice as museums approach the limits of visitor growth

Reference 13 - 0.48% Coverage

¶26: perhaps the most unpredictable, how museums will adjust their policies and practices in the face of possible climate change.

Reference 14 - 0.45% Coverage

¶27: Museum Evaluation without Borders: Four Imperatives for Making Museum Evaluation More Relevant, Credible, and Useful

Reference 15 - 2.14% Coverage

¶28: I invite readers to think outside of evaluation's current boundaries and to see the deep connectedness between what museums hope to achieve and how we evaluate the extent to which these aspirations may be realized. To do this, I present four imperatives for making museum

evaluation more relevant, credible, and useful: 1) Link program activities with intended outcomes and hoped-for impact. 2) Take a systems-oriented evaluation approach. 3) Use affirmative data collection approaches based on assets and strengths. 4) Engage in courageous conversations.

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶136: Risen Apes and Fallen Angels: The New Museology of Human Origins

Reference 17 - 0.60% Coverage

¶137: A new museology is afoot, and some of the recent changes are worth tracking. And let's not forget the recently opened Creation Museum in Petersburg, Kentucky

Reference 18 - 2.67% Coverage

¶139: Acknowledging that the purpose and form of inquiry processes can vary across and within disciplines, this article focuses on interpretive inquiry: the kind of inquiry conducted to interpret works whose reading is not "rigidly pre-established and ordained" by a set of cultural references, but rather invite "freedom of reception" (Eco 1989, 6). Through comparison of two real-life inquiries, the author shines a light on the distinctive features of interpretive inquiry. These include a web-like meaning making process, a reliance on analogies and metaphors, and the possibility of accepting uncertainty as part of the work's meaning. Implications for art museum education practice are explored

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶140: THE THOUGHTFUL MUSEUM

Reference 20 - 0.08% Coverage

¶141: The Art Museum Today

Reference 21 - 0.55% Coverage

¶144: that took over the disused halls of a defunct regional natural history museum facility and proved that even the museum's trash can be recycled

Reference 22 - 0.88% Coverage

¶144: Although the museum staff assisted with all object handling and the curatorial staff ensured that the stewardship of the collections was not compromised, the museum's curators were absent in issues of content and interpretation.

Reference 23 - 0.54% Coverage

¶145: Three Trips to the National Archeological Museum of Naples

¶146: Stopping in on the National Archeological Museum of Naples, over several visits

Reference 24 - 0.24% Coverage

¶147: The Google Art Project: A New Generation of Museums on the Web?

Reference 25 - 0.24% Coverage

¶151: Museums in a Troubled World: Renewal, Irrelevance or Collapse?

Reference 26 - 0.10% Coverage

¶163: Planetarium of the Future

Reference 27 - 0.30% Coverage

¶165: Volunteering for Museums: The Variation in Motives across Volunteer Age Groups

Reference 28 - 2.38% Coverage

¶166: The value of volunteering is well documented, and though there is a readily available recruitment pool for volunteers, many come from an aging population that is also relatively affluent and has many more opportunities and demands for their free time in retirement. This paper examines the motives of older volunteers in a state museum in Australia with the aim of differentiating motivations within subsets of volunteering groups. The study undertook a census of 450 volunteers at the museum, using the Voluntary Functions Inventory (VFI). The findings reveal various levels of motivation within the older age groups

Reference 29 - 1.30% Coverage

¶168: It presents a convergence of initiatives undertaken within the sector over the past five years while offering a frame through which to view future innovations. Based on research undertaken with multiple organizations, it recognizes that the time is right to merge existing innovations with strategically developed communication programs

Reference 30 - 0.04% Coverage

¶171: Museum Legs

Reference 31 - 0.52% Coverage

¶181: a pop-up institution which operated for almost a year in downtown Denver, Colorado. This temporary museum was designed to be short-lived

Reference 32 - 0.07% Coverage

¶181: the museum “voice.”

Reference 33 - 0.19% Coverage

¶181: gives an overview of the space and its operations.

Reference 34 - 0.33% Coverage

¶181: These narratives are used as a springboard for a larger discussion of museum practice

Reference 35 - 0.37% Coverage

¶186: A Walk in the Museum with Michel de Certeau: A Conceptual Helping Hand for Museum Practitioners

Reference 36 - 0.87% Coverage

¶187: A decade ago, as I consolidated my reflections on the London Science Museum’s Making the Modern World gallery (MMW), on which I was Deputy Project Director, I was introduced to Michel de Certeau’s The Practice of Everyday Life

Reference 37 - 0.75% Coverage

¶187: In 2011, de Certeau is still not that widely cited in museum studies. For the sake of the insights that derive from applying his work to the museum context, I present his work in this article.

¶188:

Reference 38 - 0.18% Coverage

¶189: Museums are currently faced with new challenges

Reference 39 - 0.26% Coverage

¶193: The museum landscape has changed dramatically over the last 20 years

Reference 40 - 0.40% Coverage

¶193: visitor expectations have broadened, competition for time and resources has become increasingly intense

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 43 references coded [14.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: Museu da Maré: A Museum Full of Soul

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶17: The Museu da Maré is the first museum to be established in a favela (slum) in Rio de Janeiro

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶18: Curating a Bhopal People's Movement: An Opportunity for Indian Museums

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶19: explores the curatorial opportunities and challenges that emerge from an exhibition project in the central Indian city of Bhopal

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶11: Rural history museums in England developed

Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

¶11: museum practice.

Reference 7 - 0.33% Coverage

¶13: presents a case study, based in Amsterdam's Tropenmuseum (one of Europe's best-known ethnographic museums)

Reference 8 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: The Cham Collection at the National Museum of Vietnamese History

¶15:

Reference 9 - 0.26% Coverage

¶15: The National Museum of Vietnamese History was established by the government in 1958

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: than with what art, anthropology, and natural history museums say

Reference 11 - 0.38% Coverage

¶13: through an exploratory study that took place at Universum, Museo de las Ciencias, a science museum located in Mexico City

Reference 12 - 0.44% Coverage

¶131: The Metropolitan Museum of Art as an Adjunct of Factory: Richard F. Bach and the Resolution Between Gilman's Temple and Dana's Department Store

Reference 13 - 1.85% Coverage

¶132: examines the metaphors used by museum leaders in the early twentieth century. Richard F. Bach's metaphor for the Metropolitan Museum of Art as an adjunct of factory is positioned as a philosophical resolution between those of two prominent contemporaries: Benjamin Ives Gilman's metaphor of the art museum as a temple and John Cotton Dana's metaphor of the museum as a department store, which are often viewed by historians in a dichotomy of unresolved tension. While examining differences in institutional agendas suggested by these metaphors, this article illuminates the common goal among them

Reference 14 - 1.63% Coverage

¶134: The deep trove of information available on the Internet and the expanding connections it affords to new communities online have been a transforming force in museums in the recent past. A single individual can publish thoughts and ideas to an audience of millions with a few simple clicks of a button. The cultural sector has made great strides in adopting these same methods to advance the missions and content of our organizations; however, a rise in participatory culture poses a number of challenges for the role of museums

Reference 15 - 0.67% Coverage

¶135: Some Museums in Prague

¶136: In histories of the art museum, Prague has only a minor place. Yet at one crucial early moment, Prague played an important role in what we might call the prehistory of European public museums.

Reference 16 - 0.04% Coverage

¶138: The Red Museum

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶140: The Convivial Museum

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶142: Human Rights Museums: An Overview

Reference 19 - 0.38% Coverage

¶143: On the Occasion of the Ground Breaking for the National Museum of African American History and Culture, February 22, 2012

Reference 20 - 0.18% Coverage

¶144: "It's Time to Pause and Reflect": Museums and Human Rights

Reference 21 - 0.36% Coverage

¶145: As museum professionals become more aware of their institutional ability to promote the realization of human rights

Reference 22 - 0.31% Coverage

¶145: Here, we will briefly discuss the museum institution's past relationship with the concept of rights

Reference 23 - 0.18% Coverage

¶150: Waikato Museum Working with the Human Rights Commission

¶151:

Reference 24 - 0.38% Coverage

¶151: This paper explains how the Waikato Museum was first identified as a key community organization or a "human rights museum."

Reference 25 - 0.21% Coverage

¶153: The Vietnamese Women's Museum (VWM) opened in 1995 with the mission

Reference 26 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: Museums of Malawi Case Study

Reference 27 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: Encounters in the District Six Museum

Reference 28 - 0.42% Coverage

¶157: This reflection seeks to provide you, the reader, with some insight into the nature and intention of the work of the District Six Museum

Reference 29 - 0.29% Coverage

¶168: More and more often, museums are drawn into this conflict through hosting traveling exhibitions

Reference 30 - 0.20% Coverage

¶168: calls for museums to be more thoughtful and deliberate consumers

Reference 31 - 0.09% Coverage

¶169: Musing about Time and Museums

Reference 32 - 0.26% Coverage

¶171: For Whom Are We Building These Gems? Redefining Impact at the Museo Textil de Oaxaca

Reference 33 - 0.20% Coverage

¶172: The city of Oaxaca, Mexico is home to a flourishing museum scene

Reference 34 - 0.68% Coverage

¶172: explores the implications of the disjunction between intention, assumption, and reality in some of Oaxaca's museums, especially the Museo Textil de Oaxaca, a small private textile museum in the city's historical center

Reference 35 - 0.14% Coverage

¶173: Touring Yuzi Paradise Art Park, Guilin, China

Reference 36 - 0.19% Coverage

¶175: The Museum and Its Relationships as a Loosely Coupled System

Reference 37 - 0.91% Coverage

¶178: In the last 20 years, only a few scholars have tackled this research question in multifaceted empirical ways, although some of them have done so extensively. By comparing theoretical and methodical issues, as well as important results, we are able to outline several analytical building blocks

Reference 38 - 0.45% Coverage

¶178: a method dating back to the tracking records of Robinson (1928), is an ongoing challenge for the empirically inclined science of museum studies

Reference 39 - 0.81% Coverage

¶182: Like many other city museums, the Museum of Copenhagen is forced, enticed, and lured by the complexity, richness, and challenges of contemporary urban cultures to re-examine its vision and methods, seeking a new relevance and presence for itself within the city.

Reference 40 - 0.11% Coverage

¶183: Apple After Steve Jobs, Re: Museums

Reference 41 - 0.16% Coverage

¶187: Museums Matter: In Praise of the Encyclopedic Museum

Reference 42 - 0.15% Coverage

¶188: The Thing about Museums: Objects and Experience

Reference 43 - 0.16% Coverage

¶189: National Museums: New Studies from around the World

<Internals\\Curator 2013 abstracts> - § 27 references coded [24.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶11: This article points out strengths of science centers that offer some grounds for optimism. Promising efforts are identified and possible directions are proposed at the community and institutional level.

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶13: We discuss the implications of adopting this approach for museum design.

¶14: From Parachutes to Partnerships: An "Integrated" Natural History Museum Expedition in the Philippines

Reference 3 - 0.80% Coverage

¶15: The 2011 Hearst Philippine Biodiversity Expedition was the largest ever launched by the California Academy of Sciences, and was also the largest and most diverse expedition to ever take place in the Philippines

Reference 4 - 0.24% Coverage

¶122: Crowdsourcing—an Introduction: From Public Goods to Public Good

Reference 5 - 0.34% Coverage

¶123: “Crowdsourcing” is a practice that combines the concepts of “the crowd” and “outsourcing.”

Reference 6 - 1.28% Coverage

¶127: In this essay, current discussions of crowdsourcing are connected with the mission and values of cultural heritage organizations and a framework is offered for thinking about distinct components of different kinds of projects that have been lumped together.

¶128: The Nature Research Center at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶132: Ensuing dialogues argue over trivia

Reference 8 - 0.49% Coverage

¶136: how can the museum become a location for these conversations? During the summer of 2011, the National Museum of American History

Reference 9 - 0.67% Coverage

¶136: As the role of museums evolves in the twenty-first century, new attention must be paid to this personal process of examining and creating history and memory through performance

Reference 10 - 0.31% Coverage

¶139: The Temple and the Bazaar: Wikipedia as a Platform for Open Authority in Museums

Reference 11 - 0.48% Coverage

¶140: This paper frames the dialogue of authority and openness around parallel theories within the museum and technology communities

Reference 12 - 0.38% Coverage

¶143: One Hundred Strong: A Colloquium on Transforming Natural History Museums in the Twenty-first Century

Reference 13 - 2.78% Coverage

¶144: In February 2012, the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) convened 100 colleagues from 43 organizations to initiate a collaborative learning research agenda focused on examining important areas for innovation to better serve twenty-first-century audiences. The conference organizers anticipated that scientists, educators, exhibit professionals, and other members of the natural history community would identify and prioritize research questions about what, how, why, when, and where people learn about natural history. We prepared to engage in a conversation about how natural history museums could change what they do. The participants' overwhelming passion for their work, and for natural history museums

Reference 14 - 0.80% Coverage

¶144: quickly turned the conversation toward how natural history museums should change what they are. The result was an emergent learning research agenda situated within a broader vision for natural history museums.

Reference 15 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: The Natural History Museum

Reference 16 - 0.61% Coverage

¶147: New Directions, New Relationships: The Smithsonian's Twenty-first Century Learning in Natural History Settings Conference and the Natural History Museum, London

Reference 17 - 2.96% Coverage

¶148: The Twenty-first Century Learning in Natural History Settings Conference at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. (2012) has been more influential than similar conferences, resulting in new work streams and international collaborations for the Learning Research and Evaluation team at the Natural History Museum, London (NHM). The conference offered a rare opportunity to discuss issues relevant to our unique workplace and to be surrounded by an instant peer group. Although the event itself brought personal and professional satisfaction, it is the impact of the conference on our institution that has been most fulfilling. The conference has enabled us to think bigger—to think about the sector as a whole and the role the NHM can play as a large national museum.

Reference 18 - 0.13% Coverage

¶151: Hot Topics, Public Culture, Museums

Reference 19 - 0.18% Coverage

¶155: Museums around the World that Enliven Our Souls

Reference 20 - 1.32% Coverage

¶159: while parents commented that challenges, both museum- and family-related (crowds, loud noise, not feeling welcome, and a child's unpredictable behavior) surfaced in public settings like museums. Parents desired a “typical family outing” with their ASDs child, stating that manageable and safe environments helped families experience a museum.

¶160:

Reference 21 - 0.27% Coverage

¶161: In 2004, Chicago Children's Museum founded the Play For All initiative

Reference 22 - 0.38% Coverage

¶171: “Art Girls”: Philanthropy, Corporate Sponsorship, and Private Art Museums in Post-Communist Russia

Reference 23 - 2.55% Coverage

¶172: Russian art sponsorship is dominated by women of the oligarch elite. Rather than dismissing this phenomenon as a faddish diversion of new money, this article takes a broader perspective on the motivations of these “art girls” along a trajectory of Russian women's involvement in patronage, philanthropy, and sponsorship extending back to the late eighteenth century. It considers how socio-political circumstances have shaped philanthropy directed at the arts in Russia, and uses interviews to explore the reasons behind this recent focus on the contemporary in the sponsorship of exhibitions, art centers, and private museums in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Siberia.

Reference 24 - 0.28% Coverage

¶175: Engaging the Experts in Museum Computing: Seven Years of Queries on MCN-L

Reference 25 - 3.61% Coverage

¶176: MCN-L, an email listserv administered by the Museum Computer Network, is open to anyone interested in discussing information technology in museums and other cultural heritage organizations. To determine how MCN-L meets the needs of museum information professionals, this study presents an analysis of more than 6,000 emails sent to the listserv over a seven-year period (2004–2011). The results of this analysis indicate that MCN-L adds value to the online community of museum information professionals by providing an online communication channel focused on professional outreach and expert support, backed up by specific examples drawn from personal experiences. MCN-L's emphasis on personal expertise is a key characteristic that speaks to the listserv's lasting value to the museum community and has implications for researchers and practitioners as they consider the future of computer-mediated communication for all museum professionals

Reference 26 - 1.02% Coverage

¶178: Crowdsourcing, or “obtaining information or services by soliciting input from a large number of people,” is becoming known for the impressive productivity of projects that ask the public to help transcribe, describe, locate, or categorize cultural heritage resources.

Reference 27 - 0.42% Coverage

¶181: The First Modern Museums of Art: The Birth of an Institution in Eighteenth- and Early Nineteenth-century Europe

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [13.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: Understand Museum Visitors

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶112: Chinese Family Groups' Museum Visit Motivations: A Comparative Study of Beijing and Vancouver

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶114: An Analysis of U.S. National Museums in the Twenty-first Century

¶115:

Reference 4 - 1.03% Coverage

¶115: We conducted empirical research on various national museums within the Smithsonian Institution and also on the soon-to-be-opened National September 11 Memorial Museum in New York City. The objective of our research was to explore the role that American national museums play in a globalized world

Reference 5 - 1.13% Coverage

¶117: Activity Theory has, for me, demonstrated the greatest versatility in informing, supporting, and reciprocally intertwining practice and theory. I describe my own evolutionary process here in the context of Activity Theory in order to demonstrate how I have come to see the theory reflected in my research design and analysis.

¶118:

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶126: Ornithologists in Olman: Epistemological Ecologies in the Field and the Museum

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶127: an argument that is extended in a consideration of museum collections architectures.

¶128:

Reference 8 - 0.56% Coverage

¶135: Analysis of specimen exchange emphasizes how the aims and actions of curators contribute to the dynamic nature of museum collections.

¶136: Contemporary Museum Policies

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶137: The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology has a policy

Reference 10 - 0.53% Coverage

¶137: We also present the results of a survey concerning museums' policies on and experiences with accepting new collections of human remains and artifacts.

¶138:

Reference 11 - 0.53% Coverage

¶141: Concepts of stewardship, derived from museum studies, are provided as an example of the way in which collections are currently regarded and maintained.

¶142:

Reference 12 - 0.21% Coverage

¶148: A Place for Kids? The Public Image of Natural History Museums

Reference 13 - 3.29% Coverage

¶151: In a time with a heightened focus on how museum architecture and exhibition design shapes the museum visit, the entrance space of museums, the museum lobby, is remarkably absent from the museum literature and research. Still, the museum lobby is the first encounter visitors have with the museum and the last impression that they take home and share with others. This article analyzes museum lobbies as communication spaces in order to identify the different functions afforded by such spaces. In an explorative study of five Danish museum lobbies, we offer a preliminary categorization of these functions that can be compared at a general level. Concrete examples will be used to discuss general issues such as the adaptive borders of lobby spaces and the counteracting effects of design. We suggest that the preliminary categorization provided here can form a foundation for further studies resulting in practical suggestions for design improvements.

Reference 14 - 0.15% Coverage

¶152: Gallery One at the Cleveland Museum of Art

Reference 15 - 0.21% Coverage

¶158: The Smithsonian Folklife Festival in Museological Perspective

Reference 16 - 0.47% Coverage

¶159: The Festival's museology has as its core the foregrounding of the cultural exemplars and the primacy of their voices in the presentations

Reference 17 - 0.30% Coverage

¶164: Making Meaning on the Mall: The Smithsonian Folklife Festival as a Constructivist Museum

Reference 18 - 0.41% Coverage

¶165: George Hein, museum education theorist, asserts that there are five qualities a “constructivist exhibition” must have

Reference 19 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: have produced programs and exhibitions both at home and around the world.

¶168:

Reference 20 - 0.76% Coverage

¶169: The meaning of civility is culturally dependent—as are the rules associated with the term. If museums and their staff want to welcome all peoples, then the rules of civil behavior have to change to reflect that intention

Reference 21 - 2.54% Coverage

¶169: The area that the concept of civility should be concerned with covers our interactions in spheres generally considered separable: public behavior; staff behavior; content behavior; community relations. Museums would do well to examine those behavioral elements that have been assumed to be self-evident: like not talking in the library (whereas there are now talking-based rooms). Normative behavior is always changing, but interestingly, as it changes, it generally remains mostly in the service of peaceful outcomes. I am suggesting that direct interrogation of our unexamined rules about interactions with each other in every context—and adjusting them to reflect a changed society—might be more significant than previously assumed

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 27 references coded [21.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶12: Special Issue: Discursive Space

¶13:

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶15: Balade Blanche: Putting New Museum Theory into Practice

Reference 3 - 0.88% Coverage

¶16: In response, some curators have employed strategies to encourage visitors to participate more fully in museums by asking them to contribute to exhibits more actively and by creating exhibits that allow visitors to immerse themselves into the stories that are being communicated

Reference 4 - 1.39% Coverage

¶18: seeks to engage with the notion of “discourse,” and to test and apply ideas from literary and film theory in the analysis of architectural—and particularly museum—space. It examines the complex set of relations between “narrative,” “story” and “discourse” as they manifest in a particular contemporary museum: The Novium in Chichester, UK. This museum was opened in 2012 and designed to contain the remains of Chichester's Roman bathhouse

Reference 5 - 1.51% Coverage

¶10: Following the so-called narrative turn in the social sciences, museums have increasingly been conceptualized as narrative environments (MacLeod 2012). This narrative approach is characterized by a focus on museum exhibitions as spaces that tell stories rather than as repositories of knowledge (Roberts 1997). Despite the ubiquity of the term “narrative” in museums, relatively few studies have attempted to use literary theory to understand how these narrative spaces function.

Reference 6 - 1.59% Coverage

¶10: It explores how Bakhtin's theoretical concepts, including the “dialogic nature of discourse,” “heteroglossia” and the “carnavalesque,” can aid our critical understanding of museum displays as discursive spaces. External discourses often enter the museum unnoticed, regardless of authorial/curatorial intent, and are often impossible to keep out. However, by being critically aware of how discourse functions, museum professionals can use the techniques of literary theory to create innovative exhibitions

Reference 7 - 0.35% Coverage

¶11: Under the Spell of Metaphors: Investigating the Effects of Conduit and Container Metaphors on Museum Experience

Reference 8 - 1.98% Coverage

¶12: In 1979, Michael Reddy investigated the effects that “conduit” metaphors have on human communication. His research illustrates that people tend to conceptualize feelings, thoughts, or ideas as substances “transmitted” from one agent to another through a “conduit,” or as loosely “contained” in ambient spaces. Following a cognitive-linguistic approach, this article investigates the effects that “conduit” and “container” metaphors have on visitors’ experiences in museums; it presupposes that our conceptual system is metaphorical in nature and that language expresses the metaphors we use to think and act in everyday life.

Reference 9 - 0.33% Coverage

¶13: This article acknowledges that conduit and container metaphors shape museum communication practices and

Reference 10 - 1.51% Coverage

¶13: To do so, this article traces expressions of transmission metaphors in professional museum discourses—particularly those of international museum organizations—and identifies their effects on museum practice. It draws attention to the conflicts that these metaphors trigger in museum debates. Furthermore, it highlights the possibility of enhancing their positive effects, and of weakening their negative ones, by building new metaphorical frames for museum theory and practice.

Reference 11 - 0.48% Coverage

¶15: I argue that in the examples of The District Six Museum in Cape Town, South Africa and The Museum of Anthropology at the University of British Columbia

Reference 12 - 0.96% Coverage

¶19: La Casa Encendida (The Incandescent House), a cultural center in Madrid, Spain, is used as a case study. It is examined in two stages: first, the ambitions and strategies of its makers and managers are explored; second, project outcomes are tested following the staging of Mundo Extreme (Extreme World),

Reference 13 - 0.14% Coverage

¶20: Biohackers in Copenhagen's Medical Museion

¶21:

Reference 14 - 0.33% Coverage

¶21: discusses the project and the hacker movement more generally with reference to two current museum trends

Reference 15 - 0.24% Coverage

¶21: We develop these suggestions by charting the course of the collaboration.

¶22:

Reference 16 - 0.13% Coverage

¶23: Museums Connect Grants and Contact Zones

Reference 17 - 1.08% Coverage

¶125: The 2009–10 project was a cooperative endeavor between the Museum of History and Holocaust Education (MHHE) at Kennesaw State University, Georgia, USA and the Ben M'sik Community Museum, Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco. Drawing on interviews conducted with the AAM managers and project participants, as well as relevant literature

Reference 18 - 0.19% Coverage

¶134: Challenging History in the Museum: International Perspectives

Reference 19 - 0.28% Coverage

¶137: Where Pop Meets Purl: Knitting, the Curation of Craft, and the Folk/Mass Culture Divide

Reference 20 - 0.55% Coverage

¶138: we argue that discussion of new forms and new contributors to curation processes may be tempered by broader analysis of the representation of craft within popular culture.

