

WP2: Fine-tuning instructions for national reports

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The highly inspiring and productive workshop in Stockholm on April 28-30 resulted in clarification of content and structure with regards to the reports and , the overall objectives of WP2 and for Eunamus as a whole. This document complement WP2: Instructions for national reports and respond to Work manual: WP2 mapping and framing institutions 1750-2010. You will find brief descriptions of Eunamus' WP:s on <http://www.eunamus.eu/files/Methodology-associated-work-plan-and-the-structure-of-the-projects-components.pdf>. Do not hesitate to contact Peter on matters relating to the scientific content. peter.aronsson@liu.se.

Defining the comparative object

National museums refer to those collections and displays claiming, negotiating, articulating and representing dominant national values, myths and realities. They are therefore explored as historic and contemporary processes of institutionalized negotiations of what values will constitute the basis for national communities and for dynamic state-formation.

- Consider the definitions made by the state and/or other actors as one of the inputs to be considered in your work and relate these to the above definition to enable comparisons across Europe to be made.
- Map and assess creative initiatives from individuals, patrons, civic society, university disciplines, regional powers and state policies – in order to assess the role of different stakeholders' power and contribution to the establishment and development of the institution - as far as it is possible.
- Explore the indirect narrative behind national museums and their collections and displays. Ethnic narratives, socio-political power, tastes, aesthetic ideals, civic, multi-cultural or universal virtues can be associated with national representations. National representation of community are built on different grounds.
- Relate the evolving nature of the 'national museum structure' to the political state making by short epochal, formational chronologies. Affirmation, silences and discord in the relation between representation in the museums and the state-making process can then be assessed.
- The structural analyzes of the evolving national museum system is in focus. It might be best treated with overviews and also highlighted by a careful selection of a more in depth analyses of few national museums. Depending of the nature of the state and nation in question it could be up to 5 museums where their status as examples for types of national museums or singular importance and centrality for the national representation should be stated.
- Internal narrative and themes of museums are necessary to map in WP2 only insofar as to understand and exemplifying the driving force of initiators and promoters of national museums.

Individual reports (10000 words)

General dimensions to be covered in order of priority, and as possible according to the standard of contemporary research.

Overview

- 1) Describe major foundational restructuring moments of the museum system and analyse them in relation to the nation and state-making process. Assess and examine the relative power of individual, civic, academic, professional and state initiatives.
- 2) Provide an overview of the organisation of the structural interface between cultural policy and national museums. Relate this to democratization (inclusion and recognition of new groups)
- 3) Identify the most important institution(s) in this process and demonstrate how the selection and changes in the content of the museum is related to central controversies in the nation-making process.

Case studies

- 4) State what museums (maximum 5) are to be considered with reference to
 - a) the definition above;
 - b) formative moments in history and
 - c) in contemporary society. When were they first and successfully suggested and when did they open to the public?
- 5) Identify the most decisive initiatives and powers that established and gave form to the national museums above under b) and c). How was and is ownership organised?
- 6) Clarify the field of collections in respective national museum? Art, archaeology, cultural history, other? (elaborate on the last sentence)
- 7) What values/ territories are represented in the displays? In what respect are these museums understood as representing values that are universal, civic, territorial, multi-cultural or ethnical identity? Analyse the division of labour between various national museum institutions in relation to the same dimensions

Suggestions for input to coming WP:s

- 8) Please make remarks on suggestions you anticipate for Eunamus' other areas of research (WP:s) in footnotes.

Suggestion for report structure

The report should start with a one-page summary and end with a Bibliography set after Routledge template. You will find an extensive Routledge Style Guide here: <http://www.routledge.com/info/authors>.¹ Provide up to 5 images you have the right to publish.

National museums in X: a story of Y

1. Summary (one page)
2. Introduction (giving the basic state-making trajectory and formative epochs to relate the making of national museums to)
3. National museums and cultural policy in X (the structure of the system regarding initiatives creating and forces formatting the system as such, answering in general Questions ending with a selection of the few most important museums to consider more in detail)
4. Chronological case studies of the one to five most important national museums to be summarized in short in the table template as an annex. If the national museum system is very complex these museums will be chosen to exemplify the most important types of national museums at formative stages in the history of the nation-state and the museum system.
5. Annex:

Name	Nominal (state, national, Reich, etc)	Initiated (year)	Inaugurated (year)	Major actor (civil soc, aristocrat, monarch, parliament)	Ownership and power	Type of exhibitions (art, archaeology, culture)	Territorial representation/Universal values
National museum	National	1827/ 1844	1866	Parliament, aristocratic and civil soc. Influence	State	art	Swedish art in western tradition

¹ For those of you using Endnote, there is a styleguide named Routledge Museum that does the job quite far, producing Bibliographical references in the format Knell, S. J. (1994) *A bibliography of museum studies*, Aldershot: Scolar - to be referred to in text as (Knell 1994) in the Harvard system, using footnotes only for comments or more complicated source references.

Schedule

Preliminary reports will be left on the conference site to the end of May and then archived.

Next delivery on December 1 will be used to plan the next conference in detail. Comments will be given on each for finalization of conference contribution.

Reports for the conference will be posted on the web March 1.

Bologna March 30 - April 1, 2011 (possible themes: 1. systematizing state-making trajectories; 2. comparing the role of fields: art, history; 3. Sub-dynamics of shared heritage: Habsburg, Mediterranean, Balkan, Communist etc.)

Electronic Open Access publication of reports will appear after the conference.

Book(s) and articles on the material are to be produced after the conference in Bologna.