

### Chapter 1 : Wie weiter mit Humboldts Erbe? – Ethnographische Sammlungen neu denken

*It may seem curious to begin an essay on the future of ethnological museums<sup>1</sup> with a look at the past. Yet in view of the fact that the present was the future of the past and the presence is bound.*

With the valuable pieces from Ancient America donated by the Basel businessman Lukas Vischer, the city at the knee of the Rhine came into possession of one of the first ethnological collections in Europe. Initially, private collectors used their own money to travel across continents and bring back to Basel interesting objects and evidence of everyday indigenous culture. In the subsequent decades, they made further major contributions to the systematic expansion of the collection. Today, the Museum der Kulturen Basel is among the most important ethnographic museums in Europe. Over generations, comprehensive collections were built up focusing on particular areas, with valuable objects from Europe, Africa, America, Oceania, Indonesia, South, Central and East Asia. These are both objects as well as a source for conducting research into the object. At irregular intervals, individual collections are described and photographically documented on this page. This site is still under construction!

Han, China; vor ; Bambus; Iid Unser Spiel hat Spielsteine, Ziegel genannt. Sie verspricht, jene zu retten, die sie anrufen. Gerichte werden in Schalen und auf Platten in der Mitte des Tisches platziert. Jede Person hat eine eigene Schale, in die sie ihr Essen legt. Das Geistwesen Maha Giri. Maha Giri wird in jedem Haushalt verehrt. Die Figur wurde am Steven eines Kanus oberhalb der Wasserlinie aufgesetzt. Dieses Transparent schuf der Kunstmaler Wilde. Die in Basel etablierte Kunst des Larvenkaschierens ist auch ausserhalb der Fasnacht beliebt. Diese Maske entstand zum Dieser Engel soll wohl die Funktion eines Schutzengels haben. Dieses "Pragerbildchen" erwarben Pilger in Triberg Schwarzwald. Henry, Montreux; 20 x 27 cm. Bis Ende des In einigen Gegenden Europas erwirbt man noch heute einen am Gnadenbild befestigten Wimpel.

**Chapter 2 : Library Resource Finder: Location & Availability for: James Cook : gifts and treasures from th**

*In his contribution entitled "Die Zukunft der ethnographischen Museen" (the future of eth-nographic museums) to the festschrift for Adolf Bastian of , Franz Heger, director of the.*

It has been inhabited for nearly Matiqan, Gračanica and Ulpiana. Pristina was famous for its trade fairs and items, such as goatskin and goat hair, as well as gunpowder produced by artisans from Pristina in In those years Pristina was part of the Vushtrri sancak and its 2. Xhamia e Mbretit , is located in the old quarter of Pristina opposite the clock tower. It was recognized region-wide as the largest construction of this nature. Inscriptions found inside the mosque led to the conclusion that it was built in Its aim was to speed up the acceptance of Islam among the citizens of Pristina. It is composed of a hall for prayers, hayat and a minaret. The mosque is disguised by a cupola supported by four pendentives. It is housed in a 19th-century building, [28] which was damaged during the unrest in Kosovo and was restored thereafter with European Union funding. The hammam is composed of 15 domes with small holes which are used to let the light penetrate in. The fountain is the only one remaining in the city from over fifty that once existed. In , it was sold to the Museum of Kosovo and from to , it was used as the main office for the European Agency for Reconstruction. The latter one showcases clothing items and artifacts related to birth, wedding and funeral ceremonies. It is a private house, which has been under the list of the protected monuments since and the family living there have been trying to take their house off this list. The meter high hexagonal [47] clock tower was made of sandstone and bricks. The city was once home to a Jewish community numbering over 1, people, who settled in the Balkans during the late 15th century from Spain after escaping the Reconquista. This attack was condemned by several local and international institutions. The neolithic site was named after the discovery place, where a factory was started to be built known as the cotton and textile production plant Tjerrtorja. Also, the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Kosovo voiced its recommendation for the immediate restoration on a publication. According to some sources, the hammam was built in the 15th century around the same time as the Great Hammam. It had more than shops as well as other objects such as: Among these, the Sultan Mehmet Fatih Mosque, the Carshi Mosque, the Saint Nicholas Church, the clock tower, the Jewish cemetery all underwent through separate processes of renovation and revitalization throughout their years of existence. The restoration was conducted throughout different periods and by different institutions or individuals. These consisted of investigation and assessment, structural restoration and attempts for re-functioning. There were attempts to open a museum showcasing neolithic artifacts from Pristina and the region and an arts gallery inside the hammam. In this sense, the Ministry of Culture of Kosovo put a halt to the renovation process in February due to their questioning of the construction material used. Gjejlane Hoxha, the executive director of this institution stated that the monument was in an improper situation and that its integrity and authenticity were threatened by the aftermaths of the uncontrolled activities of the restoration process and its conversion into a museum of Pristina. Moreover, she stated that if no specific action was to be undertaken to improve the image of this object, she would direct her concern to the Prosecution of Kosovo. This covered an area of 8,2 ha and according to it, this was the only area in the city which consisted of culturally significant buildings and landmarks. Relying on the Law for Spatial Planning no. This was amended in by further adding new zones which came up to 42 ha. Moreover, the regulatory plan is expected to be further expanded and improved, as witnessed on the strategic plan of the Municipality of Pristina. The following table indicates the year of the adaptation of judicial means to preserve some of the historical monuments of Pristina:

**Chapter 3 : April â€“ Wie weiter mit Humboldts Erbe?**

*PART 5 Perspectives of Museums Collections The Future of Ethnological Museums Christian F. Feest The Ethnographer as Artist: The Presentation of Art and Ethnography in Museums*

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## Chapter 5 : Uncommon Legacies : Mary Lou Curran :

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## Chapter 6 : Museum der Kulturen | Collection

*Native arts of North America by Christian F Feest (Book) 49 editions published between and in 5 languages and held by 1, WorldCat member libraries worldwide.*

## Chapter 7 : Christian Feest - Wikipedia

*Research Associate at the Institute for Religious Studies, Freie Universität Berlin, and at the Ethnologisches Museum zu Berlin Focus of Research The future of Museums of Anthropology.*

## Chapter 8 : Project MUSE - The Anthropology Days and Olympic Games

*Christian Feest (born July 20, at Broumov, Czechoslovakia, now Czech Republic), is an Austrian ethnologist and ethnohistorian.. Feest specializes in the Native Americans of eastern North America and the Northeastern United States and their material culture, ethnological image research and Native American anthropology of art.*

## Chapter 9 : Historical monuments in Pristina - Wikipedia

*These statements instantly pulled anthropological museums out of their marginality - especially so in Berlin where moving the Ethnological Museum and the Museum of Asian Art from the suburban district of Dahlem into the reconstructed Stadtschloss in the city centre had been in the making for some time, but under completely different premises.*