¶139:

Reference 21 - 0.65% Coverage

¶140: Taxidermic collections have become perceived as extraneous in modern museums, and as such have become vulnerable to disassembly during periods of economic austerity and/or shifts in curatorial perceptions.

Reference 22 - 0.47% Coverage

¶150: provides information on the evaluation of a project between the Australian Museum and the Juvenile Justice department in New South Wales, Australia

Reference 23 - 1.31% Coverage

¶155: After being closed for three years, the Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum reopened at the end of 2014 a transformed museum in a renovated heritage building: Andrew Carnegie's former home on the Upper East Side of New York City. New galleries, a collection that was being rapidly digitized, a new brand, and a desire for new audiences drove the museum to rethink and reposition its role as a design museum.

Reference 24 - 0.94% Coverage

¶155: This paper explores in detail the process, the decisions made—and resulting tradeoffs—during each stage of the process. In so doing, it reveals the challenges of collaborating with internal and external capacities, operating internationally with online collaboration tools, and rapid prototyping.

¶156:

Reference 25 - 0.23% Coverage

¶157: Gaining Visitor Consent for Research III: A Trilingual Posted-Sign Method

Reference 26 - 3.11% Coverage

¶158: When studying museum visitors, researchers sometimes collect data by video- and audio-taping large high-traffic areas. In order to inform visitors that they are being recorded, researchers post signs in the area. This article describes the Exploratorium's efforts to design and test trilingual signs that would effectively inform visitors when video-based research is in progress. Interviews with 255 adult museum visitors, conducted across six versions of the recording area's setup and signage, revealed several effective design elements. The posted sign was more noticeable and welcoming when it included a large headline, a realistic camera icon, and a colorful background. The most effective setup of the area contained many cues to videotaping beyond the large posted sign, such as visible recording equipment and small signs on exhibits and cordons. In the most successful trilingual setup we tested, 92% of visitors leaving the research area knew they had been videotaped.

¶159:

Reference 27 - 0.90% Coverage

¶164: has been the idea of establishing a National Gallery for Wales. This has increased pressure on the National Museum Wales, the body which would be responsible for creating a National Gallery, to revisit its approach to the display of national art collections and associated narratives

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 37 references coded [30.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

¶113: The article highlights the key issues for which the journal has provided a platform to its global readership during her editorship

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶113: museums without walls, crowdsourcing

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶113: supporting new dialogues for museums and other cultural venues.

Reference 4 - 1.12% Coverage

¶115: The expansion is visible in the number of libraries, the global distribution, and access at low or no cost to institutions in developing economies of the journal. The new editor envisions further growth, and plans a vibrant social media presence, enlarged editorial board, and a continuation of his predecessor's legacy.

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

¶116: FOCUS ON FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MUSEUMS (FIHRM) THOUGHTFUL MUSEUM

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶17: Do Museums Change Lives?: Ninth Stephen Weil Memorial Lecture

Reference 7 - 0.53% Coverage

¶19: the annual conference of the International Committee on Museum Management (INTERCOM) and of the Federation of International Human Rights Museums (FIHRM).

Reference 8 - 0.46% Coverage

¶19: As an alternative course, the author presents a framework published by the British Museums Association, entitled Museums Change Lives

Reference 9 - 0.22% Coverage

¶20: Dialogues and Negotiations at the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology

¶21:

Reference 10 - 1.41% Coverage

¶23: I argue that because of the limitations placed on Ghana, Ghanaian art should pay more focused attention on industrial art instead of conceptual art. This review by no means brands conceptual art as inferior to industrialized art, but it maintains that it is through a focus on industrial art that the nation could meet its own functional and decorative needs, and cease doing so by extensive importation.

Reference 11 - 0.21% Coverage

¶24: CONSIDERATIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS IN MUSEUMS AN APPRECIATION

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶25: "Think With Me:" David Carr's Enduring Invitation

Reference 13 - 1.46% Coverage

¶26: This forum, written by three museum professionals in response to his recent untimely death, is intended to capture personal impressions of Carr's contribution to the continuing work of museums. Each author quotes from Carr's writings, since his words have such enduring strength—a strength that will continue to resonate long into the future. Each also offers readers some personal background on his work as a teacher.

Reference 14 - 0.09% Coverage

¶27: In Search of Magic Bullets

Reference 15 - 0.48% Coverage

¶128: This ranges from technological fixes to simply insisting on friendliness from staff. Examples from the author's experience are provided.

¶129:

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶131: The Museum Profession: Protecting and Promoting Professional Commitments

Reference 17 - 0.40% Coverage

¶132: As Stephen E. Weil (2002) explains, since the mid-twentieth century, museums have experienced two major revolutions

Reference 18 - 2.86% Coverage

¶132: Which is the more important: collection and artifact preservation, or public engagement and education? An overview of museum practices reveals a multiplicity of professional tasks distributed among three imperatives: preservation, scholarship, and programming (Weil 2002, 11). The competition for resources devoted to each of these imperatives can spark controversy—particularly if museum professionals answer the question of the purpose of museums differently. Organizational communication scholar, Janie M. Harden Fritz, developed a theoretical framework that seeks to respond to such controversies in *Professional Civility: Communicating Virtue at Work*. This essay considers Fritz's "professional civility" in the context of the American museum sector, lending insight to the question of museum purpose and function

¶133:

Reference 19 - 0.25% Coverage

¶135: Cultural Curating and the Practices of Light: Speculating Diffractively

Reference 20 - 0.15% Coverage

¶138: Introducing the Research and Practice Forum

Reference 21 - 0.31% Coverage

¶140: This forum presents a personal view from a museum professional of the museum field's stake

Reference 22 - 0.68% Coverage

¶140: However, as is the case with all change, new skills will have to be acquired, values will have to be reassessed and priorities will have to be reset. These are the challenges of the 21st century.

Reference 23 - 0.24% Coverage

¶41: The Uneasy Relationship of Self-Critique in the Public Art Institution

Reference 24 - 2.48% Coverage

¶42: Reacting to the gradual neoliberalization of the European public art institutional landscape, actors within a number of critical art museums and galleries have attempted to reform their institutions from within through a process that is largely commensurate with Chantal Mouffe's radical political strategy of 'critique as hegemonic engagement-with'. This article focuses on Manuel J. Borja-Villel's attempt to implement such a strategy at the Museu D'Art Contemporani, Barcelona (MACBA) in the early 2000s. Through an examination of two key projects – Las Agencias (The Agencies) (2001) and Com Volem ser Governats? (How do we want to be governed) (2003-2004) – it considers the efficacy of such an approach.

Reference 25 - 0.98% Coverage

¶42: In response to this constraint, it makes the recommendation that, rather than curbing their experimentation, these critical actors should embrace the potentially temporary status of their institutions, and intentionally push them to and even beyond their bureaucratic limitations.

Reference 26 - 0.34% Coverage

¶47: Creating a Business Strategy Evaluation Model for National Museums Based on the Views of Curators

Reference 27 - 3.51% Coverage

¶48: The aim of this study is to find the critical factors that influence Taiwan's national museum business performance based on its curators' views. The study explored the causal relationships among the criteria that emerged in the study and of each sub-criteria. Since developing a business strategy is a multiple-criteria decision-making (MCDM) problem, this study adopted the causal-effect model of decision-making trial and evaluation laboratory (DEMATEL) technique. The DEMATEL technique simplifies and visualizes the interrelationships among decision-making criteria. The study identified four core criteria – benefits, opportunity, costs, and risks, as key influencers in the national museum business performance. Each key criteria was supported by a set of sub-criteria which, when considered together, produced an influential network relations map. The results of this study provided Taiwan's national museum curators with an idea-based understanding of how to create business and marketing strategies

Reference 28 - 0.21% Coverage

¶50: Foundations of Museum Studies: Evolving Systems of Knowledge

Reference 29 - 0.16% Coverage

¶51: CODE | WORDS: Technology and Theory in the Museum

Reference 30 - 0.22% Coverage

¶154: Bridging Research and Practice through Organizational Learning

Reference 31 - 0.32% Coverage

¶156: dioramas and also reflect upon how our research/practice partnership was vital to the work.

Reference 32 - 2.14% Coverage

¶158: Over the past two decades, cultural institutions such as museums are beginning to develop their capacity for engaging in long-term research on teaching and learning (Rennie et al. 2003; see also Crowley 2014). In this article, we describe one museum's efforts to develop an educational research agenda in relationship to these broader efforts. We explain how we got started; share steps taken; describe the agenda itself; and give examples of some of our current research studies. We end with insights into some of the challenges we've faced in developing this work and how we've addressed them and our next steps.

Reference 33 - 0.29% Coverage

¶161: Investigating the Development of the "Mobile Museum" from the Perspective of Service

Reference 34 - 0.40% Coverage

¶162: During economic development, modern museums face competition from various leisure activities and entertainment sites

Reference 35 - 3.02% Coverage

¶162: museums should reflect on providing high-quality service to satisfy visitors' expectations. Based on service design-related theories, this research team conducted a case study to explore the planning, implementation, and meaning of Mobile Museums. It investigated design development from the perspective of public service design and summarized the policy, design, and service satisfaction results for Mobile Museums. Finally, the similarities in service processes are discussed between Mobile Museums and the general service industry. According to this study, attracting more visitors is the biggest issue facing museums today, as are the ways in which museums must actively provide service and become recognized to compete with others. This study identifies the onstage and backstage support of museums as well as their cultural features and non-profit services.

¶163:

Reference 36 - 3.99% Coverage

¶165: Curating in the Open: A Case for Iteratively and Openly Publishing Curatorial Research on the Web

¶166: Through a case study of using social media tools to open up part of the curatorial research process for an online exhibit on the history of astronomy at the Library of Congress, I offer some

initial ideas about how an open approach to sharing curatorial research could significantly expand the impact and reach of such work. Drawing on three distinct emerging conceptions and frameworks for the idea of “open” (open notebook science, linked open data, and open innovation) I suggest how this case study can be used to guide work with existing simple and inexpensive tools and how it could also inform the development of future tools, services and exhibit development methods. This work builds on an ongoing discussion of open data in libraries, archives, and museums. To date, most of that dialog is about object records and not about the stories and narratives cultural heritage institutions tell about them. I suggest ways to make the production of cultural heritage data, as well as the final outputs, part of an open and transparent process

Reference 37 - 0.04% Coverage

¶168: Sex Museums

<Internals\\Curator 2017 abstracts> - § 35 references coded [22.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: Should Museums Change Our Mission

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶17: Play and Children's Museums: A Path Forward or a Point of Tension?

Reference 3 - 1.71% Coverage

¶15: with a particular focus on centers participating in a National Network for Ocean and Climate Change Interpretation (NNOCCI) leadership training program. Study 1 revealed that, relative to nature-based museums that did not participate in the training, NNOCCI-participating institutions provided resources for staff to work on the topic and professional development programs and were more likely than non-participating museums to be comfortable with and provide climate change education programming.

Reference 4 - 0.63% Coverage

¶15: Importantly, results from both studies indicate that nature-based museums, especially NNOCCI participating museums, have an institutional culture supportive of climate science education

Reference 5 - 1.38% Coverage

¶19: Research and Practice: One Way, Two Way, No Way, or New Way?

¶20: As learning institutions, museums have long been buffeted by currents, coming mostly out of formal education, defining what counts as learning. The field has struggled to find its way in these waters. In this article I propose a strategy for gaining a firmer footing and indeed (shifting metaphors) for beginning to shape the very landscape

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶120: Research-practice partnerships represent a new, more equitable

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶121: Children's Museums: A Look Back at the Literature

Reference 8 - 1.28% Coverage

¶122: This article examines nine articles from the Curator archive, from 1960–2017, on the topic of children's museums. It concludes that despite enormous changes in these museums over the 60-year span, there are a number of trends consistent in the literature. The article concludes with a call to museums to invest in research in order to understand the impact of our work, and

Reference 9 - 0.24% Coverage

¶123: Museums and the Future of a Healthy World: “Just, Verdant and Peaceful”

Reference 10 - 0.33% Coverage

¶124: The authors are all members of PIC Green, the American Alliance of Museums’ professional network

Reference 11 - 0.13% Coverage

¶126: operational management museum practice

Reference 12 - 0.35% Coverage

¶127: A Museum in a Refugee Camp. The National Museum of the Saharawi People in Algeria, Its Use and Function

Reference 13 - 0.45% Coverage

¶128: The paper considers the unique conditions that describe the National Museum of the Saharawi People, its relationship with visitors

Reference 14 - 0.83% Coverage

¶128: In 1998, a National Museum of the Saharawi People was created in one of the several Saharawi refugee camps established in Eastern Algeria in the mid-1970s. The museum was designed to provide knowledge about the cultures of the Western Sahara

Reference 15 - 0.64% Coverage

¶128: In 2006, a new curatorial investment was made and new exhibits mounted following a devastating flood that destroyed a substantial portion of the museum. In 2013 the Museum was remodelled

Reference 16 - 0.18% Coverage

¶129: the Permanent Collections of Ten European Museums

¶130:

Reference 17 - 1.28% Coverage

¶130: was to examine the catalogues of the permanent collections of ten European museums: the Tate Modern, the Centre Pompidou, the MACBA (Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona), the Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía, the Istanbul Modern Art Museum, the MUMOK (Museum Moderner Kunst), the Stedelijk Museum, the Kiasma, the Hermitage Museum and the Astrup Fearnley Museet

Reference 18 - 0.42% Coverage

¶132: practical strategies that can enhance collections and museum practice through collaboration.

¶133: White Collar Crime In Museums

Reference 19 - 0.59% Coverage

¶134: White Collar Crime (WCC) can be defined as crimes committed by employees against their employers. Little empirical research has been conducted into WCC in the museum sector.

Reference 20 - 1.97% Coverage

¶134: The majority of a museums collection is held in back-of-house storage facilities with only a relatively small number of objects actually on public display. The true extent of WCC is unknown and it is a difficult area because of its complexity and invisibility. The article gives an overview of white-collar crime, outlines the characteristics and techniques of this type of crime and seeks to identify the problems of controlling white-collar crime with particular reference to the UK museum sector

¶135: National Museum of African American History and Culture: A New Integration?

Reference 21 - 1.26% Coverage

¶136: The National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) marks a milestone moment in American history; the project has taken almost a century to come to fruition. Beginning with the first glimpse of the new monumental building on the National Mall, a NMAAHC visitor encounters complex symbols and histories. This review explores NMAAHC's historical context

Reference 22 - 0.09% Coverage

¶138: Thinking About Museum Type

Reference 23 - 0.35% Coverage

¶140: Towards an Edible Museum: Exploring Foodways as Sociomuseological Practice in a South African Township

Reference 24 - 0.25% Coverage

¶141: Museum institutions are rarely recognised for their gastronomic potential

Reference 25 - 0.33% Coverage

¶141: This article unpacks the possibility of exploring foodways through a sociomuseological practice

Reference 26 - 0.78% Coverage

¶141: Following an action research methodology, this study explored the possibility of transforming a township restaurant in a marginalised community in South Africa, into an “edible museum” – a restaurant with sociomuseological aims.

Reference 27 - 0.41% Coverage

¶141: It is proposed that the “edible museum” concept lends itself to be envisioned as a process, rather than a physical space

Reference 28 - 0.96% Coverage

¶145: details findings from a collaborative research project that studied children learning to 3D print in a museum, and provides an overview of the study design to improve related future programs. We assessed young visitors’ capacity to grasp the technical specificities of 3D printing,

Reference 29 - 0.15% Coverage

¶153: Peace in the Woods: Taking the Museum Offsite

Reference 30 - 0.11% Coverage

¶155: the Museum Studies Literature

¶156:

Reference 31 - 1.07% Coverage

¶165: Since the mid-1990s, the formal and experiential components of the cinema in the 20th century have increasingly become displaced from the traditional apparatus and site and 'relocated' within new technological and institutional platforms, and museums have become one of those new sites for content consumption.

Reference 32 - 0.58% Coverage

¶165: It considers the difference between these two institutional platforms and their conceptions of objecthood, artifact and the temporal economy of the viewing experience.

Reference 33 - 0.54% Coverage

¶166: The Museum Studies Literature: Revisiting Traditional Methods of Discovery and Access, Exploring Alternatives, and Leveraging Open Access to Advance the Field

Reference 34 - 2.03% Coverage

¶167: A decade ago, East (2008) examined the coverage of major museum studies journals by two major databases and one academic search engine, concluding that bibliographic control of the museum studies literature was inadequate and posed a barrier to further development of the field. In this article, we revisit the issues raised by East. We reevaluate the availability of core journals in museum studies through traditional venues and identify alternative access and discovery points, including academic citation search engines, journal content alerts, social media, and field-specific websites.

Reference 35 - 0.12% Coverage

¶172: Mounting Frustration: The Art Museum

<Internals\\Curator 2018 abstracts> - § 26 references coded [18.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: Wildlife Trafficking and How Museums Can Help

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶17: Elephants and Their Ivory: Zoos and Museums

Reference 3 - 0.47% Coverage

¶19: This affects the ability of museums to add significant works of art to their collections. Is this the correct approach?

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: Building on a Legacy at the Walters Art Museum

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶15: The Walters Art Museum is a leader in the study

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶15: This paper describes the museum's history and on-going activities focused on ivory.

Reference 7 - 1.43% Coverage

¶15: Since teaching about ivory at the Walters originated and has been consistently pursued through the Conservation and Technical Research Department, this paper is presented primarily from that perspective and demonstrates how such a program is enhanced by collaboration with staff educators. The article includes object accession numbers for works cited in the text.

¶16:

Reference 8 - 0.52% Coverage

¶19: For museums, confusion and uncertainty over interpretation of the regulations led to re-examination of acquisitions and loan policies

Reference 9 - 0.27% Coverage

¶22: Walking with Elephants: Stories of Ivories in a Museum of Ancient Art

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶23: Palazzo Madama – Museo Civico d'Arte Antica in Turin (Italy)

Reference 11 - 2.13% Coverage

¶23: In March 2016 the museum completely renovated the ivories' showcases. In parallel the curators went through a deep art historical research on the museum's ivories which converged in a systematic catalogue of the collection. Even being a "traditional" museum of ancient art, Palazzo Madama works on its collections with a wider and transversal approach, drawing in disciplines such as anthropology, history of culture and chemistry and experiencing projects of storytelling. The museum has carried out in the last five years series of conferences

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶24: in the Bayerisches Nationalmuseum

Reference 13 - 1.66% Coverage

¶125: in the Bayerisches Nationalmuseum in Munich (hereafter BNM), drawing on the history of the museum in general and a festschrift that documented the museum's history from the 1870s to 2005 (Eikelmann 2006) - to explore the place of Baroque ivories in various generations of display. Starting with a comprehensive historical overview on the formation of the different collections of ivories that were to be united in the BNM,

Reference 14 - 2.27% Coverage

¶125: Together all these sources bear witness to the metamorphoses of the presentation of the Baroque ivories from the first building of the BNM in Maximilianstrasse (Figure 1) originally founded by King Maximilian II. Joseph of Bavaria in 1855 and opened to the public in 1867, to the second building of the museum in Prinzregentenstrasse (Figure 2), opened to the public in 1900. Finally, this article tracks the fundamental changes of display in the second and present building of the BNM that can be followed throughout the course of the 20th up to the beginning of the 21st century

Reference 15 - 0.25% Coverage

¶127: Medieval Ivories in the Bode-Museum (Staatliche Museen zu Berlin)

Reference 16 - 0.25% Coverage

¶136: The Case of the Bosch Project at the Museo Nacional del Prado

¶137:

Reference 17 - 0.57% Coverage

¶137: Although museums do not as yet use the adjective 'transmedia' to describe their stories, they have been applying the concept naturally for decades

Reference 18 - 0.10% Coverage

¶138: The Museum of Calatayud

¶139:

Reference 19 - 0.55% Coverage

¶139: where the latter is showcased as a didactic model for the museumization of archaeological remains in the Iberian Peninsula (museum and site)

Reference 20 - 0.19% Coverage

¶153: Origin and Development of Medical Museum in Padua

Reference 21 - 1.48% Coverage

¶154: The scientific museology began in Padua with the Museum of Natural Philosophy of Vallisneri. The purpose of this museum was to educate students and demonstrate what Vallisneri called

“philosophical curiosity.” The Padua medical museology started with the anatomical museum of Morgagni in 1756. Morgagni planned the creation of a museum of anatomical and pathological specimens.

Reference 22 - 0.84% Coverage

¶154: However, the final passage from Cabinet collection to pathological Museum took place in the early 1870s, thanks to Lodovico Brunetti.

¶155: Curating Care: The Design and Feasibility of a Partnership Between an Art Museum

Reference 23 - 0.38% Coverage

¶156: This qualitative study describes the design and feasibility of a partnership between an art museum

Reference 24 - 1.32% Coverage

¶156: The research team used semi-structured stakeholder interviews with participating health care providers and museum staff to develop an understanding of the perceived complexity, risk and opportunity associated with the partnership. Results suggest that it is possible to align the missions of both types of organizations in a partnership

Reference 25 - 2.08% Coverage

¶156: Interviewees identified a number of important factors for success including a collaborative organizational culture, partnership champions in both organizations, and a quality improvement process that incorporates stakeholder feedback into the partnership's continued development. This paper concludes with a recommendation that public health partnerships with museums to address chronic pain may be feasible and of unique value to both health care providers and museum staff in furthering their respective organizations' missions.

¶157:

Reference 26 - 0.18% Coverage

¶160: how that focus has impacted on museum practice

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [3.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.83% Coverage

¶12: the threats to museum collections in countries recently affected by war

Reference 2 - 1.91% Coverage

¶110: For museum administrators the case gives a salutary warning of the need to maintain - at all stages of the restoration - adequate supervision over restoration work.

Reference 3 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: International Congress of Maritime Museums,

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.04% Coverage

¶13: the interests of museums, collectors and the art and antiquities trade have been denigrated.

Reference 2 - 0.46% Coverage

¶134: Breach of Trust Over Gifts of Collections

<Internals\\JCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [2.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.25% Coverage

¶16: This is a particularly sensitive issue for museums in art purchasing nations since aggressive support of the view that export restriction violation is theft could result in the return of much of a museum's collection.

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.63% Coverage

¶17: Conference of Directors of the State Museums of Berlin

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶123: Museums and ethics: long history, new developments

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶124: The International Council of Museums, with a broad-based membership of nearly one thousand museums throughout the world

Reference 3 - 0.73% Coverage

¶124: Although described as a conservative document that could garner widespread support from museums located in both market and 'victim' nations

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶127: by the Newark museum

¶128:

Reference 5 - 0.44% Coverage

¶128: The museum received compensation from the dealer from whom the mosaic was purchased.

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

¶143: A proposal for museum acquisition policies in the future

Reference 7 - 0.27% Coverage

¶144: Cultural property: a museum director's perspective

¶145:

Reference 8 - 0.48% Coverage

¶156: Museums in the global enterprise society - international opportunities and challenges, Paris

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [2.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.80% Coverage

¶120: Over the last decade a number of Canadian museums have entered into voluntary agreements to return cultural objects to Aboriginal peoples' representatives. Those agreements have often involved ongoing partnerships between Aboriginal peoples and museums concerning such matters as museum management and exhibition curatorship.

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.78% Coverage

¶19: American Association of Museums guidelines concerning the unlawful appropriation of objects during the Nazi era

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶14: at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Reference 2 - 0.65% Coverage

¶19: launched an attack on the British Museum

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.22% Coverage

¶128: Research in German Art Museums Compared with the Situation in Other Countries Hamburg

<Internals\\IJCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶122: museum-

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶130: Museums and Cultural Property: A Retreat from the Internationalist Approach

Reference 3 - 1.96% Coverage

¶131: Responding to J. H. Merryman's discussion of cultural property internationalism in the preceding IJCP issue, this article examines the currency of the internationalist perspective within the museum community. Perhaps surprisingly, there is little evidence of adherence to an internationalist perspective, at least among the official policies and publications of museums and museum organizations. The article proposes that the current dissociation with cultural internationalism in the acquisitions arena signals an important shift, and bears significant long-term consequences for many museums.

<Internals\\IJCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶138: The return of 13 classical antiquities from Boston's Museum of Fine Arts (MFA) to Italy provides a glimpse into a major museum's acquisition patterns from 1971 to 1999

Reference 2 - 0.60% Coverage

¶151: It sets minimum standards of professional practice and performance for museums and their staff. In joining the organisation, ICOM members undertake to abide by this Code.

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶155: for Pacific Islands Museums and Cultural Centres

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶156: The Pacific Islands Museums Association (PIMA) has existed

Reference 5 - 0.61% Coverage

¶156: In addition, PIMA is proud to produce this specialised code for professional museum work particularly adapted to the values of Pacific Islands Museums and Cultural Centres

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶157: Report of the AAMD Task Force

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶159: The J. Paul Getty Museum Policy for Acquisitions

Reference 8 - 0.61% Coverage

¶160: The Getty Museum seeks to foster in a broad audience a greater appreciation and understanding of art by collecting and preserving, exhibiting, and interpreting works of art

Reference 9 - 0.11% Coverage

¶161: The Metropolitan Museum of Art-

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [3.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶14: became a tool for building museum collections

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶17: Guidelines With Respect to Nazi-Looted Art

Reference 3 - 0.35% Coverage

¶18: Since the late 1990s, the American museum community has nobly sought to resolve restitution claims

Reference 4 - 0.70% Coverage

¶123: It is this shadow that led the current director of the British Museum to start the initiative on the "Universal Museum," an initiative that falls apart only by looking at the list of signatories

Reference 5 - 1.18% Coverage

¶123: In his article in the Guardian in defence of this thesis (that museums such as the British Museum or the New York's Metropolitan, tell a universal story, hence their need to retain objects from all

over the world), he even invoked Edward Said; but the title of this article gave the game away: “The Whole World in our Hands.”

Reference 6 - 0.60% Coverage

¶31: During 2006 three major North American Museums, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶62: issues related directly to museums and sites

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 19 references coded [8.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶8: The items had been borrowed by Museum Victoria and brought to Australia for an exhibition in the Melbourne Museum

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶10: one presented to the Museums Australia Conference

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶17: On September 25, 2007, the Massachusetts Museum of Contemporary Art (MASS MoCA)

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: Journalists excoriated the museum with incendiary comments in the New York Times art section such as “the museum deserves to be scathed.”

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶23: Cultural Property, Museums, and the Pacific: Reframing the Debates

Reference 6 - 1.90% Coverage

¶24: a special session of the Pacific Arts Association, held at the College Arts Association annual meeting in New York in February 2007. Entitled “Cultural Properties—Reconnecting Pacific Arts,” the panel brought together curators and anthropologists working in the Pacific, and with Pacific collections elsewhere, with the intention of presenting a series of case studies evoking the discourse around cultural property that has emerged within this institutional, social, and material framework. The panel was conceived in direct response to the ways that cultural property, specifically in relation to museum collections, has been discussed recently in major metropolitan art museums such as the British Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met)

Reference 7 - 0.49% Coverage

¶130: A robust challenge to this view was developed in the Declaration on the Importance and Value of Universal Museums signed in 2002 by the directors of 19 leading museums in Europe and North America

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶130: The concept of the universal museum asserts that objects are cared for and held in trust for the world

Reference 9 - 0.20% Coverage

¶132: Over the last 20 years, museums have attracted unprecedented academic attention

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶132: Much of the theoretical work has taken place in the context of the New Museology

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶132: Advocates of the New Museology have prominently sought ways to make museums less elitist

Reference 12 - 0.76% Coverage

¶132: Unfortunately, the New Museology has been rather long on theory and rather short on detailed explorations or accounts of the implications of its theoretical formulations for museum practice, that is for the day-to-day activities and interactions comprising the work that goes on in and around museums.

Reference 13 - 0.51% Coverage

¶136: was based on an initiative by the Museum of New Zealand (Te Papa Tongarewa), which has successfully secured the return of other such heads from museums in various European countries and the United States

Reference 14 - 0.35% Coverage

¶159: The purpose of the Association of Art Museum Directors is to support its members in increasing the contribution of art museums to society.

Reference 15 - 0.43% Coverage

¶159: serving as a forum for the exchange of information and ideas to aid its members in their professional roles as art museum directors; acting as an advocate for art museums

Reference 16 - 0.58% Coverage

¶61: To promote public trust and accountability for U.S. museums, AAM offers the following standards to guide the operations of museums that own or acquire archaeological material and ancient art originating outside the United States.

Reference 17 - 0.14% Coverage

¶62: The Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (Te Papa)

Reference 18 - 0.14% Coverage

¶83: The Musée du Quay Branly held an international symposium

Reference 19 - 0.73% Coverage

¶83: at the museum's Théâtre Claude Levy Strauss. The main purpose of the 2-day conference—opened by the French Ministry of Culture and Communication's Christine Albanel—was to stimulate an international debate on a multidisciplinary basis concerning the roles and responsibilities of museums

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶7: Related to Museum Activities

Reference 2 - 0.77% Coverage

¶68: Whereas there are many museum conferences worldwide, few strive to bring together a multi-disciplinary and truly global group of participants for an open, informal exchange of thoughts and ideas in a neutral setting

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶5: Contemporary Museum Practice

¶6:

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶6: the National Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa in Wellington and the Quai Branly Museum in Paris.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶137: by a foreign museum

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶18: using examples from the Getty Museum and the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Reference 2 - 0.58% Coverage

¶18: in the context of museum examples in which the concept of the utilization of copies for museum display has been accepted in certain cases as desirable.

Reference 3 - 0.95% Coverage

¶110: it is important to document the practices of Australian museum professionals and cultural experts who deal with close to one-fifth of Pacific cultural objects held in museums. Interviews with 17 museum professionals and cultural experts in Australia

Reference 4 - 0.79% Coverage

¶110: In order to consult across a region with multiple languages and cultures when time and resources are limited, they begin with areas they know best and when possible, work with curators of Pacific backgrounds

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶19: She began her career at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶130: Museums and Internationalism

¶131:

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶18: Dealing with UK Museum Collections

Reference 2 - 0.50% Coverage

¶19: In the UK, there is a public perception that, if a cultural object is given to a museum, it will remain in its collections forever

Reference 3 - 0.28% Coverage

¶19: whether there should be more thought given to the public nature of museums

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶122: The Changing Tide of Title to Cultural Heritage Objects in UK Museums

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶123: UK museums are required to present themselves

Reference 6 - 0.08% Coverage

¶123: Museums Association

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶123: principles 1.0 and 1.3).

Reference 8 - 0.17% Coverage

¶123: when acquiring objects for their collections

Reference 9 - 0.49% Coverage

¶123: principle 2.2). This notion of valid title focuses on the relationship between the current possessor (the museum) and the object

Reference 10 - 0.80% Coverage

¶132: The return of works of art by museums to nations of origin has generated considerable scholarly response, yet there has been little engagement with the potential role museums could have as responsible stewards

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶125: An alternative model for assessing how antiquities are discussed in museum scholarship

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 6 references coded [6.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶15: Frozen in Time: Orphans and Uncollected Objects in Museum Collections

Reference 2 - 1.07% Coverage

¶16: The focus of this article is upon objects in museum collections where legal title is uncertain (“orphans”), where the owner is unknown (deposited objects), or where the owner cannot be found (uncollected loans).

Reference 3 - 1.48% Coverage

¶16: It is argued that all museums in the United Kingdom need new legislation that would enable them to manage their collections more effectively and to approach the review of collections and the disposal of unsuitable objects in a proper and balanced manner, acting for the benefit of the public.

Reference 4 - 1.98% Coverage

¶19: Shockwaves echoed through the media and the arts community when the Delaware Art Museum chose to deaccession pieces from its collection and when the public learned that the Detroit Institute of Arts might be forced to do the same. Further concern arose when financial troubles compelled the Corcoran Gallery of Art to merge with the National Gallery of Art and George Washington University.

Reference 5 - 1.17% Coverage

¶19: shows how these institutions chose to cope with the financial adversity that put their collections at risk and illustrates the precarious position of works in a museum’s collection when that museum experiences financial distress.

Reference 6 - 0.24% Coverage

¶136: The plans to build a “Museum of Tolerance” in it

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶134: and museum institutions

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 13 references coded [4.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶11: Studying museum material and collections

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶13: The role of the museum in interpretation: The problem of context

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: interpreting objects in museums

Reference 4 - 0.35% Coverage

¶14: Is seeing a good replica as good as seeing the original?

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶12: Towards the Museum of the Future. New European Perspectives,

¶23:

Reference 6 - 0.15% Coverage

¶30: Books as museum objects

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶37: Museums and Their Visitors,

Reference 8 - 0.19% Coverage

¶39: Museum Security and Protection

Reference 9 - 0.96% Coverage

¶45: These are expensive to develop and maintain, causing a problem for traditional museums faced with ever-expanding collections and diminishing resources.

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶61: Museum Basics

Reference 11 - 0.23% Coverage

¶63: Museum Exhibition Theory and Practice

Reference 12 - 0.31% Coverage

¶85: Museum Culture: Histories, Discourses, Spectacles

Reference 13 - 0.44% Coverage

¶188: Reinventing Africa: Museums, Material Culture and Popular Imagination

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [5.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶15: Ulster's Folk and Transport Museum

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶15: the cultural complexity of the Museum's role

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶19: On the Museum's Ruins

Reference 4 - 0.55% Coverage

¶124: Touring Exhibitions: The Touring Exhibitions Group's Manual of Good Practice

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶127: The Handbook for Museums

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶135: Museum

Reference 7 - 1.13% Coverage

¶161: The first substantial exhibition of material retrieved from the wreck of the Titanic was mounted by the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, in October 1994.

Reference 8 - 0.57% Coverage

¶161: helping to attract some 720,000 people through the turnstiles during the year.

Reference 9 - 0.71% Coverage

¶161: the curators' attempts to reconcile appropriately the often-competing demands of the museum market

Reference 10 - 1.94% Coverage

¶61: it may be asked whether the National Maritime Museum was passenger or pilot in the stormy waters it encountered through this project. Moreover, what was the true nature and consequence of the unrest: a minor local difficulty or a museological issue of some significance?

Reference 11 - 0.17% Coverage

¶71: The Birth of the Museum

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 15 references coded [2.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶5: Museums

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶7: Australian museums

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶21: the Museum

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶22: Museums

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶40: Making Representations: museums

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶41: Museum Provision

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶50: The Groningen museum

Reference 8 - 0.68% Coverage

¶51: the Groningen Museum, a local museum built a few years, ago in a medium-sized city in the northern Netherlands.

Reference 9 - 0.14% Coverage

¶53: these museum villages

Reference 10 - 0.21% Coverage

¶60: Managing Conservation in Museums,

Reference 11 - 0.44% Coverage

¶64: Museums and the Natural Environment. The Role of Natural History Museums

Reference 12 - 0.13% Coverage

¶72: Museums and galleries

Reference 13 - 0.04% Coverage

¶73: Museums

Reference 14 - 0.38% Coverage

¶74: Museums lie at the centre of these debates, their collections,

Reference 15 - 0.29% Coverage

¶74: museums in turn have a significant contribution

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶30: Making Histories in Museums,

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 22 references coded [13.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶4: Globalisation, culture and museums: A review of theory

Reference 2 - 0.79% Coverage

¶5: The cultural dimensions of globalisation will have, indeed are already having, a profound impact on the rationale of museums and on their everyday operations.

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶15: affect museums' policies for collection and exhibition.

Reference 4 - 0.83% Coverage

¶15: herald a major new purpose and strength for museums. It is therefore critical for museum workers to consider globalisation beyond its economic and political parameters.

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: The influence of globalisation on museology

Reference 6 - 1.43% Coverage

¶17: the condition of Hungarian museums in the light of some positive and negative effects of globalisation. It argues that there is a tendency among some museums to abandon the collecting and exhibiting 'museal documents' (ie, objects), representing a risk to the future of material evidence.

Reference 7 - 0.34% Coverage

¶17: museums may also continue to collect if not exhibit banned material.

Reference 8 - 0.58% Coverage

¶18: The interrelationship between museology and globalisation: Case studies on historical prototypes and a future subject

Reference 9 - 0.17% Coverage

¶19: the development of global museology

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶19: and interdisciplinarity in relation to museology

Reference 11 - 0.69% Coverage

¶110: The museological issues are: the position of museums in a changing world; international communication and the amalgamation of civilisation

Reference 12 - 0.48% Coverage

¶112: The motto of museums could be, as Virilio says, 'searching for signs rematerialising the world'.

Reference 13 - 0.81% Coverage

¶12: Ecomuseums in particular can become the archetype of social places for meetings, for common elucidation resulting in exhibitions, for remembering collective memory.

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: Museums, globalisation

Reference 15 - 0.73% Coverage

¶14: Its impact on the concept and mission of museums requires a new interdisciplinarity beyond the Western traditions of anthropology and art history.

Reference 16 - 0.74% Coverage

¶14: In such conditions, museum work that is critical, multiply engaged and transformative must navigate a uniquely inquiring and propositional existence.

Reference 17 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: Museums and the crisis

Reference 18 - 0.71% Coverage

¶16: In an epoch of apparently inexorable mass communication and economic globalisation, the museum, may be able to propose an alternative future.

¶17:

Reference 19 - 1.62% Coverage

¶18: The late 1997 opening of Frank Gehry's spectacular new Guggenheim in Bilbao has been widely promoted as the international museum event of the decade. In the context of other developments, it has also been seen as evidence of Guggenheim director Thomas Krens's 'tireless efforts to build the world's first global museum brand'.

Reference 20 - 1.46% Coverage

¶18: the 'global brand' view of the Guggenheim is further examined in an attempt to clarify whether this is just more of the same, (old wine in a new bottle) or whether museums are entering a new era of globalisation—and if so what may be some of the consequences for professional museum practice.

¶19:

Reference 21 - 0.61% Coverage

¶12: Zoos are a form of museum.¹ The main difference between zoos and other forms of museum is that zoos exhibit living objects.

Reference 22 - 0.49% Coverage

¶152: Unlike other museums, the focus of much research in the past decade, zoos appear under-researched.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [7.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: the Art Museum

Reference 2 - 1.32% Coverage

¶17: In changing times older art-museum values are coming under challenge and new emphasis is being placed on museum-audience relationships. The professional development of new communicative approaches in art museums can be seen as a form of action research.

Reference 3 - 0.62% Coverage

¶17: offer possibilities for the reconceptualisation of art museums that are rooted in late 19th-century modernist culture.

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶125: Museums as Leisure

Reference 5 - 2.16% Coverage

¶126: Museums are shifting from a focus upon education alone towards an accommodation of leisure markets. The authors do not consider these concepts of education and leisure, often presented as oppositional, to be irreconcilable within museum practice. Nevertheless, it is apparent that museum practice is changing, in part as a response to the pressures and opportunities of becoming assimilated into leisure markets,

Reference 6 - 1.14% Coverage

¶126: Stakeholders such as users, citizens or governments appear to be unconcerned about these changes in emphasis, whilst some within professional museum practice (also stakeholders) do not wholeheartedly welcome the moves.

Reference 7 - 1.22% Coverage

¶126: More recently, consumption of museums shows evidence of being at least equally associated with meaning as well as utility, i.e. that exhibitions contribute to the assembly of particular lifestyles associated with touristic behaviour.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶132: Learning in the Museum

Reference 9 - 0.50% Coverage

¶143: to take account of the museum's unique goals and functions and presents a conceptual framework

Reference 10 - 0.14% Coverage

¶150: Museum Educator's Handbook

Reference 11 - 0.18% Coverage

¶163: Museums and History in West Africa

Reference 12 - 0.19% Coverage

¶167: Museums and the Future of Collecting

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [6.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

¶112: An historical and spatial study of the development of these museums is also developed.

Reference 2 - 0.99% Coverage

¶15: has not, despite the scale of the political problem, been a high-profile issue in Northern Ireland's museums nor has it had a great deal of academic attention. This paper is a contribution to this gap

Reference 3 - 0.74% Coverage

¶15: It evaluates the reasons why, since their foundation, museums in Northern Ireland have largely chosen to avoid controversial issues in their displays.

Reference 4 - 0.78% Coverage

¶19: This exploration is illustrated by the comparison of case studies of legislated museum provision and their relation to tourism on two North Atlantic islands.

Reference 5 - 1.32% Coverage

¶19: while in some cases museums may be seen as somewhat reluctant partners in the process of heritage tourism they are in fact constrained by traditional roles and responsibilities and influenced by both differing jurisdictional contexts and views as to their functions.

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶20: A Museum is an Open Work

Reference 7 - 0.49% Coverage

¶21: the mental lives of museum users are the field of play where assistance and guidance can be useful.

Reference 8 - 1.17% Coverage

¶40: It was transferred from the control of the South African Department of Correctional Services to the newly established Robben Island Museum (RIM) authority in 1997, allowing only a few weeks to prepare to open the facility to the public.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶11: The Eco-museum: innovation that risks the future

Reference 2 - 0.42% Coverage

¶12: Among the reasons for the development of the eco-museum concept, largely in France in the 1970s

Reference 3 - 0.29% Coverage

¶12: examines the current position of some important early eco-museums

Reference 4 - 0.55% Coverage

¶12: The takeover of such developments by institutions for different purposes, or for the benefit of visitors rather than locals

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [15.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.56% Coverage

¶9: examines this issue by reference to the public display of Fannie Bay Gaol prison museum in Darwin.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶121: Museums and the History and Heritage of British Motoring

Reference 3 - 0.92% Coverage

¶122: a research project that was directed at understanding the changes taking place in the curatorial attitudes towards the location and use of motor-cars in museums.

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶128: legitimising the building of the National Museum of Korea

¶129:

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶129: aims to link the two fields of museology and heritage studies by examining two concepts

Reference 6 - 0.32% Coverage

¶129: It explores the building of the National Museum of Korea

Reference 7 - 0.81% Coverage

¶129: its museality (museum piece), the history of the building and musealisation (the process of the object becoming a museum piece) is discussed.

Reference 8 - 0.36% Coverage

¶139: Exhibiting enterprise: how New Zealand museums generate revenue

Reference 9 - 5.55% Coverage

¶140: Museums in New Zealand are not a homogeneous group in terms of their level of income-generating activity or the nature of those activities. The gap of knowledge consequent on this situation led to the National Services unit of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, commissioning primary research into the revenue-generation activities of the sector. This paper presents the results of that research, specifically the data gathered through a questionnaire. The results provide a profile of respondents in relation to their operating contexts, the sources of financial and non-financial support they received (from the local community, local authorities and central government), and the types of income-generating activities they undertook. The results contribute to a better understanding of both how organisations within the sector generate income (from traditional sources and new, more innovative activities) and what factors influence their ability to do so.

Reference 10 - 1.53% Coverage

¶42: Museums and heritage attractions worldwide are dependent on their volunteers, and this is particularly the case within the UK. However, the demographics of volunteers are changing and volunteers are more likely to be retired individuals than seeking work experience.

Reference 11 - 0.53% Coverage

¶42: A model showing the relationship between visiting, volunteering and paid staff is presented.

Reference 12 - 3.34% Coverage

¶44: Friends' schemes, also known as membership schemes, societies and associations share a common purpose, namely that of providing support for a specified host. This paper makes a contribution to heritage management in two areas by drawing together the limited literature on Friends' and membership schemes and presenting the findings of the first sector-wide study in the UK. A questionnaire was circulated to members of the British Association of Friends of Museums (BAFM) in 2002. It updates past predictions as to the number of memberships held across the sector, reports on trends

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 12 references coded [6.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶16: Conflict and Complement: An Exploration of the Discourses Informing

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

¶17: that there are a number of competing discourses informing debates about the idea of the 'socially inclusive museum' in Britain today

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶10: Ecomuseums and the Democratisation of Japanese Museology

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶11: The idea of the 'integrated museum'

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶11: Many of the concepts embodied in this idea became part of ecomuseum philosophy and practice during the 1970s and 1980s

Reference 6 - 0.41% Coverage

¶11: and is now a worldwide phenomenon. Many of its tenets (the museum as territory, fragmented sites

Reference 7 - 2.10% Coverage

¶11: Although the philosophy and practice of ecomuseums has been subject to criticism, they are still being created, mainly in rural areas, as a means of conserving traditional landscapes and ways of life. Japan has embraced the ecomuseum philosophy, and three contrasting ecomuseums (Hirano, Asahi and Miura) are described here, their roles analysed and their democratic nature questioned. It appears that the ecomuseum does have the ability to be a truly democratic method of heritage conservation

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶19: The MuseumsQuartier, Vienna: An Austrian Cultural Experiment

Reference 9 - 0.55% Coverage

¶20: the nature of the structures, organisation, stakeholders, and legal relationships chosen to manage and market the MuseumsQuartier

Reference 10 - 0.24% Coverage

¶20: the compatibility of facility and programming management

Reference 11 - 0.40% Coverage

¶31: Robben Island Museum officially commemorates 'the triumph of the human spirit over adversity'

Reference 12 - 0.52% Coverage

¶31: Examples will be drawn from the conservation planning exercise undertaken by the Robben Island Museum between 2000 and 2002

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.37% Coverage

¶21: Dealing with the past: Museums and heritage in northern ireland and Cape Town, South Africa

¶22:

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶29: Museums occupy many roles which are influenced by wider circumstances and changing conditions.

Reference 3 - 0.92% Coverage

¶129: The Asian Civilisations Museum illustrates some of the recent trends affecting the museum sector as a whole and also the particular challenges facing such institutions in a country like Singapore with its many distinctive qualities.

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶156: at the Thaddeus Stevens and Lydia Hamilton Smith Site in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, USA

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶15: the role and implications of musealisation

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶17: In order to explore the extent to which museums can go beyond expressing and influence

Reference 3 - 0.71% Coverage

¶17: this article reviews episodes from the past 20 years in the history of one group of museums. Glasgow Museums comprise the largest civic museum service in the UK, with international quality collections of art, history and natural history

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶120: —the SAB World of Beer and the SAB Newlands Brewery Heritage Centre—constructed by South African Breweries (SAB) in 1995

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶143: Villages that Never Were: The Museum Village as a Heritage Genre

Reference 6 - 0.50% Coverage

¶144: They go by a multitude of names depending on particular inflection: open air museum, folk museum, living history museum, heritage village, museum village and so forth

Reference 7 - 0.41% Coverage

¶145: This paper reviews the context of the form of the genre's manifestation in Australia, where it is often known as the 'pioneer village'.

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶145: challenge most villages' survival.

¶146:

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 10 references coded [4.88% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶114: Ecomuseum Evaluation: Experiences in Piemonte and Liguria, Italy

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶115: The term ecomuseum has been applied to a wide range of projects

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶115: Ecomuseum theorists have assigned a number of characteristics to these organisations

Reference 4 - 1.93% Coverage

¶115: However, there has been a tendency for the term to be applied casually—sometimes simply as a marketing device—with scant regard to ecomuseum philosophies. To date, little critical evaluation of ecomuseums has been carried out that compares practices at individual sites to the demands of ecomuseum theory. This research examines five ecomuseums in Piemonte and Liguria, northern Italy, to try to discover how far they achieve the tenets of ecomuseum philosophy. Although four of the five sites appear to meet most criteria, the results confirm that a wide variation in ecomuseum practices is inevitable due to local circumstances

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶115: meet all ecomuseum principles is compromised.

¶116:

Reference 6 - 0.16% Coverage

¶128: Ecomuseum Performance in Piemonte and Liguria, Italy

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶129: Research carried out by the authors in northern Italy (see Corsane et al., 'Ecomuseum Evaluation: Experiences in Piemonte and Liguria, Italy',

Reference 8 - 0.55% Coverage

¶129: was designed to assess how closely selected ecomuseums met the demands of ecomuseum theory. However, the discussions with ecomuseum personnel at five sites in Piemonte and Liguria

Reference 9 - 0.92% Coverage

¶129: This research indicates that the methods of performance evaluation that are applied to most national or regional museums—criteria such as visitor numbers, the number of new collections that have been acquired, or number of educational activities delivered—have less meaning in an ecomuseum context.

Reference 10 - 0.09% Coverage

¶174: People Who Don't Go to Museums

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶133: Understanding and Supporting the Museum Experience

¶134: This paper presents a dialogical approach to place, people and technology in museums.

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶164: Musée Gauguin Tahiti

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶165: for contemporary developments in Oceanic museology

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶165: This essay engages with emerging literature in the field of Oceanic museum studies

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶172: An Application of a Choice Experiment to the Discovery Museum

¶173:

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [3.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶120: In the Western Isles, institutions such as local museums and Comann Eachdraidh (historical societies)

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶137: Research carried out by the author in North Carolina (2007) aimed to assess how museums

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶144: The Buffalo Nations/Luxton Museum:

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶145: The museum has been part of the cultural landscape of the tourism industry in Banff since 1952.

Reference 5 - 1.24% Coverage

¶151: they still remain obscure to Western Europeans. Media information on Eastern Europe focuses mainly on politics or the attractions of holiday resorts and, consequently, the history and local customs of the countries, their cultural affairs and different cultural institutions are little known. This paper describes the way Bulgarian museums developed during the governance of the Bulgarian Communist Party (1946–1989)

Reference 6 - 1.07% Coverage

¶162: Although there exists a strong literature on heritage and commemoration in Canada (and around the world), few scholars have looked explicitly at museums in that country. The literature on history museums elsewhere in the world is stronger. However, despite the strengths of this international literature, its focus has been on the use of museums in the present

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶114: have led mainstream organisations to develop more flexible working practices. These practices cover custodial arrangements, collections policy, curation and dissemination, training and consultancy

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶175: cultural heritage revivalism and museum memory

¶176:

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.22% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶16: Beyond superficial analyses, however, it is noted that many respondents demonstrate more sensitive and nuanced reflections on the museum

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶123: house museum in a New England coastal village.

Reference 3 - 0.23% Coverage

¶124: Personalising the past: heritage work at the Museum of African American History, Nantucket

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶125: This article addresses the ways that the Museum of African American History in Nantucket, Massachusetts

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶127: While these sites are important features of the American museum landscape

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶142: The Langkawi Global Geopark

Reference 7 - 0.85% Coverage

¶163: A new type of museum came into existence for the first time: the industrial museum, initially in Great Britain, then in other European countries. This paper starts by giving an insight into Germany's first industrial museum and its work. It then proceeds to present the other major museums of industrial and labour history in Germany

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶166: Learning at the museum frontiers

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶182: Museums in postcolonial Europe

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 17 references coded [2.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶116: The empty museum

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶120: kastom and development at the Vanuatu Cultural Centre

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶121: in the context of the Vanuatu Cultural Centre, the principal cultural organisation, museum and research institution of the Melanesian archipelago

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶149: and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park in southern Poland

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: Memory in the maritime museum

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶161: examines its contribution to heritage and museum studies.

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶163: museum studies

Reference 8 - 0.13% Coverage

¶164: the 'resurrection' of the Greek maritime past in museum spaces

Reference 9 - 0.28% Coverage

¶166: Bound by sea and pressed for time: geographical and transient dimensions of seafaring heritage in two Australian maritime museums

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶167: Of the different museums commemorating Australia's past perhaps none are more popular

Reference 11 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: Like any museum dealing with the past, maritime museums are no less likely than others to make for anachronistic history.

Reference 12 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: Museums

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

¶183: Wales and its national museums

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶196: the complex museum

¶197:

Reference 15 - 0.55% Coverage

¶197: Drawing on the findings from the Australian Research Council Linkage project Reconceptualising Heritage Collections (University of Western Sydney and Powerhouse Museum, Sydney, Australia) and research undertaken using the museum's Palestinian collections

Reference 16 - 0.14% Coverage

¶197: These interactions sit uneasily with conventional museum practice

Reference 17 - 0.06% Coverage

¶197: an emerging complex museum

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [2.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶137: Islamism and Iran's Islamic Period Museum

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶138: The Islamic Period Museum of Iran was established, almost 16 years after the Islamic Revolution, as an addition to the previous National Museum building – the Iran Bastan, or Ancient Iran Museum – in 1996.

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶138: the space of the museum and key exhibits,

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶175: Museums designing for the future: some perspectives confronting German technical and industrial museums in the twenty-first century

Reference 5 - 1.05% Coverage

¶176: During the 1970s the German museum professionals debated the pressing question of whether museums are places of learning or just temples of the Muses. In the 1990s, the terms 'experiential museums' and 'museum experience' came to the fore. Furthermore, the whole cultural landscape was affected by the crisis of de-industrialisation that has been taking place over the past decades.

How can industrial and technical museums deal with these challenges? What can be done to make museums more attractive? What can they do to design future?

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: They are developing new policies

Reference 7 - 0.44% Coverage

¶176: New foundations are profiting above all from a crossover that is occurring. Many new museums broadened their definition, now being a hybrid of cultural heritage site, science centre, archaeological site and tourist destination.

Reference 8 - 0.32% Coverage

¶184: The first when museum studies also called for a renovation, drawing on those experiences as potentially instructive for the immediate future of heritage studies.

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶104: research and museum presentation

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 21 references coded [6.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (Te Papa)

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶112: Museums and the 'Death of Experience': singularity, interiority and the outside

Reference 3 - 1.39% Coverage

¶113: that help us to understand the work that it does in relation to experience. Three spatial motifs are drawn from this analysis and discussed: the singular, the interior and the outside. The paper argues that museums since the nineteenth century have established a topos for experience based on a mimetic realism around the experience of both culture and history through the first two of these spatial expressions. Through them museums produces a fabulation of culture and history that supplements for the lack of topos for experience found within modern society as a whole. The latter spatiality – that of the outside – is found in the form of the absent–presence of the event in relation to the archiving principle of the museum, thereby continually unsettling the first two expressions and calling them into question.

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶24: Managing performance in publicly funded museums in England: effects, resistances and revisions

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶25: Based on accounts gathered from nine museums

Reference 6 - 1.93% Coverage

¶25: focusing specifically on performance management in museums. It will be argued that the performance management regime has impacted local authority museums and national museums in distinct ways, creating different professional/organisational cultures as a result. These impacts pertain specifically to the professional and organisational autonomy of museums, with significant differences between small local authority museums and large national museums. This has serious implications for the way different types of museum relate to new managerialism and their mode of functioning. Some of the negative and unintended impacts of the performance management regime have induced a reappraisal – initially championed by the art world – and a move towards lightening up the new managerialist overload and pressure by introducing some elements of a peer-review model and accommodating in some form the qualitative singularity of museum experience. I will conclude by reflecting on the underpinning assumptions of new managerialism in museums against the backdrop of the project of museum professionalism and the singularity of its creative work.

Reference 7 - 0.45% Coverage

¶55: Using the case study of the National Memorial Arboretum (Staffordshire), the study focuses on how ancient designs (including prehistoric, classical and medieval styles and forms) interleave with the arboreal, geological and celestial themes of the memorial gardens

Reference 8 - 0.09% Coverage

¶61: is an attempt to integrate heritage and museum studies

Reference 9 - 0.13% Coverage

¶61: with a house museum of return migration in Guangdong, PRC as a case study.

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶61: museum studies

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶71: comparison of the Macao museum and Hong Kong museum of history after their return to China

Reference 12 - 0.07% Coverage

¶175: curators, collections and collaboration

¶176:

Reference 13 - 0.02% Coverage

¶177: the museum

Reference 14 - 0.11% Coverage

¶190: the Kuwait National Museum and processes of cultural production

¶191:

Reference 15 - 0.18% Coverage

¶191: The Kuwait National Museum designed by Michel Écochard will be examined as a case study for this argument

Reference 16 - 0.09% Coverage

¶101: such as those epitomised by the conventional museum.

Reference 17 - 0.27% Coverage

¶107: about how the emphasis of the archaeological open-air museum at Lejre, Denmark, has been shifting from a research institution towards an archaeological theme park

Reference 18 - 0.28% Coverage

¶107: I am also asking what the discernible trends and transformations over time, imply for how we are to understand contemporary forms of living history and related genres

Reference 19 - 0.04% Coverage

¶112: case of the Branly museum

Reference 20 - 0.11% Coverage

¶113: although the musée du quai Branly in Paris, inaugurated in 2006

Reference 21 - 0.40% Coverage

¶113: it has the potential to make a radical break with its genre history. The paper takes up a metaphor adopted by one of the museum's curators that sees it as infected but not incurably stricken by the virus common to all ethnological museums

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶18: the Immigration Museum Melbourne

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶19: draws on an ongoing research project conducted by two Australian universities in collaboration with the Immigration Museum Melbourne

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶39: is manifested in the recent proliferation of museums of pop/rock culture.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶40: Museums in revolution

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶41: explores the function and role of museums in revolutionary Cuba between 1959 and 1990

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶44: Changes in museum practice: new media, refugees and participation

Reference 7 - 0.29% Coverage

¶105: Eclectically curated and largely ignored by the mainstream museum sector, vernacular museums sit at the interstices between the nostalgic and the future-oriented, the private and the public, the personal and the communal

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶105: The museum this paper deals with, a vernacular museum in Vanjärvi in southern Finland, differs from the dominant type of the house museum

Reference 9 - 0.65% Coverage

¶105: Rather, it aligns itself with the small amateur museums of everyday life called by Angela Jannelli Wild Museums (2012), by analogy with Lévi-Strauss' concept of 'pensée sauvage'. The paper argues that, despite the present-day flurry of technologies of remembering and lavishly funded memory institutions, there is no doubt that the seemingly 'ephemeral' institutions such as the vernacular museum, dependent so much on performance, oral storytelling, living bodies and intimate interaction

Reference 10 - 0.15% Coverage

¶137: Drawing on three sites that have ceased operation – Jazz Museum Bix Eiben Hamburg, Mutant Sounds and Holy Warbles

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: The sound of music heritage: curating popular music in music museums and exhibitions

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶14: A significant amount of previous academic research into popular music museums centres on critiques of the content, design and layout of predominantly authorised institutions. Throughout much of this research, authors consistently criticise the use, or rather, the perceived misuse, of music played within music museums

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶38: the 'replica museum' quickly took its place in Hobart's newly redeveloped waterfront, reinforcing the city's identity as an 'Antarctic Gateway'

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶90: Tan is the first person with Overseas Chinese background who built museums in the P.R. China and has been regarded as a symbol of Overseas Chinese patriotism. This paper argues that the Turtle Garden, conceptualised as a postcolonial 'carnavalesque' space, is more than a civic museum for public education. It reflects the owner's highly complex and sometimes conflicting museum outlook

Reference 5 - 0.26% Coverage

¶117: Heritage-making is discussed in this paper as it manifests in the South African museum space, specifically that of the Wildebeest Kuil Rock Art Tourism Centre in South Africa's Northern Cape

Reference 6 - 0.06% Coverage

¶143: Museums, migration and identity in Europe

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶6: nonetheless it has succeeded in establishing an ongoing programme

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶150: Museum websites & social media

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶151: Museums in China:

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶185: Museums, history and culture in Malaysia

¶186:

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: Museums in the new mediascape

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶191: A decision to deaccession and dispose of a museum object

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶104: Having and belonging. Homes and museums in Israel

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

¶149: Historical empathy in a museum

Reference 9 - 0.03% Coverage

¶153: from the British Museum

Reference 10 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: Drawing on an extensive and emerging literature on museums

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶155: Encounters at the National Museum of Australia

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [1.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶4: or the Mosul Museum,

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶11: the case of Binglanggu in Hainan Province, China

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶132: A hyperreal first-place: Portugal dos Pequenitos theme park and the narrative of origins

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: analyses a nation-theme park in Portugal

Reference 5 - 0.07% Coverage

¶170: setting the material scene in rock, soul, and country museums

¶171:

Reference 6 - 0.13% Coverage

¶171: This article uses the familiar idea of the ‘experience economy’ to examine how three popular music museums

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶194: the Mosul Cultural Museum,

Reference 8 - 0.34% Coverage

¶106: A cultural analysis, using proprietary software, produced concept maps which illustrate differently nuanced museum constructs with different relative importance for constituent elements. Pattern-matching revealed divergent priority accorded certain museum activities, but also commonalities

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶106: while collections and staff were the key assessment factors for non-Māori

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶109: the World Famous Gopher Hole Museum

¶110: The World Famous Gopher Hole Museum in Torrington, Alberta, Canada, is a rural museum located in a relatively isolated hamlet of less than 200 people. Inside the museum, small diorama boxes feature taxidermied gophers dressed in tiny clothing and posed as townspeople dining in restaurants, shooting pool and chatting at a beauty parlour, among other activities

Reference 11 - 0.06% Coverage

¶114: in order to uphold traditional museum practices.

¶115:

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶117: The case of the permanent exhibition of the Schindler Factory Museum, Krakow, Poland

¶118:

<Internals\JCH 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶182: This paper examines the role of visitors' clothing as a source of fibres and dust in museums.

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶182: It is possible that the fibres and dust produced indoors from visitors could be reduced by an air-shower at the entrance, but less intrusive procedures such as keeping visitors at a distance from objects may be preferable.

<Internals\JCH 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶59: some of the rooms of the Uffizi Gallery (Florence),

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶12: The initial phase of the research focused on the role of museums, with the aim of devising scenarios to integrate them optimally into coastal programmes and plans.

Reference 2 - 0.31% Coverage

¶162: the Victoria & Albert Museum, Natural History Museum and Tate Gallery

¶163: A collaborative project between the Materials Department of Imperial College, the Victoria & Albert Museum, Natural History Museum and the Tate Gallery was initiated with the objective of introducing laser cleaning in these London-based museums and establishing a long-term research collaboration

<Internals\JCH 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶19: a museum located in a provincial capital

<Internals\\JCH 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶151: The renewal of the Musée de l'Homme

<Internals\\JCH 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶140: Today museums, and particularly historical buildings converted to museums, should be considered as places where precious artefacts should have first-rate protection and conservation

<Internals\\JCH 2009 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶109: Measuring the efficiency of heritage institutions: A case study of a regional system of museums in Spain

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶176: Virtual museums, a survey and some issues for consideration

Reference 3 - 0.06% Coverage

¶177: Museums are interested in the digitizing of their collections

Reference 4 - 0.22% Coverage

¶177: This paper surveys the field, and while it explores the various kinds of virtual museums in existence, it discusses the advantages and limitation involved with a presentation of old and new methods and of the tools used for their creation.

<Internals\\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶22: Many cultural heritage organizations responsible for providing access to large online collections

Reference 2 - 0.24% Coverage

¶41: GLobal Art MUseums as Economic Re-activators (GLAMUR) infrastructures are characterized by global media visibility and sheer presence in the communications environment; outstanding architecture by a superstar architect

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶141: requiring large capital costs (initial construction costs plus ongoing investments) and large operating budgets; expensive advertising and commercialisation strategies; a huge operative risk

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶193: study in Wawel Castle Museum in Cracow, Poland

¶194:

Reference 5 - 0.13% Coverage

¶119: Contemporary museums are much more than places devoted to the placement and the exhibition of collections and artworks

Reference 6 - 0.31% Coverage

¶129: the Smithsonian Institution Arctic Studies Center, a recent addition to the Anchorage Museum at Rasmuson Center in Alaska. The objects surveyed belong to the collections of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian

<Internals\\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶116: The museum space is shared by the National Portrait Gallery and the Smithsonian American Art Museum. After six years of extensive renovations, the building reopened to the public in July 1, 2006.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶129: The development and evaluation of Chinese digital science and technology museum

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶130: China Digital Science and Technology Museum (CDSTM) is such an emerging effort in this field. The purpose of CDSTM is to provide solutions to issues of unbalanced museum distribution, exhibition space limitation in China and seeking more ways to offer diverse and multimedia-rich exhibitions. This paper addresses the application of incorporating innovative and rapid digital technology in digital science and technology oriented museum development in China

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶130: The feedbacks indicate that CDSTM has positive impacts on mitigating traditional science and technology museum challenges,

<Internals\\JCH 2012 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶144: The case study of the Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art in Rovereto

¶145:

Reference 2 - 0.52% Coverage

¶145: with an application to the Museum for Modern and Contemporary Art (MART) in Rovereto, Italy. The empirical data were obtained from a survey undertaken in 2009 and a zero-truncated count data model is estimated. The findings reveal that sociodemographic characteristics positively influence the probability to return to the museum. Also, as reported in other studies, the temporary exhibitions offered by the museum have a significant impact with an incidence rate ratio almost twice as high. No matter how much visitors spend on accommodation, they are less likely to revisit if they travel in groups, by train or on foot, are far from their town of origin and have spent a long time visiting the museum.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶194: in the Kizhi open-air museum (Russian Federation).

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

¶161: An example of an Iberian Art Museum

¶162:

<Internals\\JCH 2013 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶144: Museums projects and benefits

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶145: Breaking the duality: The Historical Peninsula of Istanbul as an open-air museum

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶146: most of which are given new functions as museums

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶146: It has caused the area to sustain its organic character and to be alive in the urban space. The whole Historical Peninsula can be considered as an open-air museum because this part of Istanbul has a great potential of having experience, production or creation

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶147: Museum networks in the Mediterranean area: Real and virtual opportunities

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶148: museum networking is getting effective results with respect to the protection and promotion of the immense cultural heritage from which it draws.

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶148: to highlight the new opportunities for collaboration and competition created in Mediterranean cities by the progress of telematics, with particular attention to the cultural sector and the role of museums

Reference 8 - 0.30% Coverage

¶148: for instance, even smaller organizations to gain visibility and to enter mechanisms of competition/collaboration with the bigger ones. Museum networks in the Mediterranean area have, in recent decades, multiplied. This paper will highlight the progress made so far in creating these new virtual networks and the possibilities that they open in different, not always explored, fields. Emblematic examples to which we will refer in the paper will be the networks of contemporary art museums.

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶156: the "Horse and Chariot" Museum.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶207: Measuring the relative efficiency of cultural-historical museums in Tehran

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶22: from the Natural History Museum of Rouen (Normandy, France).

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶142: The example of Alexandria National Museum, Alexandria, Egypt

¶143:

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶143: with reference to the specific case of Alexandria National Museum.

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶128: The site is primarily an indoor and outdoor history museum but also acts as an outdoor recreational park.

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶155: Deaccessioning of museum collections: What do we know and where do we stand in Europe?

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶156: is among the most controversial aspects of museum management. The disposal of items has traditionally been considered a violation of the museum's commitment to preservation and display

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶156: efficiency, and even visitor welfare. As a result, deaccessioning has enjoyed increasing recognition both in academia and the professional world. Nevertheless, the consequences of abusing deaccessioning policies seem dire

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶156: as well as managerial misconduct due to moral hazard. We review the arguments typically advanced in support and against deaccessioning and argue that, while considerable damage may result from its abuse, the benefits are compelling and regulations may be effectively employed to prevent pitfalls

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶156: considerable interest exists among academics and professionals, resulting in a growing body of guidelines from national museal associations that present a degree of conformity to each other,

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶157: Innovation versus custodial

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶158: The context in which museums operate has evolved considerably over the last few decades, while the challenges they face have increased. The current need for museums to augment their own revenue and improve their performance coupled with the transformation of cultural models towards more experiential services has led many to adopt a consumer orientation in an effort to make museums and their collections

Reference 9 - 0.33% Coverage

¶158: This paper seeks to explore the relation between visitor orientation and performance in museums. Specifically, the study focuses on technological innovation and tradition as two alternative strategies to respond to visitor expectations. An empirical study was conducted for a sample of 491 European museums. Evidence is found to support the notion that the impact of visitor orientation on economic and market performance depends on how visitors' needs are perceived and on museums' commitment to either innovation or tradition and custody

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

¶159: Jeonju Korea:

<Internals\\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶160: The relevance of an accurate provenance for heads may directly impact museums,

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1250: DynaMus: A fully dynamic 3D virtual museum framework

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶132: in the Classense Library of Ravenna (Italy), a famous historical library which houses many books of great value.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶122: Evaluating websites of museums: State of the art

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶123: This paper makes a state of the art on the evaluation experiments of museums' websites. More specifically, it focuses on the methods used and tries to categorize the experiments found in the literature with respect to the method used. It describes the tools that may be used for implementing an evaluation experiment.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶194: Virtual museum system evaluation through user studies

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶187: (Museo de Antioquia, Medellin, Colombia)

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶187: also helps to establish management funding strategies aimed at improving the museum's facilities

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

¶158: at the Sámi Museum Siida

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: Ethnographic museum collections have traditionally been acquired, maintained, and utilized by anthropological and other museum-based researchers

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

¶164: Mapping future energy demands for European museums

Reference 6 - 0.07% Coverage

¶165: In this paper we present a methodology for simulating and mapping energy needs for European museums for the recent past, near future 2021–2050 and far future 2071–2100

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶165: Secondly, classification. An energy-based classification system of museums based on the quality of the building envelope and systems, representing wide ranges of museums. The latter consisted of 16 different museums equal to all combinations of four levels of building construction and four levels of climate control

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Nationalism

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶158: national monuments

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶1218: It is not a surprising fact, given the special place antiquities had, and have, in defining national identities in the Scandinavian lands. As J.J.A. Worsaae (1821–1885) said, any country which takes itself seriously ought to know about its own past.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1236: Through the looking glass: nationalism, archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶169: it is a nationalist reaction

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶104: Archaeology and nationalism in Guatemala at the time of independence

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶1237: Although nationalist frameworks are currently more important,

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶143: Various measures were taken as early as 1940, such as a ban on the speaking of French and even the wearing of the Basque beret. Those measures were backed up with the use of propaganda at different levels in everyday life.

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶144: Viet Nam has a long tradition of scholarly concern with its own past,

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶146: then into the common ancestor of all Chinese people.

¶147:

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶149: In many countries of east Asia, archaeological knowledge is frequently used in the construction of ethnic histories

Reference 5 - 0.76% Coverage

¶149: It is thus important for archaeological research in this region to understand how archaeological knowledge is used in each country to establish national identity, to promote national solidarity, to delineate various ethnic groups and to proclaim ancestral territories, cultural antiquity and unbroken cultural and ethnic continuity.

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶150: Nationalism and preserving Korea's buried past:

Reference 7 - 0.20% Coverage

¶153: Construction of national identity and origins in East Asia: a comparative perspective

¶154:

Reference 8 - 0.81% Coverage

¶154: 'East Asian archaeology is national history or it is nothing' would be an overstatement, but it is not too far from the reality. The major goal of archaeology in East Asia is to enhance understanding of a nation's past, by increasing its temporal depth. In other words, construction of national identity is the prime business of archaeology in East Asia.

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶185: Archaeology under fire: nationalism

<Internals\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 12 references coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶163: are part of the national cultural consciousness.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶175: A growing body of literature has shown that archaeological antiquities have contributed substantially to the generation and perpetuation of a genealogical national myth upon which the modern nation- state of Greece was founded

Reference 3 - 0.45% Coverage

¶175: This ideology of nationalism not only presented the nation-state as the ideal form of political organization for 19th-century Greece, but also presented the inhabitants of Greece as direct descendants of Socrates and Plato. Intellectuals and the emerging middle class merchants imported this western romantic ideology (so popular amongst the European middle-class of the time) into Greece. ¶176:

Reference 4 - 0.32% Coverage

¶186:

In Ireland I think it could be said that while archaeology plays an important role in national identity, this role is implicit and not very welldefined. Images of monuments in mist or glorious sunshine and artefacts displayed as treasure or jewellery are very widely deployed.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶186: More traditionally, of course, material remains played a very important role in the construction of national identities in Ireland

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶194: the new South African coat of arm

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶238: there is even less evidence of nationalism influencing the practice of Indian Archaeology

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶240: Bruce Trigger dismissed the role of nationalism within the archaeology of south Asia

Reference 9 - 0.16% Coverage

¶240: the very real relationship between the south Asian nation-state and archaeology. We have expanded Trigger's tripartite division of nationalist

Reference 10 - 0.20% Coverage

¶249: Under the influence of European ideology, the commonest symbol for ethnic or nationalist aspiration is language but religion and other markers of culture have been used too

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1256: Bangladesh: building national identity through archaeolog

Reference 12 - 0.14% Coverage

¶1257: These venues, identified by politicians and philosophers as the repositories for symbols of heritage and national identity,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶155: In recent years, considerable attention has been dedicated to the involvement of archaeology (and most notably prehistory) with nationalism.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶160: national narratives at the turn of the 20th century

¶161: As a discipline concerned with the past, and especially the remote past, archaeology is in a unique position to contribute to the growing discussion on nationalism

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶166: of nationalist interpretation

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶1639: the creation of a national museum of Ireland: an expression of national life

Reference 5 - 0.11% Coverage

¶1641: Facts on the ground: archaeological practice and territorial self-fashioning in Israeli society

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶130: How has Turkey used archaeology to define itself and address political goals

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶1251: Archaeology and Nation Building

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶256: nationalism

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶245: Archaeology and national identity

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶116: At the same time, however, and as Greek nationalist strategies were beginning to unfold,

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶116: a national project still in progress

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶118: The relationship between antiquity, archaeology and national imagination in Greece

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶118: In fact, Greece has proved a rich source of insights for other cases of nation-state heritage politics.

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶118: was bound to be shaped by the poetics of nationhood right from the start, given that its prime referent is the most sacred object of the Hellenic national imagination, the Acropolis of Athens

<Internals\\Antiquity 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶103: nationalism

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶170: This call had two keywords in it. One was 'Chinese'. Ever since the early twentieth century, growing nationalism had drum-beaten Chinese archaeologists to search for Chinese cultural origins

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1247: national heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1206: the process of nation-building in Jordan and Singapore

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶1250: The charmed life of Albania's archaeologists until 1991 is easily explained. Between 1944 and 1985, the dictator Enver Hoxha invested in archaeology to secure an Illyrian myth for an unstable republic, which, in 1913, was carved out of the western Ottoman Empire.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶138: with their findings feeding back into broader narratives of national culture,

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶193: It is characterised by nationalism, racism and anti-intellectualism

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶1342: This has led to the increasing mobilisation of archaeological data and interpretations within the discourses of nationalism and identity politics.

<Internals\\Curator 1998> - § 2 references coded [0.61% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶135: Chinese "history."

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶139: while also illustrating a unified national past.

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 2 references coded [1.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: National Identity

Reference 2 - 1.27% Coverage

¶16: A brief historical overview reveals that, for most of the twentieth century, the American scientific community received enthusiastic public support for its perceived service to national goals and ideals.

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 3 references coded [1.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶24: national identity,

Reference 2 - 0.67% Coverage

¶24: Who should be deemed crucial to the telling of our national history? The evolution of thinking in our own day about the nature of national identity has undergone a dramatic shift

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶76: These mixed feelings are presented against the backdrop of Japanese national identity re-emergent on the world stage

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶44: where the national narrative is blocked out and staged

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [2.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

¶9: The traveling exhibition has the potential to help guide India's museums—which are locked in patterns of patriotic cultural showcasing

Reference 2 - 0.39% Coverage

¶15: present a discourse of nation building from prehistory up to 1945, when the country gained independence from French colonialism

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶15: in forming national identity construction in the museum.

¶16:

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶22: post-independence African countries have learned to narrate the official national narrative

Reference 5 - 0.55% Coverage

¶22: Commemoration of the nation's past almost always goes hand in hand with officially decreed national amnesia. Therefore, the story of the nation has to be narrated and remembered

Reference 6 - 0.30% Coverage

¶22: that has implications for how diverse individuals conceive of themselves collectively as a nation

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶35: Art and National Identity

Reference 8 - 0.18% Coverage

¶36: There is a close link between art museums and nationalism

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶14: Nation and National Museums

Reference 2 - 0.54% Coverage

¶15: The motivation for this article arose from the wish to share our outside perspectives on how national museums in the U.S. mediate ideas of national identity

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶15: national identities over time.

Reference 4 - 0.21% Coverage

¶74: Plantation to Nation: Caribbean Museums and National Identity

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.33% Coverage

¶164: explores how effective the National Museum has been in exploring national narratives through its displays

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶164: with a national narrative

<Internals\\JCP 1994 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶15: The Nation and the Object

¶16:

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶16: heavily nation-oriented

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶124: the Nation's Heritage

<Internals\\JCP 1995 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶13: Retentive nationalism

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶136: however, focused on nationalisms

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶136: a shift in the expression of American nationalism

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶14: the development of a national cultural identity

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [2.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.17% Coverage

¶16: The uniqueness of the National Archives of Nigeria as the nation's unflinching memory and one of the embodiments of its cultural heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.74% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.74% Coverage

¶16: The meaning of national patrimony is analysed

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.07% Coverage

¶14: later even into "a travelling emissary of ancient Indian art and culture."

Reference 2 - 1.24% Coverage

¶14: that have attended the nationalization and artistic consecration of many such objects.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶13: Cultural Nationalists, Internationalists, and "Intra-nationalists"

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶14: While many authors recognize the role of cultural nationalists and cultural internationalists in the debate over heritage issues,

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶126: National governments hoping to consolidate authority

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶133: History for Sale: The International Art Market and the Nation State

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶19: over those of the individual nation state from which it derives

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶124: the covetous evocation of national identity

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.28% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶158: the formation and fostering of national identity in Greece

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶158: on their close connection with the state, while at the same time criticizing the view that opposes a “cultural internationalist” approach to heritage to the “cultural nationalism” of Greece and other source countries.

Reference 3 - 0.57% Coverage

¶171: The progress of countries is measured by their success in keeping hold of their culture and heritage, and I think Egypt is one of the very few countries in the world maintaining her cultural patrimony

Reference 4 - 0.93% Coverage

¶171: We have been able, through a great effort led by Farouk Hosni, the Minister of Culture, to preserve and offer this heritage to the world as evidence of the magnificence of this great country, on whose land the most important civilization in existence was born. This civilization is in the heart of every human being on earth.

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶14: with emphasis to both the state values that they serve

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶132: Property Nationalism

Reference 2 - 0.84% Coverage

¶133: are re-scripted as national intellectual and cultural property in postcolonial nations such as Indonesia. The mixing of intellectual and cultural property paradigms to frame folkloric art practices as national possessions, termed “intangible property nationalism,”

Reference 3 - 0.24% Coverage

¶133: suggests new nationalist uses for heritage claims in postcolonial states.

¶134:

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: Arguments against the claims of nationalist-retentionist countries

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.90% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.41% Coverage

¶131: John Henry Merryman’s seminal writings established the twin poles of nationalism and internationalism

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶131: Although the tensions between national ownership and universal circulation frequently put countries and museums at odds

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [2.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶17: Kuwait’s national identity and annex the emirate as Iraq’s nineteenth province.

¶18:

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶49: Nationalism in Southwestern Nigeria

¶150: The convergence of Yoruba nationals and the intensification of nationalism in southwestern Nigeria

Reference 3 - 1.00% Coverage

¶150: Using textual analysis and observation, this paper examines some aspects of cultural heritage and Yoruba nationalism and how cultural heritage created patrimony, the sense of a nation, established civic virtue, and formed local (re)publics in southwestern Nigeria

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶150: Yoruba nationalism and politics

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶150: Thus, cultural heritage and patrimony are active agents of nationalism

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶15: The Devil in Nationalism

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶16: nationalist projects.

Reference 3 - 0.48% Coverage

¶16: this article examines how proprietary nationalism is experienced and expressed among certain Bolivians

Reference 4 - 1.37% Coverage

¶20: On the other hand, it examines China's cultural heritage development in relation to society, arguing that considerations of national heritage, though influenced by the international environment, are still largely determined by its national socio-cultural, economic, and political settings.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 2 references coded [0.85% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶10: this recognition ultimately further identifies the group, and Rastafari in general, with Jamaica.

¶11:

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶48: Cultural property is related to the evolution of a nation's identity

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶34: The current binary of cultural property nationalism

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [3.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.45% Coverage

¶18: The association between the development of a consciousness and knowledge of the nation is illustrated by the founding of the Canadian Club, the Champlain Society and the Canadian Geographical Society.

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶18: these initiatives demonstrate a dynamic agenda of reconstituting national memory, national self-knowledge, and national identity.

Reference 3 - 0.68% Coverage

¶17: the 'Vietnamese heritage only' of the most narrowly nationalistic of politicians and planners.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶63: in the national heritage.

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶72: Nationalism, Politics,

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [6.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶10: Heritage and national identity

Reference 2 - 1.87% Coverage

¶11: Within heritage studies the relationship between national heritage and national identity is frequently taken as axiomatic. The construction of a national heritage is an important part of nation-building, and historic buildings and monuments can be powerful symbols of a nation's aspirations and identity.

Reference 3 - 0.60% Coverage

¶11: This paper reports an exploratory study of the heritage/national identity relationship in Romania

Reference 4 - 2.12% Coverage

¶11: For many Romanians the monument is a powerful symbol of their identity representing Dacian and Roman origins, Latinity, and the continuity of Romanian settlement in Transylvania. The

monument was also seen by some as an important symbol of Romania's attempt to construct a post-Communist identity, and to forge closer links with western Europe.

Reference 5 - 0.28% Coverage

¶168: a distinct nationalism in their war memorials

Reference 6 - 0.23% Coverage

¶173: the construction of national identity

Reference 7 - 0.17% Coverage

¶174: Issues of national identity

Reference 8 - 0.25% Coverage

¶174: inextricably linked to national identity.

Reference 9 - 0.39% Coverage

¶174: museums negotiate and construct meanings of national identity.

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.26% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶146: of national heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶149: New Britain, new heritage:

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.76% Coverage

¶15: The deterritorialisation of the nation-state challenges the status of national museums, yet it is notable that national museums have never been stronger.

Reference 2 - 0.53% Coverage

¶17: This may occur in nations where museums are still engaged in the uncritical propagation of local ideology,

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶16: For many years, Latin American history and museums tried to promote unifying myths of nationality.

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶33: Landscape and Englishness

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.13% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶4: serving as a tool for nation building

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶17: or nation

Reference 3 - 0.76% Coverage

¶25: constructions of the political and religious traditions of the pre-colonial feudal Melakan Sultanate were presented as emblematic of the modern nation.

Reference 4 - 0.14% Coverage

¶25: and of Malaysian nationalism

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.82% Coverage

¶18: on the other hand, as the place-bound focus of nation-building projects, where the narratives of 'destiny' of nationalist mythology confront the serendipity of modern state boundaries

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶20: the promotion of 'national identity'

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶38: state-nationbuilding

Reference 4 - 0.74% Coverage

¶138: demonstrate the power of 'corporeal politics' as nationalizing-states approach the reconstruction of national eidolons, national chronicles, and national identities.

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.41% Coverage

¶19: Prisons play an important role in the Australian psyche. As places in which the lawless element of society is incarcerated they possess a resonance that harks back to the stereotyped and mythologised convict foundations of the Australian nation.

Reference 2 - 0.51% Coverage

¶131: developing senses of nation, and the need to recognise, in monumental forms, a Golden Age

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶13: Setting Moon and Rising Nationalism

Reference 2 - 0.80% Coverage

¶14: Lugou Bridge, therefore, serves to demonstrate how political authority and cultural nationalism are constructed through the continuing appropriation of monumental artefacts and traditions.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [3.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.18% Coverage

¶15: Around 1900 an increasing role was played by nationalistic motives. The National Parks were supposed to preserve and display the essential quality of Swedish nature. Biology and geology, the theory of evolution and the glaciation theory played a major role in emphasising these new national symbols.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶17: that the national ideology during the last century has promoted

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶11: at a national scale. Key questions are how the image of Estonianness creates national heritage

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

¶11: The area encompasses all that is considered non-Estonian, but nevertheless reflects the history and geography of the country

Reference 5 - 0.76% Coverage

¶29: This study deals with the case of Singapore's Asian Civilisations Museum and the manner in which it is used to promote nation building in a multi-ethnic and relatively newly independent state.

Reference 6 - 0.09% Coverage

¶36: Constructing a National

Reference 7 - 0.32% Coverage

¶37: Modern nation-states use images of a chosen past to construct a national identity

Reference 8 - 0.23% Coverage

¶55: in the production of sites of national cultural identities

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - \$ 7 references coded [2.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶16: In recent decades, and following the attainment of political independence, this region has experienced spectacular economic growth and the development of a range of nationalisms, both of which have had a considerable impact on the recent transformation of their (capital) cityscapes

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶20: mirrored a wider uncertainty over the meaning of national identity in early post-apartheid South Africa.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶22: and as a nation

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶41: That Impulse that Bids a People to Honour its Past

Reference 5 - 0.62% Coverage

¶142: The success of the Great Exhibition prompted other countries to try and replicate it, most notably the USA, which was able to bring together a strong nationalist dimension with an opportunity to make money

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶142: in locality, region and nation despite growing competition from the major international sporting championships.

¶143:

Reference 7 - 0.18% Coverage

¶145: They are the fruit of a populist vision of national history

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: On National Heritage, Grand Narratives

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶137: the Story of Canada

¶138:

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶167: Second, it considers the relationship between public history and civic nation building in South Africa

Reference 4 - 0.60% Coverage

¶169: In order for all citizens to fully belong to a nation or a community, they must have membership in that society's institutions, systems and social relations on both the formal and everyday levels.

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.26% Coverage

¶147: The comparisons reveal a desire for sovereignty in both the Philippines and South Korea

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶147: has developed a national identity increasingly separate from North Korea

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 9 references coded [3.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶149: It actively engages in creating a contemporary national story

Reference 2 - 0.45% Coverage

¶149: While the process of forging national history has become more complex and increasingly fraught, given globalisation and the emergence of new histories

Reference 3 - 0.15% Coverage

¶149: nation and nationalism remain culturally persistent

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶149: as the principal way of defining Australianness and the nation

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

¶153: within a framework of discussion of animal representation in creating national heritages.

Reference 6 - 0.27% Coverage

¶154: Pacifying War Heritage: Patterns of Cosmopolitan Nationalism at a Danish Battlefield Site

Reference 7 - 0.68% Coverage

¶155: Former battlefields are often held to be important nodes in national iconographies. This article offers an analysis of a Danish battlefield site which has historically been taken to epitomise fervently ethnic national qualities.

Reference 8 - 0.79% Coverage

¶155: The heritage and commemorative practices conducted here are analysed as an ongoing symbolic struggle between 'civic' and 'ethnic' conceptions of nation. It is argued that a third mode of identification, termed 'cosmopolitan nationalism', seems to be on the rise here

Reference 9 - 0.08% Coverage

¶171: Loving a Sunburnt Country?

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶174: For non-residents the Maiensäss are mainly a symbol of shared roots and national identity

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.00% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶14: It emphasizes the significant role iconic sites can play in the construction of national identity

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶10: and nationhood

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶40: **the containment of British collective memory**

¶41:

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶41: It critically examines how the museum, which is based within the ship itself, allows visitors to 'feel good' about the history of British colonialism by acting as a container for British collective memory.

Reference 5 - 0.08% Coverage

¶65: national identity in Istanbul

¶66:

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 11 references coded [1.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶4: nation-building narratives.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶23: including both medievalism and nationalism.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶51: is an effective tool in protecting national identity

Reference 4 - 0.12% Coverage

¶65: These exhibits, widely perceived as 'national heirlooms'

Reference 5 - 0.31% Coverage

¶165: within the context of the significance of material culture for the preservation of national memory in general and maritime identity in particular

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶165: national ideology.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶165: which lies at the heart of nationalist and religious discourses.

¶166:

Reference 8 - 0.14% Coverage

¶175: Constructing a 'monument of national history and culture' in Poland

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: a 'monument of national history and culture'

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

¶183: nations

Reference 11 - 0.15% Coverage

¶193: that mobilised, in turn, the values of nationalism and internationalism

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.28% Coverage

¶18: The 'story of Ethiopia' (which in the present article is given the label 'heritage meta-narrative') was carefully nurtured over hundreds of years

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶18: and was used to provide a strong centralising force

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶124: The Sydney Opening Ceremony was a significant moment for all Australians

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶196: a national story on a collective and personal level.

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [2.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶11: is that it implicitly relies on the nation-state as the carrier and developer of collective cultural memory and identity

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: World Famous in Austria. 50 Years of Austropop) deploys the 'Sound of Music' image of Austria in the construction of Austropop as an essential part of national cultural heritage and hence, national identity for the post-war generation.

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶61: that have been traditionally framed within national and territorial boundaries.

¶62:

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶72: traditional Chinese nationalism

Reference 5 - 0.37% Coverage

¶72: This paper argues that both museums reveal two faces of a rising China; the one in Hong Kong emphasises national dignity, and the people's identification with and loyalty to the nation when it is engaged in state building

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶80: In the late nineteenth century, Coen was seen as a national hero and his statue erected on the central square of his home town

Reference 7 - 0.30% Coverage

¶82: I specifically detail how the construction of 'European', 'secular' public space has worked as a tool through which state/nation building established new hierarchies of power.

Reference 8 - 0.12% Coverage

¶91: traces the appropriation of museums as symbols of national projects and

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶99: full of nationalistic undertones

Reference 10 - 0.11% Coverage

¶103: (often in accordance with nationalist aims of current governments

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶109: are cross-border in terms of culture, nationality

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [1.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶40: changing national narratives in revolutionary Cuba between 1959 and 1990

¶41:

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶41: Drawing on a variety of hitherto unexplored archives and interviews with bureaucrats of the Cuban heritage field, the paper argues that there is a close relation between museum production, the prevailing narration of nation

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶41: spread a nationalist-revolutionary narrative of nation

Reference 4 - 0.08% Coverage

¶78: Heritage and corruption: the two faces of the nation-state

Reference 5 - 0.21% Coverage

¶79: Nation-states' investment in heritage supports Benedict Anderson's thesis that nationalism offers collective immortality in the face of individual mortality

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶132: nationalism

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶133: This article examines nationalistic approaches to intangible heritage as a major obstacle in this situation

Reference 8 - 0.11% Coverage

¶133: it inadvertently fosters nationalist claims on cultural traditions on the ground.

Reference 9 - 0.10% Coverage

¶133: use its lists to register shared traditions as their own national heritage.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶139: a constituent of cultural nationalisms

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶12: Heritage overall is shown to occupy an important place in official nation building efforts

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶137: Caught between nationalism and internationalism: replicating histories of Antarctica in Hobart

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶138: of nationalism and internationalism

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶140: to weave and frame a narrative of nation-building around a Memorial Park.

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶148: The transnational memories increasingly promoted in Scotland act as a means of re-energising nationhood

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶174: and/or work to reaffirm the distinct and separate nature of Catalan nationalism

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶174: can offer insights into the complexity of separatist campaigns in ethno-nationalist societies.

¶175:

Reference 8 - 0.26% Coverage

¶176: through which they claim mutual ambitions for the restoration of their national identity. What happens when diaspora communities 'return' and join homeland communities in reconstruction efforts?

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

¶190: and nation.

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶115: Proprioceptive grounding enplaces a body within an expanded and 'ancient' narratology of nation

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶124: Tourism and national identity heritage and nationhood in Scotland

Reference 12 - 0.06% Coverage

¶133: critically examines the nationalistic uses

Reference 13 - 0.10% Coverage

¶133: The Convention rather functions as a source of nationalism in the region

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶182: Nation building: craft and contemporary American culture

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 13 references coded [1.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶123: national citizens

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶127: that serve as a method of solidifying Welshness in Chubut

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶127: while simultaneously recalling and emphasising the [Welsh] homeland heritage.

Reference 4 - 0.25% Coverage

¶133: Located in Coimbra and built in the 1940s, when Portugal was a colonial empire and was under the rule of a right wing dictatorship, the park was designed as a pedagogical device for children to learn about the nation

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶133: The work undertaken with the latter has allowed to identify a narrative of 'firstness' that constructs the park as a hyper-real first-place by Portuguese visitors.

¶134:

Reference 6 - 0.21% Coverage

¶160: assuming continuous links between contemporary populations and ancient societies. In the context of current and expected major demographic changes as a result of global migration

Reference 7 - 0.16% Coverage

¶160: By reflecting on present narratives, our discussion relates to struggles over defining 'Norwegianness' and criticism of such notions

Reference 8 - 0.05% Coverage

¶173: and construction of national narratives

Reference 9 - 0.05% Coverage

¶173: from national political meanings and uses

Reference 10 - 0.13% Coverage

¶104: Countering polarising political rhetoric about Kyrgyz nomadism as the only authentic national heritage identity,

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

¶154: Intramuros: memory, violence and national becoming in Manila

Reference 12 - 0.10% Coverage

¶155: and formed a centrepiece for the 1998 centennial celebrations of Philippine independence

Reference 13 - 0.37% Coverage

¶155: . The site memorialises José Rizal, a writer and leader of the Philippine independence movement, who was executed by the Spanish in Fort Santiago in 1896. By focussing on his last

moments, the Rizal Shrine coopts a language of martyrdom and redemptive suffering, from which a nation was born and continues to evolve

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶327: The role of cultural heritage for defining the national identity

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Negative messages

<Internals\\Antiquity 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶150: the methodology and interpretations advocated by the Megaws are both false and dangerous.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶143: Local archaeological research was especially favoured by the Nazis to further this theory.

¶144:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶132: Lhote's work is now recognized for its denigration of almost all and sundry.

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶132: Worse still, he undertook what might be regarded today as the systematic vandalism of the sites, not only by liberally washing the paintings to restore their colour, but by collecting and removing copious quantities of material artefacts from the area. ¶133:

C

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶144: This notion, the key element of ancient Indian history, culture and archaeology, keeps a vast segment of Indian population away from a sense of positive participation in the country's past.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶166: and misuse of the past.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2005 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶159: and which, by allowing the conflation of such categories as language, ethnicity, race and institution, worked to the detriment of many groups and nations during the twentieth century, and now, no doubt, also in the twenty-first.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶1274: It is only appropriate to observe, then, that the problematic nature of Wilkinson's book comes as no surprise to a historian of Egyptology. Both it — and the accompanying comparison of the country's past to its present — are part of a long tradition (although tradition is too positive a word) of questionable Egyptological analysis.

¶1275:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶190: and queries archaeological responsibility and visibility in an age of 24-hour news.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶193: and as Judith Butler states in a recent interview, it wants “to restore an earlier state of society, driven by nostalgia or a perceived loss of privilege”

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶1345: towards a hostile historic environment?

¶1346:

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 1 reference coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶118: These critics argued that the exhibition gave the public a negative view of science.

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶151: the impact of environments that break down museum stereotypes

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.63% Coverage

¶124: As a consequence of the collapse of culture with a capital “C” and the crisis of human subjectivity, cultural policy demands less of the public and delivers less.

¶125:

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶11: Over the past 20 years, they have increasingly been seen as out of touch with contemporary countryside issues

Reference 2 - 0.73% Coverage

¶12: Focusing on Kenya as an example, this paper argues that the national commemoration of political emancipation from colonial rule tends to silence narratives of opposition and political incarceration that emerge in the postcolonial moment

Reference 3 - 1.12% Coverage

¶63: Important work in the last decades within the museum studies field has laid bare the implicit nationalist, evolutionist, and patriarchal narratives of the traditional museum. So far, though, only a few writers have discussed the museum's role in supporting "heteronormative" narratives that consolidate heterosexuality as a norm within social and cultural life.

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.19% Coverage

¶25: Hunt faced many unexpected challenges (disease, death, arrest, financial hardship, and the suspicions of his neighbors), yet he consistently placed Boas' demands, perspectives, and editorial choices foremost. The resulting cultural representations marginalized the influence of the First Nations women who had been integral to their creation.

¶26:

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶37: but others could be portents of a larger resurgence of anti-Indian sentiment and scientific colonialism in America.

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶37: which has plagued Indian-white relations for generations.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶6: subsequent massive looting

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶14: Using the Harvard collection as an example, I explore the contradictions and legacies of early preservation

Reference 2 - 0.20% Coverage

¶152: are ignored and the modern landscape is depoliticized.

¶153:

<Internals\\JCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶155: that anthropologists and other scholars will wrongfully appropriate and use aspects of the cultures they study for their own benefit (Van Meijl);

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.57% Coverage

¶163: Since Twilight's unprecedented international success, the Quileute have been overwhelmed with fans and entrepreneurs, all grasping, quite literally in some cases, for their own piece of the Quileute.

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶17: otherwise policy outcomes from these discussions will probably disadvantage indigenous peoples.

<Internals\\JCP 2013 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶41: though unintentionally, assists nondemocratic countries in their efforts to force marginalized groups to adopt the mainstream culture.

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶45: serves as a powerful case study for the loss of a living historic built environment

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶45: ultimate demise of the historic hamlets of Gurna

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.51% Coverage

¶152: raises wider concerns about the social and economic impact of the subtle erosion or, conversely, the ossification of living heritages.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 3 references coded [1.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.85% Coverage

¶18: a city's development initiatives risk counterproductively destroying the precise characteristics they are otherwise seeking to nourish, create, and, even, commodify.

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶125: It is very important for the art world to understand how locals feel about the loss of their culture or religion.

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶136: Tolerance to "our" heritage at the expense of "theirs" is intolerance.

¶137:

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [3.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶17: as complicit in the maintenance of hierarchies and the border

Reference 2 - 2.37% Coverage

¶122: Based on fieldwork conducted in Nepal shortly before and after the earthquake, we ask: can situational crime prevention measures, when imposed in a top-down fashion upon communities by state actors, be corrosive of collective efficacy and, therefore, ultimately self-defeating in crime prevention terms? The case of post-quake Nepal seems to suggest that the answer to this question is, in some circumstances, yes.

¶123:

Reference 3 - 0.81% Coverage

¶136: this cannot be used to support China's South China Sea claims and is not only misplaced, such as to pose a risk to the archaeological record,

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.51% Coverage

¶177: The promotion of heritage may, more often than not, have been little more than a cynical attempt to exploit and satisfy the public's appetite for reconstructing and fabricating comforting and nostalgic images of, and myths about, the past.

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶111: the eliding of socio-economic disadvantage

Reference 2 - 1.06% Coverage

¶111: The new post-industrial identity for Newcastle disinherits working people, ignores the local indigenous peoples, and trivialises the role of women.

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.95% Coverage

¶142: The dangers lie in the over-simplification of the contested concept of Celticity and in the shortage of good evaluative assessments of these learning to think approaches.

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶146: represent a chronic nostalgia for a make-believe past

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶28: sometimes negative

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶149: the problems of heritage creation

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶149: derivatives. The universal relevance of these problems is reiterated,

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.53% Coverage

¶120: In giving a voice to the local, the paper articulates the concerns of a declining but increasingly vocal resident group

<Internals\\JHS 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

¶136: For maritime heritage, it is suggested that this approach may pose difficulties in that it can serve to promote a romanticised and sometimes uncritical perspective of British associations with the sea.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶19: thus marginalising

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶129: The current framework of heritage management also hinders practitioners from exploring, conserving, presenting and challenging these constructs

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶146: Many of these chemical preservatives produce the same harmful effects in humans as they do in the organisms they were designed to eradicate.

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶17: to legitimate claims to authority and privilege.

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶131: illustrate how tourism can be employed as a hegemonic tool and propaganda vehicle

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.93% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶155: Transforming Conflict or Exacerbating Difference?

¶156:

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶167: significantly contributed to communal violence in post-Independence India.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶167: with a goal of explaining the contribution of archaeology to the ongoing disturbances

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶67: sustaining the violent disagreements between Hindu and Islamic populations of India and Pakistan.

¶68:

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.75% Coverage

¶57: An effect of this approach is to emphasise that cultural heritage comprises a series of spatially discrete material remains or 'sites', suggesting discrete locations which are somehow disconnected from their broader historical and landscape contexts.

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.78% Coverage

¶6: Such expressions, we argue, are embedded with restrictive assumptions concerned with nostalgia, consensus and homogeneity, all of which help to facilitate the extent to which systemic issues tied up with social justice, recognition and subordinate status are ignored or go unidentified.

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶49: but it can also be homogenising and colonialist

Reference 3 - 0.46% Coverage

¶53: Baltimore, Maryland's annual HonFest, has been criticized for its caricatured portrayal of the Baltimore Hon, a white working-class woman from the mid-twentieth century.

Reference 4 - 0.57% Coverage

¶70: In contrast to the ski resort, heritage tourism is only attached to the imagination of old age, immobility and even death, as if seniority of places necessarily corresponds to seniority of public and images.

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶27: thus reify antiquated ideas regarding gender roles and the home

Reference 2 - 0.94% Coverage

¶141: as an affective journey of hope for a better future based primarily around the journey of British people to Australia in the mid-nineteenth century. It is argued that it is no longer acceptable that public heritage institutions, such as the ss Great Britain, continue to represent British colonial history as a voyage of economic and personal discovery for white settlers

Reference 3 - 0.49% Coverage

¶195: Following a period of confidence within conservation circles that co-management would provide a solution to the social ills of conservation projects, the approach is suffering growing criticism

Reference 4 - 0.37% Coverage

¶195: in line with dominant precepts for rational resource management. While aspects of the ASCR's management seemingly fit this disempowering paradigm,

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶137: that it can undermine rather than strengthen

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶192: I stress that this field is neither sufficiently differentiated nor problematised, and that cultural heritage relating to degraded towns is often taken for granted.

¶193:

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶166: But twenty women practioners and scholars of development in Delhi referred to heritage as a challenge

Reference 2 - 0.16% Coverage

¶184: on the one hand, and envy and competition (and, hence, social atomisation), on the other hand

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶111: As a result, the harmony discourse, supposedly aiming at maintaining a harmonious society, has created profound dissonance among the inhabitants.

¶12:

Reference 2 - 0.36% Coverage

¶151: in failing to understand legal or illegal collecting as significant to heritage, have archaeologists contributed to the erasure of acts that aim to work out identities, memories and senses of place, and contribute to an individual's or group's sense of ontological security?

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶119: However, these encounters have increasingly been seen to shape and negatively influence local culture.

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.22% Coverage

¶16: I argue that the presentation and understanding of the Ise Shrine has perpetuated a number of misconceptions about an Eastern approach to heritage conservation.

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶121: but also, as a result of its attempts to legislate the boundaries of heritage citizenship and its disavowal of philologically incorrect relationships with historic centres, it ultimately provides tacit support to the very same neoliberal urban processes against which it claims to take a stand.

¶122:

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶154: that in Sarajevo, the decay and neglect of such institutions not only mirror the splintering dynamics of ethno-religious nationalism, but also perpetuate them.

¶155:

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶107: This disappearance, partly a function of reductionist, dualistic thinking, also signals a persistent colonialist myth of emptiness

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶133: to identify and legitimate transnational food traditions as national heritage and to prevent other countries from laying claims over them.

¶134:

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶120: It argues that many of the heritage practices and policies in South Africa are rooted in the apartheid past

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶120: that failure, especially by decision-makers, to critically interrogate these has led to the stunted transformation of society and the current ferment.

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶122: is yet another way of writing imprisonment into the landscape and 'othering' the punished

Reference 4 - 0.29% Coverage

¶183: The racialisation and whiteness of local heritage negated the Aboriginal presence and history in Camden, and provided a template for the maintenance of white colonial hegemony and the construction of many racialised discourses.

Reference 5 - 0.09% Coverage

¶193: critically, the problematized and reified narratives they each project.

¶194:

Reference 6 - 0.22% Coverage

¶152: often creates a range of unintended consequences, this article reveals the many 'awkward engagements' that have emerged 'on the ground' in Bali as local agencies of government

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶170: and it is argued that a sole focus on division may further enforce it rather than lead to its reduction.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶150: are partly the result of limited socio-economic benefits, inconsistent business opportunities, complaints about employment and payment, and few feasible alternatives for making a living. By engaging with the socio-economic discourse, this study broadens our understanding of the integration of conservation in the broader social agenda, and contributes to the economist-anthropologic debate on CHM

<Internals\\JCH 2017 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶246: as well as affect the local culture and integrity of a region, particularly in developing countries.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶246: a blessing or burden?

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\\Abstract concepts of heritage\\Over-focus on materiality

<Internals\\Antiquity 2010 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.23% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶1257: focus on objects as objects, or should it also explain something of where they come from and processes of interpreting them?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶1330: Should archaeology therefore allow that it is not a discipline concerned with excavating the indications of the various past human labours that once acted upon things, and should it eschew the demand to “look beyond the pot, the awl or a stone enclosure for explanations concerning the reasons for their existence” (Witmore 2014: 204)?

<Internals\\Curator 1994> - § 2 references coded [1.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶113: the centrality versus the peripherality of objects in museums

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶136: there is also sometimes a lack of clear mission for collections within organizations themselves.

<Internals\\Curator 1999> - § 1 reference coded [0.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.84% Coverage

¶112: Strangers: This attitude arises when the museum maintains that its primary responsibility is to the collection and not to the public.

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 2 references coded [1.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.50% Coverage

¶149: shifts attention from museums whose business is objects to organizations whose business is information.

Reference 2 - 0.71% Coverage

¶159: Numerous deeply-ingrained habits of practice and of thought have prevented object-based exhibits from responding effectively to visitor interests.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.39% Coverage

¶152: object-based or audience-based forms the crux of many heated arguments

<Internals\\Curator 2007> - § 1 reference coded [1.72% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.72% Coverage

¶16: Objects have never been quite as bluntly material as is conventionally claimed. Nothing is just a thing. We carve objects out of a blurry reality as we need them, creating narratives that adhere to them in greater or lesser degree. Traditional museums were held to be “about objects”—which were esteemed as material bearers of accrued significance. Why then the current disputes among museum professionals and observers who question the role of objects?

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.19% Coverage

¶21: that are “object-centered”

<Internals\\Curator 2010 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶27: as cultural fields of practice, as opposed to fixed collections of facts and artifacts;

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶176: Ideas, Objects, or People?

<Internals\\Curator 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶32: First, a revolution in focus from collection-oriented to visitor-oriented practices,

<Internals\\IJCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶37: Along the way, the court reinforced the idea that scientifically generated evidence has greater validity than oral tradition in court, outright denying oral tradition's validity

Reference 2 - 0.23% Coverage

¶152: Cultural heritage matters above all for the information it can yield.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶123: from objects to functions

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.60% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶15: What Does Not Move Any Hearts— Why Should It Be Saved?

Reference 2 - 0.40% Coverage

¶16: The overriding criterion for scheduling should be a site's ability to move people aesthetically and emotionally

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.47% Coverage

¶144: which transcends a narrow, purely property-based interpretation

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

¶17: the management of cultural heritage material into the categories of artefacts and places.

Reference 2 - 0.37% Coverage

¶129: Heritage remains too securely tied to the historic artefact.

Reference 3 - 0.50% Coverage

¶153: sometimes being criticised for their static representation of a dynamic reality.

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.63% Coverage

¶150: The ethic becomes one of preservation at the expense of creation, of the passive smothering the active

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.75% Coverage

¶19: At the site level, heritage management does not always use the full range of available tools; largely because of the emphasis on preservation.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶24: their legitimisation by age

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶43: with their traditional focus upon architecture, archaeological sites, and landscape

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶72: Whilst these values go against the grain of conservation doctrine,

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [1.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶25: An analysis of heritage work at this museum illustrates how some museum practices reinforce notions of objectified heritage

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶26: Ideas versus things

Reference 3 - 0.13% Coverage

¶27: the balancing act required between ideas and things

Reference 4 - 0.15% Coverage

¶27: they have tended to uncritically focus on domestic objects

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶136: absent heritage fabric

Reference 6 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: over the previous dominance of original fabric

Reference 7 - 0.39% Coverage

¶154: Although the local museums tend to memorialise the physical heritage of the goldmining through collecting and displaying the impressive material culture

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶137: they remain poorly understood by many heritage practitioners who see their conservation work merely as a technical matter. The article argues that it is essential for practitioners engaged in heritage conservation projects to understand the broader economic, political and social context of their work.

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶180: oriented by a scientific materialism

Reference 2 - 0.19% Coverage

¶196: resulting from a focus on relationships than from the traditional focus on the memorial as object.

¶197:

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [1.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶128: In defence of oblivion: the case of Dunwich, Suffolk

Reference 2 - 0.66% Coverage

¶129: article considers whether a site whose construction of loss-as-identity should be allowed to survive past its natural lifespan – especially one that, given the process of erosion involved, can be measured. If the dominant cultural logic at a site tends towards absence rather than presence, I here ask what justifications exist for forestalling that identity in the name of conservation

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶197: Finally, the article asserts the value of digital archives within the context of music histories, thus challenging the notion that effective historical encounters can only occur through engagement with original objects.

¶198:

<Internals\IJHS 2015 abstracts> - § 9 references coded [1.63% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶124: this article offers unique ethnographic insights into digital heritage in ways that challenge widely-held assumptions about the heightened value placed on the original object over its digital counterpart.

¶125:

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶137: this paper explores the dichotomy between European monument-centred heritage approaches

Reference 3 - 0.17% Coverage

¶137: This resulted in continued post-colonial monument-centred heritage conservation and held back the shift of heritage management

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶158: might only be assured by avoiding the application of official heritage frameworks and tolerating loss in the historic environment.

¶159:

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶161: Averting loss aversion in cultural heritage

Reference 6 - 0.18% Coverage

¶181: This process can be examined in the context of the debates within heritage studies, a discipline which has traditionally been concerned

Reference 7 - 0.10% Coverage

¶181: and conservation and which has neglected a study of 'social forgetting'

Reference 8 - 0.15% Coverage

¶135: many procedures for the identification and management of heritage sites remain unchanged and fail to integrate

Reference 9 - 0.42% Coverage

¶135: The conservation of heritage sites continues to be dominated by a process that first identifies a material site and then identifies the associated values that comprise its significance. This paper suggests that rather than identifying the physical expression of heritage as the initial point of heritage assessment

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.62% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: than their monumentality.

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶130: the 'neglect' which Khami experienced was in tandem with its local social context;

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶164: These 'performative' explorers avoid deliberate attention that may lead to vandalism or touristification – an alternative way of 'preserving by not preserving' that celebrates decay and assumes the sites' progressive loss

Reference 4 - 0.17% Coverage

¶172: dissatisfied with the constraints of 'traditional' cultural heritage assessment frameworks that emphasise archaeological methods

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [1.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶141: second, a current trend towards the accumulation and preservation of an ever-broader range and mass of materials as heritage.

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶158: This is primarily due to the shifting focus from the materiality of heritage

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶103: This definition requires us to move beyond the idea that heritage is merely tangible and asks us to acknowledge the importance of uses of material culture.

Reference 4 - 0.43% Coverage

¶103: Thus, the paper offers the idea of adaptive re-form or redesign where function is privileged to the extent that material form may be altered to accommodate the resurrection of traditional uses. This is practically important in post-disaster contexts and Southeast Asian cultural contexts, where materiality is viewed as impermanent.

Reference 5 - 0.19% Coverage

¶174: preserving Palestinian buildings' tangible aspects (architectural styles), and not on intangible aspects such as the narrative of their builders.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.64% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶49: become less worthy of interpretation if there are no surviving buildings?

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶67: This challenged the dominant discourse 'demolish' or 'conserve' Gårda,

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶90: is the inevitable result of insisting on protecting material culture from harm, despite the continuing accumulation of more 'heritage'

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶90: unless they also let go of the perceived need to protect the materiality of the past

Reference 5 - 0.04% Coverage

¶96: Curated decay: heritage beyond saving

Reference 6 - 0.04% Coverage

¶98: Curated Decay: heritage beyond saving

Reference 7 - 0.03% Coverage

¶108: as archaeological sites

Reference 8 - 0.10% Coverage

¶145: This reinforces hegemonic ideas about heritage and what constitutes its destruction

<Internals\JCH 2010 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶182: therefore, to a further step in which heritage is no longer defined on the basis of its material aspect

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶207: We conclude with a series of recommendations aimed at integrating humanities and science-based approaches to transformation in the historic environment.

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶213: Research on the morphological and structural elements of the local architecture of Greek mountainous settlements is rich. However, surveys examining the non-experts' perceptions and attitudes on built heritage are very scarce. In the discussion of the social aspects of built heritage and the extent or even the necessity of its maintenance, the view of people who actually live in or choose to visit traditional settlements matters

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\Power and political heritage\Ownership of heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶195: More on the vexed question of collectors, looting, and

<Internals\\Antiquity 1995 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶14: removed from Berlin to be kept quietly in Moscow and—it now proves—in St Petersburg these last 50 years

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶197: The forced repatriation of cultural properties to Tasmania

<Internals\\Antiquity 1996 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶128: It is, more than most nations, encouraged or required to share what might be its particular heritage with a wider world.

¶129:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶160: some aspects of repatriation for the archaeologist

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶130: and the voluntary association the National Trust own parts of each site.

<Internals\\Antiquity 1998 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶1239: for restitution of its heritage,

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶1252: Finally, the gentleman 'got his people together, and took away the goddess by night. There the tree stands, Sir, but the goddess is gone!

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1340: return to Cambodia ¶1341:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶129: and ownership

<Internals\\Antiquity 2002 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶1265: repatriation in principle, policy and practice

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶1574: Loot, legitimacy and ownership

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶1637: The theft of culture

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶174: problem or opportunity?

Reference 2 - 0.15% Coverage

¶175: can be answered positively, but it must be answered in context.

Reference 3 - 0.27% Coverage

¶175: to consider and review submissions on the issue of the return of non-UK human remains to their descendent communities

Reference 4 - 0.10% Coverage

¶178: Handle with care: thoughts on the return of

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶251: Reclaiming a Plundered Past

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

¶277: Who Owns Objects?

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶278: the Return

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.08% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶175: Repatriation,

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶176: Should there be more such loans?

<Internals\\Antiquity 2009 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶34: the Science Museum returned

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶34: The Guardian reported on the desire of neo-pagans to take ownership

Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage

¶137: Who owns Antiquity?

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶202: The Council of British Druid Orders (CoBDO) has requested the reburial

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶74: stem in part from a sense of direct inheritance, extending to rights of ownership and interpretation.

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶148: Negotiating Ownership of the Island Past

<Internals\\Curator 1996> - § 2 references coded [1.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.34% Coverage

¶18: Previous Possessions, New Obligations

Reference 2 - 1.45% Coverage

¶24: provides a context for the forthcoming request from Zuni religious leaders that they be allowed to exercise some control over sensitive images held by museums.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶15: Why Save Art For The Nation?

<Internals\\Curator 2006> - § 1 reference coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

¶73: the museum has shifted its focus to answer questions of ownership and entitlement.

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶185: reclaimed histories

<Internals\\Curator 2012 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶159: to claims of historical reparation.

¶160:

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶187: Who Owns Antiquity

<Internals\\Curator 2014 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [1.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

¶131: Further, the Glidden collections show that disputed provenience and provenance information has massive implications for NAGPRA claims made by non-federally recognized tribes,

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶132: Repatriation,

Reference 3 - 0.30% Coverage

¶133: explores the concept of “loss” in physical anthropology in the context of repatriation

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

¶141: ownership of materials, and data sharing were considered in the establishment of the repository

<Internals\\Curator 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶133: the project affords participants a sense of ownership over their representations

<Internals\\IJCP 1994 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [2.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

¶124: Whose Past is it Anyway?

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶132: Whose Culture? Whose Property?

Reference 3 - 1.53% Coverage

¶138: the problem of possible return of the cultural and historic property from the country where it is located to its country of origin.

<Internals\\IJCP 1996 Abstracts> - § 7 references coded [13.35% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.72% Coverage

¶16: When a thief steals a work of art and resells it to a bona fide purchaser, most commentators favor protecting the buyer's title against a claim by the original owner.

Reference 2 - 3.44% Coverage

¶8: Grave robbers, we all know, loot tombs for material gain. Recently, however, Italian tomb robbers, or tombaroli, have sought public attention by publishing their biographies and appearing on television to present an entirely new image of their métier. They depict themselves as heroes who bring the treasures of the past to the public

Reference 3 - 0.67% Coverage

¶11: Restitution of Archaeological Artifacts: The Arab-Israeli Aspects

Reference 4 - 0.74% Coverage

¶12: The Arab-Israeli case highlights the problematic side of this solution.

Reference 5 - 1.36% Coverage

¶12: Israeli archaeologists carried out numerous excavations, and discovered artifacts of special importance to Jewish cultural heritage.

Reference 6 - 4.75% Coverage

¶12: The Palestinian claim for restitution cannot be based on the Protocol. The Problem is nevertheless the same in all cases; if the artifacts are to be preserved, properly appreciated and made available for purposes of study and research, it may be more appropriate to distribute them among the states by way of compromise and agreement, that will seek to enhance their cultural significance, rather than use the arbitrary sole criterion of the place of discovery.

Reference 7 - 0.67% Coverage

¶19: Theodore Steinberg Slide Mountain: On the Folly of Owning Nature.

<Internals\\JCP 1997 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

¶34: The situation was finally resolved last year when the remaining objects were auctioned

<Internals\\JCP 1998 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.00% Coverage

¶4: the relevance of deontological and consequentialist arguments for the return of cultural property, as well as avoidance strategies by which a country of origin can make a claim for restitution

Reference 2 - 0.21% Coverage

¶11: reburial, and the past as public heritage

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶14: poses the question, to whom should these cultural remains belong?

Reference 4 - 0.52% Coverage

¶38: If a cultural object is of high monetary or identificatory value, states will contest the ownership

<Internals\\JCP 1999 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [2.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶20: concerning ownership and possession of Aboriginal cultural property,

Reference 2 - 0.93% Coverage

¶24: the case and this note present significant avenues to understanding and thinking about cultural patrimony.

¶25:

Reference 3 - 0.37% Coverage

¶34: questions of stewardship and accountability

Reference 4 - 1.06% Coverage

¶40: Who owns culture? The international conference on cultural property and patrimony at the Casa Italiana, Columbia University

<Internals\\JCP 2000 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [1.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.03% Coverage

¶7: hotly contested foreign patrimony issue not reached by the court

Reference 2 - 0.47% Coverage

¶8: Laying claim to long-lost art

<Internals\\JCP 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [1.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.37% Coverage

¶18: the contemporary debate over cultural property and questions of its moral ownership.

<Internals\\JCP 2002 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [3.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.62% Coverage

¶4: the politics of “return” and “restitution”

Reference 2 - 1.79% Coverage

¶18: the identification of works of art looted by Nazis, and the return of cultural property now residing in British collections.

Reference 3 - 0.56% Coverage

¶24: Notwithstanding any rights of ownership

Reference 4 - 0.42% Coverage

¶28: “The Own History,” Provenance

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 22 references coded [10.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶10: then removed from the public domain

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

¶10: its putative creators

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶12: over unequivocal demands for return to places of origin

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶12: insistence on retention by museums and other institutions.

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶12: The Committee favors a nonadversarial and collaborative approach to issues surrounding the return of cultural material to its place or people of origin

Reference 6 - 0.75% Coverage

¶14: This paper, therefore, does not approach the broader issues of heritage, but instead focuses on the intricacies of relationships between the various populations that attempt to exert control over particular aspects of heritage

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶16: that, according to Egyptian law, were owned by the Egyptian government.

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

¶19: Who Owns

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶37: will not be allowed

Reference 10 - 0.57% Coverage

¶37: Specifically, though not directly stated as such, the court's opinion supports a notion that archaeological materials are a public heritage, no matter their culture of origin

Reference 11 - 0.58% Coverage

¶39: In fact, this polarized view of the case returns the discourse surrounding repatriation to a previous level in which arguments were made over the question, "who owns the past?"

Reference 12 - 0.55% Coverage

¶39: It presumes that the past exists as a form of property. Under this simplistic construction, human remains can exist as property and can be owned by one group or another

Reference 13 - 0.86% Coverage

¶44: The twenty-first century has ushered in new debates and social movements that aim to structure how culture is produced, owned, and distributed. At one side, open-knowledge advocates seek greater freedom for finding, distributing, using, and reusing information

Reference 14 - 0.91% Coverage

¶44: This paper explores possible areas of where these seemingly divergent goals may converge, centered on the Creative Commons concept of some rights reserved. We argue that this concept can be extended into areas where scientific disciplines intersect with traditional knowledge.

Reference 15 - 0.38% Coverage

¶146: it also brings with it the possibility of multiple reproductions, knowledge sampling, and unintended mobilizations

Reference 16 - 0.54% Coverage

¶150: This story of archaeology is vital, because it helps explain the contemporary environment in which debates continue about the ownership and management of heritage

Reference 17 - 0.40% Coverage

¶152: All that stands in the way of everyone's reunion with all their ancestors and ancestral things is its utter impossibility

Reference 18 - 0.54% Coverage

¶156: The abundance of literature dealing with the Parthenon Marbles, the Benin Bronzes, and NAGPRA has made it seem that conflict over the fate of patrimonial property

Reference 19 - 0.96% Coverage

¶167: conference organizers chose several particularly controversial case studies to generate debate and discussion around the issues of whether Western states and their museums should return major works of art and antiquities, acquired during the Age of Imperialism, to the countries of origin.

Reference 20 - 0.89% Coverage

¶173: Even now in 2006, sixty years after the end of World War II, the subject of cultural assets seized under Nazi persecution ("looted art") and displaced during the war ("trophy art"), continues to be of interest to politicians, historians, legal experts, and many others.

Reference 21 - 0.48% Coverage

¶173: recommended the return of four paintings presently in the possession of the Federal Republic of Germany to the community of heirs of Julius Freund

Reference 22 - 0.72% Coverage

¶173: Furthermore, in February 2005, Franz von Lenbach's painting "Prinzessin zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn" which had been seized by the Nazis was identified through www.lostart.de and returned to the heirs of Bernhard Altmann.

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 8 references coded [4.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

¶18: Who Owns Traditional Medical Knowledge?

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.08% Coverage

¶19: have asserted ownership

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶19: about the ownership of TMK

Reference 4 - 0.63% Coverage

¶127: So far such claims have involved efforts of heirs of collectors to seize works of art appropriated in another country and temporarily located outside that country for exhibition

Reference 5 - 1.36% Coverage

¶131: Recently, this lending policy has been severely threatened by third parties trying to attach art objects on loan from foreign countries and claiming to be the rightful owners of these objects, which were expropriated many years ago by the Nazis or stolen, converted, or confiscated abroad. Also, creditors of lending institutions may try to get hold of these objects and liquidate them

Reference 6 - 0.42% Coverage

¶134: looks at the different interests involved, from Breton's daughter, who authorised the sale, to the Minister of Culture

Reference 7 - 0.47% Coverage

¶136: all demonstrate a strong position held by the United States to recognize and protect ownership rights in cultural heritage property.

Reference 8 - 0.87% Coverage

¶147: More surprising, perhaps, is the dealer's willingness to even discuss the issue of provenance and the extent to which the antiquities market is awash with unprovenanced illicit antiquities. Essentially, Simon Mackenzie's work is about provenance.

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 14 references coded [7.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶17: Incorporating Restitution Claims

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶18: involving Nazi-looted art in an equitable fashion

Reference 3 - 1.95% Coverage

¶18: It remains unclear, however, whether these guidelines govern restitution claims that are based not on Nazi theft but on coerced sales arising from Nazi persecution. This article argues that the scope of the guidelines should be expanded to govern restitution claims arising from coerced sales, and that coerced sales include not only sales in which the Nazis participated but also private sales made by individuals who, as a direct result of Nazi persecution, who were forced to sell their artwork to flee or otherwise survive the Holocaust

Reference 4 - 0.36% Coverage

¶12: The extent to which national ownership declarations can be used in civil disputes remains less clear

Reference 5 - 0.71% Coverage

¶19: Just as the fact that the English are unlikely to give up the Elgin Marbles anytime soon “suggests a kind of idle or recreational character to cultural property argument,” so too Audi's critique.

Reference 6 - 0.74% Coverage

¶23: The issue of the Elgin or Parthenon Marbles is correctly identified by the author as the omnipresent shadow in all debates of restitution, the shadow that haunts museum professionals and politicians alike.

Reference 7 - 1.01% Coverage

¶23: Who has the right to represent the universal? Why is it that the exhibition of the global story of humanity, even if such an exercise were possible in supposedly neutral and depoliticized terms, must be staged in London, New York, or Paris, and not in Cairo, Sao Paolo, or Delhi?

Reference 8 - 0.59% Coverage

¶25: He is equally insightful that the Elgin Marbles play an inordinate role in these debates, and often set the framework for discussion even when not directly noted.

Reference 9 - 0.39% Coverage

¶29: It is meant to achieve a balance between the free circulation of TV broadcast and new audiovisual media and

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶130: From Malibu to Rome: Further Developments on the Return of Antiquities

Reference 11 - 0.16% Coverage

¶162: Recovery of Art Looted During the Holocaust

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶163: Conference on Repatriation of Cultural Heritage

Reference 13 - 0.60% Coverage

¶164: From February 12 to 15, 2007, the Greenland National Museum & Archive convened an international and crossdisciplinary conference on repatriation of cultural heritage.

Reference 14 - 0.52% Coverage

¶164: Based on experiences in relation to the recent return of 35,000 archaeological and ethnographic items from Denmark to the Greenlandic Home rule

<Internals\\IJCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 23 references coded [7.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶18: The effect of these declarations had been to prevent Museum Victoria from fulfilling its contracts to return the three items to the overseas museums who had lent them for exhibition.

Reference 2 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: to make a permanent declaration to keep the objects in Australia, or to acquire the items compulsorily

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: The objects were then returned to Britain.

¶19:

Reference 4 - 0.28% Coverage

¶10: Last, I consider issues arising from the claims of 'ownership' that were made before and during the court case

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶18: Against Cultural Property

Reference 6 - 0.45% Coverage

¶19: The whole book by Carman is to dispute this approach, challenging the notion of ownership itself, because it is considered to be the problem in our treatment of ancient remains.

¶20:

Reference 7 - 0.23% Coverage

¶24: as a baseline for discussion of broader issues around national patrimony and ownership.

¶25:

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶30: on appropriation and ownership

Reference 9 - 0.37% Coverage

¶30: is that rapacious museums are merely a final resting point for captive static objects, with repatriation viewed as simply restorative compensation

Reference 10 - 0.47% Coverage

¶30: Although many would be in sympathy with the rhetorical position asserted, critics have argued that the declaration is a thinly veiled attempt to bolster immunity to repatriation claims

Reference 11 - 0.08% Coverage

¶36: The decision to return the head

Reference 12 - 0.17% Coverage

¶36: as being part of a French museum collection and thus inalienable.

¶37:

Reference 13 - 1.49% Coverage

¶43: A long-running dispute between the Beaverbrook Art Gallery and its benefactor foundations illustrates the need for documentation of gifts or loans of artwork. At issue in this dispute is ownership of over 200 of the paintings on display at the gallery valued at up to \$200 million. None of the parties to the dispute has been able to produce records to establish that the paintings were either a gift or on loan to the Beaverbrook. Instead the parties have had to rely on newspaper and magazine articles, speeches, gallery catalogues, and export documents to substantiate their positions.

Reference 14 - 0.04% Coverage

¶50: Public Domain?

¶51:

Reference 15 - 0.48% Coverage

¶151: from the collection of a city of Rouen museum to New Zealand. The case raised the issue of whether the head was a French public good that required declassification before it could be returned

Reference 16 - 0.22% Coverage

¶151: that could be immediately returned for appropriate treatment in its place of origin.

¶152:

Reference 17 - 0.21% Coverage

¶163: The Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme at Te Papa was established in July 2003

Reference 18 - 0.08% Coverage

¶176: Restitution of Cultural Objects

Reference 19 - 0.08% Coverage

¶178: Sotheby's Restitution Symposium

Reference 20 - 1.15% Coverage

¶179: This symposium on provenance research and the restitution of Nazi-looted art was organized by the auction house Sotheby's and sponsored by the Muggenthaler International Genealogical Research Institute. After prior meetings hosted by Sotheby's on the same topic in London and Vienna, some 90 provenance researchers, art historians, government representatives, lawyers, and academics met in Amsterdam to discuss the Dutch restitution regime in particular

Reference 21 - 0.42% Coverage

¶183: belonging to the collection of the Natural History Museum in Rouen, France, since 1875. The restitution of the toi moko to the Papa Museum in Wellington, New Zealand

Reference 22 - 0.41% Coverage

¶183: The head actually belonged to a municipal museum, which was in fact part of the Musées de France, and therefore it was considered part of a public collection.

Reference 23 - 0.08% Coverage

¶188: the Return of Cultural Objects

<Internals\\IJCP 2009 Abstracts> - § 23 references coded [8.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶11: The Market Overt Method to Obtain Ownership of Lost or Stolen Goods

Reference 2 - 0.27% Coverage

¶15: The Impact of Cultural Importance on the Ownership of Genetic Information

¶16:

Reference 3 - 0.21% Coverage

¶16: I explore the discrepancy between the legal ability to own

Reference 4 - 0.26% Coverage

¶18: permissions for research and analysis, ownership and dissemination of data

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶20: appropriation, and group consent (to name a few)

Reference 6 - 0.10% Coverage

¶39: who wish to retain control

Reference 7 - 0.24% Coverage

¶39: with specific attention for the concepts of property and ownership

Reference 8 - 0.24% Coverage

¶39: particularly in relation to cultural heritage and cultural knowledge

Reference 9 - 0.37% Coverage

¶43: Pacific Island countries continue to face unauthorized uses of their traditional knowledge and practices.

Reference 10 - 0.25% Coverage

¶45: for the protection of such knowledge and to control research activities

Reference 11 - 0.09% Coverage

¶46: Kava Pirates in Vanuatu?

Reference 12 - 0.33% Coverage

¶147: Cultural property activists have worried about the bioprospecting, or even biopiracy, of kava

Reference 13 - 0.15% Coverage

¶147: while protecting local rights to the plant.

Reference 14 - 1.87% Coverage

¶149: Ownership is often understood merely as a function of social relations, that is, it emerges merely because of the relations between people with respect to the things that they own. Concomitantly ownership is also seen as being dependent upon creativity to bring its force into motion. Far from dismissing such a view of ownership, it is acknowledged that such a view possibly comes from a world that is preoccupied with creativity. This discussion aims to show a particular kind of dialectic between creativity and ownership

Reference 15 - 0.44% Coverage

¶149: this paper aims to show how two trajectories of ownership co-exist in a Papua New Guinea society.

¶150: Who Owns Native Nature?

Reference 16 - 0.20% Coverage

¶151: Michael Brown famously asked 'Who owns native culture?'

Reference 17 - 0.30% Coverage

¶151: While couching ownership of part of nature as an IPR issue may seem counter-intuitive

Reference 18 - 0.46% Coverage

¶153: since they experience their society and distinctive way of life as endangered both by the foreign consumption or misappropriation

Reference 19 - 0.54% Coverage

¶153: Following Simon Harrison (1999) it is argued that the first threat is often represented as an undesired form of cultural appropriation, piracy or theft

Reference 20 - 0.35% Coverage

¶155: and about the intrusion of ideas of property into previously uncommodified areas of peoples' lives

Reference 21 - 0.65% Coverage

¶155: that profits from the commercialization of traditional knowledge, practices, and products will not go to the people who consider themselves their owners and caretakers (Lindstrom).

Reference 22 - 0.34% Coverage

¶155: Finally, Andrew Moutu and Michael Goldsmith describe claims of ownership over aspects of nature

Reference 23 - 0.23% Coverage

¶163: Holocaust (Return of Cultural Objects) Act 2009: 2009 CHAPTER 16

<Internals\\JCP 2010 abstracts> - § 34 references coded [16.99% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.13% Coverage

¶13: Alternative Means of Dispute Resolution

¶14: Alternative methods of dispute resolution are an important resource in matters of cultural heritage in addressing the return, restitution, and repatriation of cultural property. The purpose of this article is to analyze the situations in which such methods might be preferred to the classical judicial means and to examine the problems that might arise.

Reference 2 - 0.49% Coverage

¶15: the types of property that lend themselves to alternative dispute resolution techniques and lists the—often original—substantive solutions that have been used in practice.

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶19: An Equitable Solution?

¶10:

Reference 4 - 0.44% Coverage

¶10: This essay considers the possible application of equitable principles to applications for the return of human remains from museum and other collections.

¶11:

Reference 5 - 0.59% Coverage

¶18: that essentially nationalized and declared Russian ownership of the great many works of art, books, and archives that were taken under orders by the Red Army to the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Reference 6 - 0.49% Coverage

¶120: governments and others have attempted to justify either their right to keep or to claim the return of the cultural items displaced as a result of the war and its aftermath.

Reference 7 - 0.06% Coverage

¶121: Plunder, Restitution

Reference 8 - 0.62% Coverage

¶122: Russia claims that the cultural objects seized by the Soviet Union constitute “compensatory restitution” for the hundreds of thousands of cultural and artistic valuables seized or destroyed by the Nazis during the war.

Reference 9 - 0.50% Coverage

¶122: based on prewar ownership: property belonging to private persons and organizations, property belonging to nonenemy states, and property belonging to enemy states (Axis powers)

Reference 10 - 0.29% Coverage

¶124: The focus is on cultural restitution—the return of art, archives, and libraries looted by the Nazis.

Reference 11 - 0.60% Coverage

¶126: Different trophy brigades sent to the front lines were authorized or ordered to send back home whole collections of German museums and libraries. Only rarely were any of the ‘trophies’ labeled “compensation.”

¶127:

Reference 12 - 0.52% Coverage

¶128: Following the 1990–1991 revelations about the extensive cultural treasures captured by Soviet authorities at the end of the Second World War, there was hope abroad for restitution,

Reference 13 - 0.41% Coverage

¶129: We show the wide-scale Russian support of the law, with its concept of “compensatory restitution” that virtually nationalizes the spoils of war

Reference 14 - 0.62% Coverage

¶129: Restitution to legal owners is to be considered only in exchange for equally substantial compensation for wartime loss and suffering of the population at large.

¶130: Why Can't Private Art “Trophies” Go Home from the War?

Reference 15 - 0.30% Coverage

¶132: Later Baldin became the director of the museum and advocated return of the art to its rightful owners.

¶133:

Reference 16 - 0.51% Coverage

¶134: The case of the Baldin Collection became the most striking example of the Russian nonrestitution of cultural property looted during World War II.

¶135: Why Do Captured Archives Go Home?

Reference 17 - 0.60% Coverage

¶136: Yet, a decade since the law was signed, there have been five cases of captured archives from the Second World War returned to Western European countries, as explained in the recent book, *Returned from Russia*.

Reference 18 - 1.11% Coverage

¶137: Country by country, first in Western Europe starting with France and now Austria and Greece, archives have been going home, but so far only a few symbolic files from Germany have been returned. A final section of the article briefly singles out the captured records from several other countries remaining in Moscow, including many Jewish records, even some representing Holocaust losses.

Reference 19 - 0.76% Coverage

¶139: Some countries' laws favoring good-faith purchasers over the victims of theft make it difficult to recover stolen artworks. Nonetheless, the loan of such artworks for exhibition abroad may create opportunities to utilize the host country's legal system for recovery

Reference 20 - 1.53% Coverage

¶141: Displaced and nationalized cultural property remains hidden in the vast holdings of museums, libraries, and archives around the world. Some governments holding these "trophies" of war and conquest refuse to return such cultural treasures to their rightful owners even when their provenance has been identified. They assert that the collections were obtained through expropriation and nationalization, and that divestiture of a museum, library, or archive would jeopardize the existence of these institutions and cause societal discord.

Reference 21 - 0.31% Coverage

¶142: The story of Agudas Chasidei Chabad's efforts to recover these core religious texts of its spiritual leaders

Reference 22 - 1.32% Coverage

¶145: the search for solutions about looted art of German ownership seized at the end of the Second World War and still held in Russia. So far, while Russia and Germany regard themselves as partners and friends in political and economic realms, they have been unable to find agreement about the looted art. Germany seems no longer to retain Russian cultural goods plundered during the war, whereas Russia still possesses a significant amount of German cultural assets

Reference 23 - 1.42% Coverage

¶148: The term “displaced” is used here, and may include some cultural property and archives that came to the USSR during the war itself, as well as those removed from Germany and Eastern Europe by Soviet authorities at the end of or immediately after the war. Many items involved were actually twice captured, or “twice saved,” as the saying goes in Russia, having been first captured by the Nazis, mostly from “enemies of the regime,” and then captured a second time and “safeguarded” by the Soviets.

Reference 24 - 0.11% Coverage

¶151: their removals were repeatedly resisted

Reference 25 - 0.22% Coverage

¶151: that are often overlooked in the debate on ownership and restitution claims.

¶152:

Reference 26 - 0.31% Coverage

¶153: cannot succeed without due attention to issues of ownership—cultural, environmental, intellectual, economic

Reference 27 - 0.18% Coverage

¶153: and that “ownership” should be understood on traditional terms.

Reference 28 - 0.26% Coverage

¶153: Within such an integrated continuum, knowledge itself is not limited to its modern meaning.

Reference 29 - 0.09% Coverage

¶154: —the modern one driven by profit,

Reference 30 - 0.06% Coverage

¶159: IN DEFENSE OF PROPERTY

Reference 31 - 0.29% Coverage

¶60: Culture, Property, and Peoplehood: A Comment on Carpenter, Katyal, and Riley's "In Defense of Property"

Reference 32 - 0.61% Coverage

¶61: compelling case that the venerable concept of property—long defined primarily by such principles as transferability and rights of exclusion and control—should be broadened to encompass a robust ideal of stewardship

Reference 33 - 0.11% Coverage

¶73: To authorize the restitution by France

Reference 34 - 0.08% Coverage

¶75: held by foreign institutions

<Internals\\JCP 2011 abstracts> - § 19 references coded [8.87% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.01% Coverage

¶12: In 2007 the community of Santa Cruz in southern Belize won customary land tenure over their lands for the first time from the Belizean government. This change in land ownership presents new challenges to the definition of ownership of ancient places in Maya territory

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶12: has potential implications for the ownership

Reference 3 - 0.39% Coverage

¶23: the rights of private property owners to the use of their property without interference, on the one hand

Reference 4 - 0.23% Coverage

¶31: answers the question of who currently owns the Bolivian past

Reference 5 - 0.39% Coverage

¶33: and others who also demanded their immediate return to the Iraq National Library and Archive in Baghdad.

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶133: On the surface, these charges of theft and plunder appear plausible enough

Reference 7 - 0.28% Coverage

¶134: The Dual-Relationship Concept of Right-Ownership in Akan Musical Tradition

Reference 8 - 1.36% Coverage

¶135: There are apparently two legal systems of “rights ownership” in Ghana, which are (1) the individuals' rights—a system that overemphasizes the exclusive protection of the individual musicians' rights to ownership, and (2) the communal or governmental rights—a system that provides an exclusive protection of the government's (or community's) rights to ownership.

Reference 9 - 0.67% Coverage

¶135: to discuss the Akan “individual-communal” dual-relationship with respect to ownership that embraces these two seemingly unrelated concepts of “rights-ownership.”

¶136: The Repatriation

Reference 10 - 0.26% Coverage

¶137: was welcomed home to Kitimaat on British Columbia's northwest coast

Reference 11 - 0.33% Coverage

¶137: The event was important not only because it was among the first voluntary repatriations

Reference 12 - 0.33% Coverage

¶143: “INALIENABLE” ARCHIVES: KOREAN ROYAL ARCHIVES AS FRENCH PROPERTY UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

Reference 13 - 0.65% Coverage

¶144: the volumes had resided in the Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF) ever since. The return is not a legally permanent restitution, but rather a five-year renewable loan.

Reference 14 - 0.39% Coverage

¶144: The BnF is deprived of custody of items that have formed part of its collections for more than 140 years

Reference 15 - 0.56% Coverage

¶144: South Korea, meanwhile, has physical custody of the archives while suffering the indignity of being denied ownership over its own national heritage.

¶145:

Reference 16 - 0.45% Coverage

¶147: Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation

Reference 17 - 0.14% Coverage

¶161: on the Return of Cultural Objects.

¶162:

Reference 18 - 0.20% Coverage

¶164: Restitution Applications for Items of Cultural Value

Reference 19 - 0.80% Coverage

¶165: The report informs the public of 16 applications in which the return of art objects have been demanded in 2009. In about 50% of cases, the objects were returned. The applications of the other 50% were rejected.

¶166:

<Internals\\JCP 2012 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [2.79% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶13: Who Has the Right to Control Access

Reference 2 - 0.41% Coverage

¶14: This article explores some key considerations around determining who should have the right to control access to, and benefit from

Reference 3 - 0.53% Coverage

¶16: cultural affiliation to an object. The concept of cultural affiliation in the act replaces proof of ownership, or proof that an object was stolen or illicitly removed.

Reference 4 - 0.31% Coverage

¶16: second, as a form of evidence to support an ownership claim by a country calling for repatriation.

Reference 5 - 0.49% Coverage

¶133: considers how legal assumptions are rebuffed by Indonesian regional artists and artisans who do not view their local knowledge and practices as property

Reference 6 - 0.33% Coverage

¶133: contrast with Indonesian officials' anxieties over cultural theft by foreigners, especially in Malaysia

Reference 7 - 0.13% Coverage

¶136: Local Cultural Property Rights Discourse

¶137:

Reference 8 - 0.33% Coverage

¶137: are productive spaces in which local cultural property rights discourses are initiated and articulated

Reference 9 - 0.12% Coverage

¶142: misappropriation should be prevented

Reference 10 - 0.03% Coverage

¶145: property

<Internals\\IJCP 2013 abstracts> - § 17 references coded [7.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶14: This seemingly innocuous case raised a number of issues concerning the rights of different stakeholders to this material

Reference 2 - 0.13% Coverage

¶14: if so, just whose heritage it was

Reference 3 - 0.44% Coverage

¶18: the different philosophical views of some of the main protagonists regarding the reclaiming of art by nation-states

Reference 4 - 0.50% Coverage

¶18: In a modernist sense, points of view are once again open to reevaluation as host nations demand back more originals than ever before

Reference 5 - 0.41% Coverage

¶18: those advanced in favor of the claims of nation-states regarding the repatriation of their art are discussed

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

¶17: argues that the archive comprises the cultural property and heritage of the Iraqi Jewish diaspora.

¶18:
Reference 7 - 1.58% Coverage

¶24: It suggests that arguments about cultural property are shaped by the discursive structure of the public/private divide. On this basis, the structure of cultural property arguments are critically examined. Then conclusions are drawn about the role of the public/private divide in structuring the tension between culture and property. It is concluded that this tension that defines the concept of cultural property.

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶27: Senses of Ownership

Reference 9 - 0.21% Coverage

¶28: discussed within the perspective of heritage ownership

Reference 10 - 0.18% Coverage

¶28: connected to several heritage ownership issues.

Reference 11 - 0.25% Coverage

¶28: are strongly affected and determined by concepts such as ownership

Reference 12 - 0.15% Coverage

¶28: in relation to specific ownership issues

Reference 13 - 0.42% Coverage

¶28: Conclusions are drawn widening the argument and contributing to the ongoing debate on heritage ownership issues

Reference 14 - 0.87% Coverage

¶29: In recent years an increasing interest can be detected in issues concerning the legal property ownership of heritage. This growth in interest focuses in particular on the legislation in relationship to property ownership issues

Reference 15 - 0.57% Coverage

¶32: Of great significance for this readership, the Tribunal staunchly refused to entertain any discussion of 'ownership' claims to Maori cultural property

Reference 16 - 0.24% Coverage

¶34: as belonging to the extended family and tribal group collective.

Reference 17 - 0.24% Coverage

¶47: and Associated Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage

<Internals\\JCP 2014 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [4.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶4: problems of proprietorship

Reference 2 - 0.29% Coverage

¶13: Redressing Historic Wrongs, Returning Objects to Their Rightful Owners

Reference 3 - 0.52% Coverage

¶14: hears claims for cultural objects held in museum collections of which their original owners lost possession during the Nazi era

Reference 4 - 0.77% Coverage

¶14: The Panel aims to achieve "fair and just" solutions for the parties and was created in response to the strong impetus to return cultural objects lost by Jewish owners during the Nazi era.

Reference 5 - 0.18% Coverage

¶14: return objects to their "rightful owners,"

Reference 6 - 0.26% Coverage

¶14: If it aims to return cultural objects to their rightful owners

Reference 7 - 0.21% Coverage

¶14: whose cultural objects reside in national museums.

¶15:

Reference 8 - 0.16% Coverage

¶21: THIRD DISCUSSION WORKSHOP ON THE RETURN

Reference 9 - 0.42% Coverage

¶46: From Cultural Property to Cultural Data: The Multiple Dimensions of “Ownership” in a Global Digital Age

Reference 10 - 0.43% Coverage

¶47: it will be suggested, identifies items of cultural significance not only as objects of ownership and sale

Reference 11 - 0.98% Coverage

¶52: Notably, it appears that these problems originate from the fact that most of the holy heritage situated in Italy belongs to the Catholic Church, and at the same time, it constitutes the historical and artistic patrimony of the Italian State

<Internals\\JCP 2015 abstracts> - § 16 references coded [6.89% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶16: Cultural Co-Ownership

Reference 2 - 0.86% Coverage

¶17: In general, though, the original owner seeks to recover what was taken from him, or at least to obtain some form of compensation. The present owner or possessor is as a matter of principle interested in keeping his possession.

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶17: either I am the owner, or you are. There is no in-between solution.

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶123: rather than simply the owners of their collections

Reference 5 - 0.35% Coverage

¶123: to ensure that they obtain valid title, rather than simply strict legal title, to the object

Reference 6 - 1.47% Coverage

¶123: However, one can also see the concept of claimants having moral claims to cultural heritage objects developing in the context of the notion of the “rightful owner” which is a term increasingly deployed to signify the person who has a valid moral, rather than legal, claim to the cultural heritage object (Seventh Report of the Culture Media and Sport Select Committee 1999-2000 [193]).

¶124:

Reference 7 - 0.12% Coverage

¶124: moral claims to cultural objects

Reference 8 - 0.40% Coverage

¶124: To this end the paper analyses: how far the moral entitlement is linked with the legal title to the object

Reference 9 - 0.65% Coverage

¶124: whether it results from the recommendation of the Spoliation Advisory Panel. It is argued that the development of the notion of moral title poses challenges for the future

Reference 10 - 0.55% Coverage

¶124: an understanding of its role may also inform the resolution of disputes involving cultural heritage objects outside the context of the Nazi era.

Reference 11 - 0.48% Coverage

¶126: The traditional conception of property right is based on an absolute individual right to the peaceful enjoyment of possessions.

Reference 12 - 0.65% Coverage

¶127: only restricts the ownership, gradually appear to undertake a more thorough analysis of the fair balance between the conflicting interests, notably in favor of the owner.

Reference 13 - 0.21% Coverage

¶138: in which the original owner sues the current possessor

Reference 14 - 0.19% Coverage

¶154: its rightful owners, Fabiani and the Vollard heirs.

Reference 15 - 0.08% Coverage

¶156: had acquired ownership

Reference 16 - 0.34% Coverage

¶156: the long-running efforts by the heirs of Lilly Cassirer Neubauer to recover the painting

<Internals\\JCP 2016 abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.44% Coverage

¶116: Indeed, it is common to hear propertied language employed when international disputes heat up

Reference 2 - 0.61% Coverage

¶141: limits its scope to disputes concerning the ownership of cultural artifacts between states and museums settled through negotiation

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶141: to the subsequent claims for the return of the contested objects.

Reference 4 - 0.45% Coverage

¶142: Putting into Place Solutions for Nazi Era Dispossessions of Cultural Objects: The UK Experience

Reference 5 - 1.82% Coverage

¶145: aims to analyze these two cases and to set out new questions. In the end, there is doubt that the state who finally received these antiquities is necessarily the one from which they have been looted and smuggled. Based on this analysis, the article aims to highlight alternative paths to the discovery of the truth, paths that might have been more effective, if they had been followed.

Reference 6 - 0.76% Coverage

¶149: details a successful case of restitution of important antiquities stolen from the National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul during the Afghan Civil War (1992–94).

<Internals\\IJCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 12 references coded [5.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.35% Coverage

¶10: to challenge what they believe are infringed cultural property rights

Reference 2 - 0.57% Coverage

¶10: However, while the basis of indigeneity strongly supports the case of intellectual and cultural property rights,

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

¶16: Cultural Heritage Institutions and Systems of Intellectual Property

Reference 4 - 0.16% Coverage

¶20: the Ownership of Common Fauna

¶21:

Reference 5 - 0.50% Coverage

¶25: in the disputes of stolen cultural property. It is very important for the art world to understand

Reference 6 - 0.11% Coverage

¶36: descendant communities

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶39: Take the Long Way Home

Reference 8 - 0.77% Coverage

¶40: The rational and efficient recovery of Chinese archaeological objects from market nations is a crucial issue that is confronting the Chinese government

Reference 9 - 0.35% Coverage

¶49: Caribbean Collections in European Museums and the Question of Returns

Reference 10 - 0.38% Coverage

¶50: there has been a renewed interest in the question of cultural reparations

Reference 11 - 0.38% Coverage

¶150: more specifically, Caribbean cultural objects located in European museums.

Reference 12 - 1.51% Coverage

¶152: This statutory provision may result in the bizarre outcome that goods stolen from a museum or looted from an archaeological site and then purchased from a shop or market in Hong Kong may be protected from claims for their return; this protection may apply even if the loser is the Chinese state.

¶153:

<Internals\\JCP 2018 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [6.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

¶15: because it would deprive people of their right to participate in, and benefit from, cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.25% Coverage

¶17: A Change from a Legal to a Moral Paradigm?

¶18:

Reference 3 - 1.75% Coverage

¶18: the constant tension facing several national panels in their consideration of Nazi spoliation claims concerning cultural objects. It will argue that this tension results from a shift in paradigms in dealing with Nazi-related injustices—from a strictly legal paradigm to a new victim groups-oriented paradigm

Reference 4 - 0.40% Coverage

¶18: on individual ownership issues and restitution in kind (old paradigm).

Reference 5 - 0.80% Coverage

¶20: when institutions attempt to assign authorship of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions to individuals and communities

Reference 6 - 0.58% Coverage

¶20: cultural institutions appropriate Afro-Cuban folkloric dance to commodify individuals and communities.

Reference 7 - 0.14% Coverage

¶33: Politics of Repatriation

Reference 8 - 0.39% Coverage

¶134: By examining ownership paradigms and institutional power structures

Reference 9 - 0.42% Coverage

¶134: it is possible to understand the ramifications of formalizing repatriation

Reference 10 - 0.36% Coverage

¶134: within the Western legal interpretations of property ownership

Reference 11 - 0.49% Coverage

¶134: into the established cultural property nationalism/internationalism ownership paradigm

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶144: The Return of Cultural Property,

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.46% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.46% Coverage

¶150: each generation assumes the mantle of caretakership, never that of ownership.

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶148: Some museums in Sydney now acknowledge the traditional Aboriginal owners

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶19: who 'owns' the heritage

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶42: Privatisation of Italian Cultural Heritage

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

¶43: It highlights crucial social and cultural problems relating to global privatisation that the world community will have to face in the coming years.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶44: this necessarily entails the exploration of issues such as ownership

<Internals\\JHS 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.21% Coverage

¶8: alongside visitors' perception that a cathedral is public territory.

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶45: in which citizens, migrant workers, tourists, government agencies and private business all have a stake.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶42: Regulating Ownership and Land Use

Reference 2 - 0.30% Coverage

¶43: Such an analysis illustrates that the listing imposes significant restraints on land use and ownership

Reference 3 - 0.16% Coverage

¶43: There is a consideration of the concept of 'ownership'

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [1.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶12: It challenges the idea that artefacts are only central for archaeologists

Reference 2 - 0.33% Coverage

¶14: were under pressure to hand over their archives, now the emphasis is on the handing on of knowledge to future generations

Reference 3 - 0.19% Coverage

¶33: and to address issues of sovereignty in the context of global heritage

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶43: By providing evidence for the creation and continuation of claims

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

¶68: believe they have an economic right to the ruins that translates loosely into 'ownership'.

Reference 6 - 0.34% Coverage

¶68: For both the UAP and the state-affiliated Institute of Archaeology, Uxbenká belongs not to one village but to all Belizeans

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.04% Coverage

¶79: between ownership

Reference 2 - 0.12% Coverage

¶80: the ownership of listed buildings in Alexandria

Reference 3 - 0.09% Coverage

¶93: the rights of customary land owners

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶49: and ownership and the privacy rights of those who live here are clearly visible

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶55: rights and entitlements

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶169: The last theme focuses on a discussion on 'ownership' in an international perspective

Reference 4 - 0.06% Coverage

¶180: in the light of land ownership

Reference 5 - 0.12% Coverage

¶199: The long way home: the meaning and values of repatriation

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶115: we draw attention to the right of groups to manage their culture

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶122: expressed in transactions of ownership and

Reference 3 - 0.18% Coverage

¶126: seeks to contribute to the discourse surrounding the repatriation of historical field recordings through the presentation of findings

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶128: the processes of nomination and the rights of customary landowners in the inscription and management of World Heritage properties in the region.

Reference 5 - 0.15% Coverage

¶133: Their listing on behalf of a single State Party generates conflicts among countries over their origin and ownership

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.08% Coverage

¶18: over which A'er villagers explicitly maintained copyright.

¶19:

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶139: The reproduction of heritage in a Chinese village: whose heritage, whose pasts?

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

¶133: over the ownership of keşkek dish

Reference 4 - 0.18% Coverage

¶133: Then I discuss the ownership conflicts over tolma dish and lavash bread that ensued in the region following the listing of keşkek.

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.37% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶9: the repatriation

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶10: have sought the return of katsinam being sold in French auction houses

Reference 3 - 0.26% Coverage

¶37: By examining the implications of this cultural practices in contemporary society, this paper ultimately raises the question of who constitutes the true legatee of traditional culture of Pamsöm village.

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶14: restitution and repatriation

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶52: obscures the wider work that such objects do in respect to the cultural politics of ownership

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶124: and to 'own' the resulting records

Reference 4 - 0.30% Coverage

¶130: Yet – drawing on thinking that came out of our collaborative workshops – we also identify alternative imperatives, that you might want to have control over how you share your personal memories and stories, with whom, when you share them and for how long.

<Internals\JCH 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶123: In other cases, copyright owners restrict or even block access to the digital cultural content through the Internet and the P2P infrastructure

<Internals\JCH 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶181: the presence of different actors (public government representatives, architects, architectural historians, developers and owners).

<Internals\JCH 2015 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶188: the involvement of a large number of stakeholders.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶160: how they should handle any potential requests to return such artefacts to their cultural homes.

<Internals\JCH 2018 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶158: revitalization and repatriation

Reference 2 - 0.10% Coverage

¶159: Concurrently, we stress that such an integrative approach must be particularly cautious in the sharing of models of indigenous cultural heritage, which encounter frequent threats of misuse and appropriation in an era of easy 3D modeling and printing

Name: Nodes\\'Critical' heritage discussion\\People-focused heritage

<Internals\\Antiquity 1994 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶177: in its rhetoric to that wider public, that wider constituency

<Internals\\Antiquity 2000 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶180: social relevance

<Internals\\Antiquity 2006 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶129: He then shows that modern archaeology itself needs psychoanalysing:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2007 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶251: «In Comes I»:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶110: Kristian Kristiansen takes issue with Cornelius Holtorf's vision of a people-driven archaeology

<Internals\\Antiquity 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.07% Coverage

¶266: part personal and therefore also part (anti-)heritage.

<Internals\\Curator 1995> - § 2 references coded [1.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶13: Looking at the People Behind the Objects

Reference 2 - 1.60% Coverage

¶136: the paradigm illuminates the visitor's active role in creating meaning of a museum experience through the context he/she brings, influenced by the factors of self-identity, companions, and leisure motivations.

<Internals\\Curator 2000> - § 2 references coded [1.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.12% Coverage

¶16: stories can also reveal to the teller, as well as to researchers and others, what stands out in their memories and the importance they assign to those memories. By attending to the thematic and emotional content of these narratives

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

¶16: where their and the profession's time and resources might be most productively invested.

<Internals\\Curator 2003> - § 1 reference coded [0.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.54% Coverage

¶144: debates over whether or not museums and curatorial work should be either object- or people-focused.

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶134: tells the story of what happened when museum professionals began seeing young people as resources and not simply as an audience or a problem

<Internals\\Curator 2009> - § 1 reference coded [1.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.48% Coverage

¶121: know and indeed say in their very name — “children's museum” — that they are for the sake of someone and not about something. They have always already been attuned to the visitor at the threshold.

¶122:

<Internals\\Curator 2011 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶126: leading to the rise of the visitor-centered museum.

<Internals\\IJCP 1998 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶11: When data become people

Reference 2 - 0.28% Coverage

¶40: the most important functions of all cultural heritage.

<Internals\\JCP 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.24% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶38: Remembering Humanity: How to Include Human Values in a Scientific Endeavor

<Internals\\JCP 2006 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.40% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.32% Coverage

¶23: This article presents a more human, dynamic, and holistic perspective of cultural heritage

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶23: from monuments to people

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.55% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.38% Coverage

¶6: The significance of beauty and feelings to heritage is illustrated by discussing a citizens' initiative

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶51: "What more were the pastures of Leicester to me?"

<Internals\\JCP 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.49% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶6: to reflect the increasing complexities of world cultures

Reference 2 - 0.35% Coverage

¶13: Hoffmann-Axthelm's central argument is that heritage management processes should be driven by the public and, thus, further decentralized.

<Internals\\JCP 2017 ABSTRACTS> - § 1 reference coded [0.59% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.59% Coverage

¶18: to the detriment of what was initially meaningful about a space—that which carries great cultural community wealth,

<Internals\\JHS 1994-6 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.65% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.65% Coverage

¶177: those displays concentrating on the people and activities of the town, rather than the built heritage.

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.10% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

¶146: [heritage people](#)

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.66% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.66% Coverage

¶138: Analysis of some popular culture heritage strategies which focus on the visitor, rather than on the historic object or heritage space

<Internals\\JHS 2000 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.25% Coverage

¶157: and Self-identification in Contemporary Society

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [2.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.77% Coverage

¶16: presents the view that an awareness of social culture should be given priority, based on the mutual effects of economic, political and cultural environment.

Reference 2 - 1.94% Coverage

¶121: Cultural institutions are incomplete until human beings experience them and use their experiences to advance thought and learning. Umberto Eco's metaphor of the 'open work'—a composition open to the interpretation of its performers—is used to suggest that the library, the museum, the historic home, the preserved area, the garden or the zoo await a performance of meanings by their users.

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.29% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶125: An investigation was made to examine residents' 'images of the past'.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [4.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.29% Coverage

¶110: Estonian heritage connections—people, past and place: the Pakri Peninsula

Reference 2 - 1.50% Coverage

¶112: on the production and construction of a personal and practised landscape heritage

¶113: This paper is concerned with people, their practices and a situated, contextual and narrative mode of producing and constructing a landscape heritage. By way of illustration I offer a personal account of how I have come to know the landscape heritage of my family and their agricultural practices.

Reference 3 - 0.86% Coverage

¶140: this paper outlines the potential for oral history to make a contribution. Working in Devon, the authors outline how an oral history methodology can engage with the fields of landscape archaeology and heritage studies.

Reference 4 - 0.69% Coverage

¶140: thereby moving the process of 'democratisation' in knowledge construction of the rural landscape from practices of scientific 'complicity' towards one of critical engagement.

Reference 5 - 0.48% Coverage

¶144: the experiences, perspectives and recollections that both individuals and groups bring to their engagement with heritage.

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶153: examines how everyday, vernacular memorialisation,

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.12% Coverage

¶163: of a place that does not exclude humans

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.30% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.13% Coverage

¶138: the service of a living heritage practice.

¶139:

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶171: the perspectives of those with an interest are examined.

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.69% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶18: it offers glimpses of individuality and everyday life

Reference 2 - 0.22% Coverage

¶18: the importance of a human centred approach to the commemoration of warfare

Reference 3 - 0.31% Coverage

¶139: but are invested with a significant emotional power at the level of individual memory and popular culture

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶25: while other practices encourage personal heritage experiences

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶132: People and their pasts: public history today

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.20% Coverage

¶41: Secondly, heritage protection processes have a concrete impact upon the lives of a people.

<Internals\\JHS 2015 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶167: The triangulation offers attentive 'readings' of the plaza as a place understood and experienced by a people

Reference 2 - 0.18% Coverage

¶181: , but it also demonstrates an active, engaged agenda that reflects the needs, values and desires of individuals, groups and societies

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 5 references coded [0.45% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.09% Coverage

¶123: has stressed the importance of attending to the continuity of

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶123: social relationships

Reference 3 - 0.08% Coverage

¶123: trace the range of social networks and relationships enacted

Reference 4 - 0.09% Coverage

¶144: this is particularly important in understanding social and cultural

Reference 5 - 0.17% Coverage

¶176: In places of diaspora and homelands, people embody various experiences and memories but also maintain flows of connections

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.17% Coverage

¶179: The approach of documenting unofficial histories is supported by a growing literature. Unofficial stories contribute new perspectives

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 7 references coded [0.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.16% Coverage

¶110: and practices of local people, and to strengthening their agency to safeguard their heritage in ways and forms that are relevant to them.

Reference 2 - 0.09% Coverage

¶123: Social groups derive their collective-self, in part, through association

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

¶142: Humanising places:

Reference 4 - 0.19% Coverage

¶104: Over the past twelve years I have collaborated with Kyrgyz citizens to promote a national conversation about heritage, based on grass roots interest and sentiment

Reference 5 - 0.06% Coverage

¶129: Between speaking out in public and being person-centred

Reference 6 - 0.28% Coverage

¶130: We show how we are responding to these different ideas in the design of the Living Archive in order to create pathways between two traditions that have emerged through self-advocacy: 'speaking out in public' and 'being person-centred'

Reference 7 - 0.11% Coverage

¶135: Theoretically, this paper investigates people's subjectivities and experiences in the process

<Internals\JCH 2003 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶14: activities and people.

<Internals\JCH 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶212: The social aspects of rural, mountainous built environment.

Name: Nodes\\Place

<Internals\\Antiquity 1999 abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.47% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶168: Changing places

Reference 2 - 0.44% Coverage

¶169: Rummidge and Euphoria are places on the map of a comic world which resembles the one We are standing on without corresponding exactly to it, and which is peopled by figments of the imagination.

<Internals\\Antiquity 2004 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶168: and place

<Internals\\Antiquity 2008 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶130: Place and Memory:

<Internals\\Antiquity 2016 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶296: The site's status as a persistent place for these people

<Internals\\Antiquity 2018 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶43: biographies of place

<Internals\\Curator 2005> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶8: The Importance of Space and Place

<Internals\\JCP 2007 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶51: of Place

<Internals\\JHS 1996 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.67% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.24% Coverage

¶9: Constructing places for the market

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶39: People selecting places

Reference 3 - 0.14% Coverage

¶41: attachment to place

Reference 4 - 0.13% Coverage

¶67: The Power of Place

<Internals\\JHS 1997-8 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.36% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.36% Coverage

¶20: A Place in the World? Places, Cultures and Globalization,

<Internals\\JHS 1998 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.92% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶10: Place is argued to be a critical theoretical dimension

Reference 2 - 0.17% Coverage

¶10: it captures, in an holistic way

Reference 3 - 0.10% Coverage

¶10: theories of place

Reference 4 - 0.34% Coverage

¶18: distinctiveness of place is a central, and often unquestioned

<Internals\\JHS 1999 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.23% Coverage

¶124: recurring themes in the local dialogue of place

Reference 2 - 0.32% Coverage

¶127: Locating memorial: The significance of place in remembering Diana

Reference 3 - 0.40% Coverage

¶128: The importance of place in both creating, and maintaining, memorial is explored.

<Internals\\JHS 2001 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

¶110: Yet artefacts and their associations are constitutive of place.

<Internals\\JHS 2002 Abstracts> - § 4 references coded [0.77% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.11% Coverage

¶16: Although place-marketing

Reference 2 - 0.48% Coverage

¶16: the ways attempts to place-market the city of Hull, England, prompted debates surrounding questions of place

Reference 3 - 0.07% Coverage

¶16: of place-memory,

Reference 4 - 0.11% Coverage

¶18: from 'place' or location;

<Internals\\JHS 2004 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.06% Coverage

¶153: and to place.

<Internals\\JHS 2005 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.52% Coverage

¶53: Phenomenological studies of space have shown how people create meaningful places through ritualised performances in and through space

<Internals\\JHS 2006 Abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage

¶63: place-based

<Internals\\JHS 2008 Abstracts> - § 6 references coded [0.84% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.27% Coverage

¶28: In so doing, it also opens up an examination of the connection between place and heritage

Reference 2 - 0.05% Coverage

¶29: Otherness of Place

Reference 3 - 0.22% Coverage

¶30: especially in relation to the notion of place.

¶31: Making a Liveable 'Place'

Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage

¶33: Place as Dialogue

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶38: always in place

Reference 6 - 0.20% Coverage

¶38: creates 'infrastructures' that act as places of cultural production

<Internals\\JHS 2009 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.14% Coverage

¶19: Àite Dachaidh: Re-connecting People with Place

Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage

¶120: to places

<Internals\\JHS 2010 Abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.07% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶16: place

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

¶43: places

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

¶43: claims to place

<Internals\\JHS 2011 abstracts> - § 3 references coded [0.38% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶17: place

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶174: We argue that the social production of place

Reference 3 - 0.25% Coverage

¶174: are linked by a common approach based on the use of 'place attraction' as a unifying social concept.

<Internals\\JHS 2012 Abstracts> - § 2 references coded [0.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.05% Coverage

¶30: Place, race and story

Reference 2 - 0.11% Coverage

¶187: considers its modern-day status as a heritage place

<Internals\\JHS 2013 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.18% Coverage

¶120: with the River Thames playing a prominent role in the heritage, history and identity of place

<Internals\\JHS 2014 abstracts> - § 1 reference coded [0.01% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶192: place

<Internals\\JHS 2016 abstracts> - § 11 references coded [0.57% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

¶122: Emplacement

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶123: place-based

Reference 3 - 0.20% Coverage

¶123: Drawing on ethnographic research (2007–2014), this article identifies emplacement as a key feature in residents' performances of neighbourhood heritage

Reference 4 - 0.07% Coverage

¶123: I describe the ways emplacement has been expressed

Reference 5 - 0.10% Coverage

¶135: The meaning of place in the anthracite region of Northeastern Pennsylvania

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

¶148: place

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶188: of place and space

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

¶128: place

Reference 9 - 0.06% Coverage

¶129: detached from physical locations or places.

Reference 10 - 0.05% Coverage

¶129: the practices of 'placing heritage'.

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

¶143: peoples, places

<Internals\\JHS 2017 abstracts> - § 8 references coded [0.51% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶26: place

Reference 2 - 0.06% Coverage

¶26: of place with regard to three key dimensions

Reference 3 - 0.11% Coverage

¶28: 'place' (i.e. what types of buildings are selected by different communities and why)

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

¶80: place attachment

Reference 5 - 0.14% Coverage

¶81: Place attachment is correlated with more environmental variables in historic Charleston than it is in l'On.

Reference 6 - 0.03% Coverage

¶81: with place attachment.

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

¶133: constitutes an important component of the heritage of place.

Reference 8 - 0.08% Coverage

¶170: addresses the feeling of being at home in time and in place

<Internals\\JHS 2018 abstracts> - § 10 references coded [0.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

¶10: place

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

¶14: place

Reference 3 - 0.12% Coverage

¶23: with a place, or places, to which they attribute their origin, described here as a 'first-place.'

Reference 4 - 0.04% Coverage

¶23: focuses on claims to a first-place

Reference 5 - 0.05% Coverage

¶23: and re-spatialization of heritage places

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

¶26: Welsh 'first-place'

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

¶28: first-places:

Reference 8 - 0.07% Coverage

¶29: The idea of first places is inevitably linked with diasporas.

Reference 9 - 0.09% Coverage

¶29: and thus probably why one can think of it as an emerging 'first-place' for some.

Reference 10 - 0.08% Coverage

¶56: is serving to disconnect us from our journeys as emplaced experiences.